

Hitler Plays For Biggest Stake Of All

End Of War's First Year Finds France, Poland And Five Other Nations Conquered; Nazis Now Batter At Mighty Britain In Three-Way Attack

BY E. D. BALL

[Special News Service of the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 31—Europe, dominated by Adolf Hitler in the brief span of twelve months, passes the first anniversary of its latest war tomorrow—a conflict without parallel in the Old World's centuries of quagreling.

In this time the German Führer, self-proclaimed builder of a "new Europe," in the words of his own press chief "equaled Napoleon" and the end is not in sight.

He subjugated nearly one-fifth of Europe's half-billion population and more than one-sixth of its 3,750,000 square miles of territory.

France, the biggest prize, and Poland, where the war started, were conquered.

Five other nations—Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg—bowed to the might of the world's greatest military machine.

And now playing for the biggest stake of all, the Germans are battering at Britain with three-dimension, "total" war by land, sea and blockade.

Poland Finished In Month

Except for Poland, which was finished off in a month, Hitler's conquests have been achieved since the April 9 invasion of Norway and Denmark.

Up until then, from the time the war started in Poland September 1 and the British entry three days later, the war's inaction led some people to call it a "phony."

It wasn't "phony" long.

The cost in blood to date is a matter for the historians of the future to record.

So far, 236,603 dead have been admitted officially and reliably estimated. But this does not include official Polish, Norwegian, Netherlands, Belgian, French or British figures.

From various compilations, the total of dead, wounded and missing is fixed at 3,300,000 to 5,300,000—according to whose figures you are reading.

German official reports place the missing in Poland alone at 1,000,000. Red Cross estimates say 80,000 to 100,000 Frenchmen were killed and 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 captured.

Britain Lost 92,000

Winston Churchill, on August 20, announced Britain's dead, wounded

and missing, including civilians, up to then numbered 92,000, compared with 365,000 casualties in the first year of the World War.

But remember this war is being fought under vastly changed conditions, with the airplane largely playing the part formerly played by massed troops in land offensives.

Of the British casualties upward of 30,000 were acknowledged officially in the historic British retreat from Dunkirk.

Britain has acknowledged the loss of 2,514,199 tons of British, Allied and neutral shipping, compared with the German claims of having sunk 5,078,038 tons.

Admitted British naval losses include 1 battleship, 2 aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers, 30 destroyers, 14 submarines and many converted merchantmen and smaller craft. Against these 48 units and some smaller craft, such as trawlers and torpedo boats, the Germans claim to have sunk 269 units.

On the other side of the ledger the British assert they have driven Germany from the seas with the sinking and capture of 1,211,500 tons of enemy merchant shipping. Most of this was German, with some Italian included.

German-Italian Admissions

Germany has admitted few of the losses reported inflicted by the British. She has acknowledged the loss of one pocket-battleship, three cruisers, 10 destroyers, six submarines and 17 other craft. Italy has admitted the loss of one cruiser.

The spread in rival reports of planes bagged is just as wide. Britain says about 3,500 German planes have been destroyed, the Germans admit more than 700; the Germans say 5,400 Allied craft have been destroyed, the British admit more than 500.

When Germany sent her gray-green legions marching northward Denmark offered no resistance. Britain and France went into the war to help Norway, who elected to fight, but it finally gave up the struggle June 9. Norway's King Haakon fled to England. King Christian of Denmark stayed at home.

Then came the invasion of the Low Countries, Luxembourg, Belgium and on Gibraltar, on August 19 won their the Netherlands. Tiny Luxembourg first major campaign when the British

had no opposition to offer; the Netherlands, whose Queen Wilhelmina had fled to England, gave up after four days; King Leopold of Belgium capitulated May 28, and now is the "guest" of the Germans.

Defeated France Swiftly

With the Low Countries conquered, Hitler launched his swift campaign against France, following the trampled path of invasion down through the north.

His "iron ring" tactics of dividing and conquering brought the downfall of France after a month and twelve days of fighting, and the British withdrew to fight it out alone from their "tight little isles."

In France, Hitler unleashed the same tactics used so successfully in Poland—coordinated offensives by his air and motorized land forces. First the dive-bombers would blaze a path of destruction, followed by swift tanks by the hundreds and finally mopping-up forces.

France, relying on her famed Maginot Line, attempted to beat off the invaders with her classic war of position, but these tactics failed before Germany's new war of movement.

Crushed, she signed Hitler's dictated armistice terms June 22 in the same Compiègne Forest setting and the same ancient railway car where the Germans capitulated to the Allies in 1918.

This time Hitler sat at the head of the table, where Foch sat twenty years ago.

Italy's Entry Into War

Italy, coming into the war at Germany's side against her World War allies seventeen days before the French surrender, brought the French to terms four days after the signing of the French-German armistice.

Premier Mussolini got little except military occupation of a small border strip of continental France, but the demilitarization of France's African and Mediterranean possessions cleared the way for war against Britain in Africa.

The Italians, confining their fighting to Africa, the Mediterranean and raids the Netherlands. Tiny Luxembourg first major campaign when the British

withdrew from British Somaliland, in east Africa, on the Gulf of Aden. If Duce hopes eventually to smash British control of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal.

The United States, watching European developments with growing apprehension, launched a huge national defense program.

In addition, President Roosevelt announced on August 17 that negotiations are under way for acquisition of naval and air bases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

The day after this announcement, Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada reached an agreement on a permanent joint board of defense for Canada and the United States.

The President said "Use your imagination" as to what the United States would pay for the Western Hemisphere bases acquired from Britain. His announcement of the negotiations coincided with a plea by Churchill for fifty overage American destroyers, but the President warned against connecting the two subjects.

The American republics, in an effort to insulate themselves from the war, set up a neutrality "safety zone" around their shores in the Panama declaration of October 1, 1939.

Nevertheless, the war came close to home with frequent attacks by European nations on each other's shipping by rival sea raiders and the South Atlantic sea battle between British cruisers and the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, disabled and subsequently scuttled in Montevideo harbor last December 17.

Russia Does Some Expanding

In a further move to protect themselves from the threat of the European war, the twenty-one nations of the Western World meeting at Havana October 2 agreed upon a declaration of continental solidarity and served notice that transfer of any European-held nation in the Western Hemisphere to another power would not be tolerated.

While Hitler was going about his task of "righting the wrongs of Versailles," Soviet Russia, his new-found partner in a Non-Aggression Act signed August 24, 1939, did some territory acquiring of her own.

Russia sent her Red Army into

Poland seventeen days after the September 1 German invasion and in the splitup of Polish territory got the Western Ukraine and White Russia.

With Hitler freed by his pact with Moscow to wage war in the West, the Russians next invaded Finland, acquiring the Karelian Isthmus and the Hanko naval base on the Baltic in a dictated peace signed after three months and eleven days of war with plucky little Finland.

Only a little saber rattling in Moscow was necessary after that to get back Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, which like Finland formerly belonged to Russia. The three Baltic states bowed to Moscow's demands in August and were incorporated as republics of the Soviet Union.

Russia In The Balkans

Russia also seized Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina from Rumania, which held an allied territorial guarantee and had leanings in that direction until Hitler's conquests changed King Carol's mind.

Rumania has agreed to hand over southern Dobruja to Bulgaria in direct negotiations but failed to come to an understanding with Hungary and was forced, by Germany and Italy, as arbiters, to give the Hungarians about half of Transylvania.

In return for this dictated surrender of this territory gained in the World War settlements, the Axis powers guaranteed Rumania's shrunken frontiers, not only against Bulgaria and Hungary, but also against Russian land-grabbing.

Whatever the outcome of the European struggle, Britain's Prime Minister Churchill repeatedly proclaimed the Empire's determination to a finished fight.

The British have announced plans to take the offensive in "1940 or 1941," and the Germans reputedly are accepting orders from South American customers for October delivery.

CHILDREN'S SHIP

TORPEDOED

320 SMALL REFUGEES AMONG 874 SAVED FROM CANADA-BOUND VESSEL

Youngsters, Most From English Industrial Areas,
Sing As They Take To Life Craft.

Only Purser Is Lost

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 1—Torpedoing of a British refugee ship taking 320 children to Canada was announced by the Ministry of Information tonight, but it said all the children were saved.

The ship remained afloat, said the announcement, which gave no indication of when or where the vessel was hit and also kept secret its identity.

The *Daily Herald* said the torpedoed liner had 875 persons aboard, including the crew of 275.

Purser Is Lost

The only casualty was the vessel's purser.

As they took to the lifeboats, the children sang "Oh Johnnie, Oh Johnnie" and "Roll Out the Barrel."

When more than seventy of the children had been landed at a northern British port early today most still were clad only in pajamas. A member of the crew said that "the children behaved splendidly and there was no panic. They took their lifeboat stations as if they were experienced seamen."

The fact that all the children were saved was credited to their arduous lifeboat drill before the submarine struck.

Hardly A Whimper

They filed onto the slanting decks of the ship, marched to their lifeboat stations and were helped into the waiting boat; with hardly a whimper, it was said.

The announcement said that although full details of the "mishap are not yet available, it is known that the ship in which the children were traveling did not sink, that the transfer of the little evacuees from her to the rescue ships was carried out in perfect order and that the children's kits were undamaged."

From Industrial Areas

The announcement said that seventy-four of the children were from Scotland. The group was one of a number selected for transfer overseas by the Children's Overseas Reception Board, and were "almost entirely" from state-aid schools.

They were mostly from the industrial areas of London, Manchester, Birmingham, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Cardiff, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newark, Enfield, Bristol, Southampton, Glasgow and Aberdeen.

Rescue Ships On Hand

Rescue ships, the announcement said, were fortunately at hand, so the necessity of exposure in open boats in rough waters was eliminated.

Transfers were quickly made and the children landed safely at a north British port.

One of the ship's officers said, "I have never seen anything

so brave in my thirty years at sea.

The children took their danger with chins up and never a whimper."

The torpedoing came at night, it was said. This complicated the rescue task, but this work was facilitated by the fact that the ship remained afloat.

"This enabled rescue boats to come alongside," said one of the ship's officers.

"We got our own boats lowered to the promenade deck and the children were lifted into them without mishap.

"The attendants did wonderfully in getting the children onto that deck without panic. Many of them were very unhappy, but they did not show it."

Hustled From Beds

The children had gone to bed at 7.30 P. M. Friday.

Within three and a half minutes after the torpedo struck and the alarm bell had sounded, every child was at his lifeboat station wearing his life jacket.

Two of the ship's holds were filling and the children were ordered into the lifeboats. Four boats pulled away. Officers noticed then that the ship had stopped settling and an attempt was made to recall the boats.

The third hold began filling then and the order to take to the boats was repeated. All got off safely except the purser, who slipped as he was enter-

ing a boat.

In the darkness the boats kept together by signaling with flashlights.

"There was no crying or whimpering," said one of the chaperons. "The sea was roughish, but those who were not ill sang 'Roll Out the Barrel' as they had never sung it before."

Some of the children sang loudly, the chaperon said, to smother the sound of other children who were ill.

"And there was one youngster of 8 in my boat who said, 'We don't want Hitler to think he can beat us that easily,'" the chaperon added.

"Our boat was finally brought alongside a ship and with a banana basket slung from derricks we sent the children up three at a time.

"The ship had limited accommodations, and suddenly having to accommodate many extra men, women and children somewhat taxed the accommodations. But with the grub we had brought, the boats managed to feed the youngsters. Water had to be rationed pretty strictly and washing was barred."

TO ATTACK OUR AIRDROMES IN THIS AREA, BUT ONLY VERY SLIGHT DAMAGE WAS DONE," SAID THE COMMUNIQUE.

RESULTS OF THE SABBATH AIR FIGHTING WERE TALLIED BY THE MINISTRIES WITH THE STATEMENT THAT 25 ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED, WITH 15 BRITISH PLANES LOST, THOUGH THE PILOTS OF NINE OF THE BRITISH PLANES WERE SAVED.

"THE FIRST RAID WAS IN TWO WAVES AND ALTHOUGH OUR FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED AND BROKE UP THE ENEMY FORMATIONS, A FEW OF HIS BOMBERS PENETRATED AS FAR AS CROYDON," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"THE SECOND WAVE WAS TURNED BACK BY OUR FIGHTERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES AND DID NOT PENETRATE BEYOND THE COAST. DURING THIS RAID BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN KENT AND SURREY, CAUSING SOME DAMAGE AND A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES, INCLUDING SOME PERSONS KILLED.

"TWO SMALL FORMATIONS OF ENEMY BOMBERS FOLLOWED THIS RAID AND ENTERED THE THAMES ESTUARY. THESE FORMATIONS WERE QUICKLY DISPERSED, WITHOUT, SO FAR AS IS KNOWN AT PRESENT, CAUSING ANY DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES."

THE BRITISH STATEMENT NOTED, TOO, THAT "LATE IN THE AFTERNOON

LONDON, SEPT. 2-(MONDAY)--GERMAN WARPLANES SWARMING UP THE THAMES ESTUARY PENETRATED AS FAR AS CROYDON, LONDON'S GREAT AIRPORT, IN A SERIES OF SAVAGE SUNDAY ASSAULTS, THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY AND MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY.

THE OBJECT OF RAIDS ON THE SOUTHEAST OF ENGLAND "MAY HAVE BEEN

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LARGE FORMATIONS OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT AGAIN CROSSED THE COAST OF KENT BUT WERE PREVENTED FROM REACHING FAR INLAND AND AFTER CIRCLING THE COAST WERE DRIVEN OUT TO SEA. LITTLE DAMAGE WAS CAUSED BY THIS RAID AND THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES WAS VERY SMALL."

THE BRITISH OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE DAY'S SHARP AIR FIGHTING WAS A STORY OF REPEATED ATTACKS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM BEATEN OFF BY VIGILANT DEFENDERS IN RAF FIGHTING CRAFT AND BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS BLASTING AT THE INVADERS FROM THE GROUND.

4 SCATTERED DISTRICTS OF THE LONDON AREA WERE HIT; HOUSES, A RAILROAD STATION AND RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS WERE DAMAGED, WITH SMALL CASUALTIES IN ONE NORTHEAST KENT TOWN.

5 THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AND THE FLEET AIR ARM, CARRYING THEIR OWN AIR OFFENSIVE TO GERMANY, LASHED FRIDAY NIGHT AT OBJECTIVES IN BERLIN AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED NETHERLANDS, THE AIR MINISTRY DECLARED.

AT BERLIN AN AIRDROME, AN AIRPLANE ENGINE FACTORY AND "LIGHTING INSTALLATIONS," WERE BOMBED, SAID THE MINISTRY, ADDING A LIST OF MILITARY OBJECTIVES BOMBED IN OTHER PARTS OF GERMANY.

THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE GAVE A SPECIFIC ACCOUNT OF "SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS" ON OIL TANKS AT VLAARDINGEN, NEAR ROTTERDAM.

THE ATTACK, IT SAID, WAS "MADE BY SWORDFISH AIRCRAFT OF THE FLEET AIR ARM, COOPERATING WITH THE COASTAL COMMAND, AND BY A SQUADRON OF BLENHEIMS.

"PILOTS HAD TO FLY THROUGH AN INTENSE BARRAGE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND MANY SEARCHLIGHTS--ONE OF WHICH WAS BRIGHT PURPLE.

"THEY FOUND THEIR TARGETS EASILY AND STICKS OF BOMBS FROM THE LEADING AIRCRAFT STARTED FIRES WHICH LIT UP THE SCENE FOR THOSE WHO

CAME LATER. WHEN THE LAST BRITISH AIRCRAFT WAS ON ITS WAY HOME THE FIRES WERE BURNING FIERCELY."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT DECLARED THAT OTHER SECTIONS OF BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACKED THE UNION RHEINSCHKE BRAUNKOHLN KRAFTSTOFF AT WESSLING AND COLOGNE AND THE BAYER EXPLOSIVES AND FILLING FACTORY AT LEVERKUSEN NEAR COLOGNE ALSO WAS BOMBED WHILE AT SPICH THE BOMBING OF AN AMMUNITION FACTORY RESULTED IN SEVERAL FIRES."

THE AMPLIFICATION CONCLUDED THAT "TWO HOURS AFTER MIDNIGHT THE ENEMY'S LONG RANGE GUN EMPLACEMENTS, WHICH ARE SIGHTED IN THE CAP GRIS NEZ AREA WERE SURPRISED BY A GLIDING ATTACK CARRIED OUT BY A SMALL FORCE OF MEDIUM BOMBERS."

THUS THE SUNDAY SAW NO LETUP IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN--A WAR BLAZING IN ITS FULL SENSE OF AERIAL ATTRITIONAL COMBAT.

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION IN A TABULATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY NIGHT SAID THE GERMANS HAD LOST 293 PLANES AND ABOUT 700 MEN WHILE THE BRITISH LOST 128 PLANES AND 110 MEN.

FOR 70 ENEMY RAIDERS DESTROYED SATURDAY, IT SAID, THE BRITISH LOST 37 MACHINES, BUT 25 BRITISH PILOTS WERE SAFE.

NAZI PLANES DRONED OVER WALES, THE MIDLANDS AND TWO SOUTHERN ENGLAND TOWNS AGAIN TONIGHT.

A BIG FORMATION OF NAZI BOMBERS WHICH TRIED TO BREAK THROUGH THE DEFENSES AT THE THAMES ESTUARY WERE TURNED BACK BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND FIGHTER PLANES.

THE BOMBERS USED WHAT WAS THOUGHT TO BE A NEW TECHNIQUE. WHEN THEIR FORMATION SPLIT UP FOUR DIVED BELOW THE BARRAGE AND MADE A DIVE-BOMBING ATTACK. SOME OF THE BOMBS FELL ON WASTE GROUND, BUT MOST

FELL ACROSS THE HEART OF A TOWN AND SEVERAL HOUSES WERE DAMAGED.

THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE, TELLING OF THE ATTACK ON BERLIN, SAID OCCASIONAL BREAKS IN THE CLOUDS ALLOWED THE PILOTS TO CATCH A GLIMPSE OF ONE OF THE MANY LAKES ABOUT THE CITY, AND SO DETERMINED THEIR POSITIONS.

THE PLIGHT OF A BRITISH PILOT WHO BAILED OUT OF HIS CRIPPLED FIGHTER DURING A DOG FIGHT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON CAME TO LIGHT TODAY. THE MAN WAS MISTAKEN FOR A NAZI AIRMAN BY ANGRY CIVILIANS AND NARROWLY ESCAPED MANHANDLING. A BUS DRIVER SAVED HIM.

EXCHANGES OF RAIDS ON BRITISH AND GERMAN CAPITALS, SUCH AS TODAY, ARE APPROACHING THE COMMONPLACE ALTHOUGH THEY MARK THE NEWEST TURN OF THE WAR. MUCH OF BRITAIN AND GERMANY HAS BEEN RAKED WITH BOMBS. JUST HOW MUCH AND HOW BADLY ARE CENSORSHIP SECRETS.

THUS, THE SCREAM AND RUMBLE OF BOMBS, IN SUBURBAN LONDON AND BERLIN, THE DRUMMING OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, THE LOFTY CHATTER OF MACHINE-GUNS AND AERIAL CANNON, THE THROATY, TORTURED DRONE OF PLANES IN TWISTING COMBAT AND THE SICKENING CRASH OF STRICKEN CRAFT MARKED THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SECOND GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

ON SEPT. 1, 1939, GERMAN MOTORIZED, MECHANIZED LEGIONS SWEEPED INTO POLAND. TODAY BRITAIN IS FIGHTING FOR TIME--TIME TO GAIN STRENGTH TO DELIVER HER OWN OFFENSIVE BLOW.

THE WAR ITSELF OR SIGNS OF WAR WERE AT HAND FOR EVERY BRITON TODAY. LONDON HAD THREE AIR RAID ALARMS BY LATE AFTERNOON, NINE IN 24 HOURS. BOMBS FELL WITHIN GREATER LONDON. THERE WERE "SOME" CASUALTIES, AS BRITISH OFFICIALDOM EXPRESSES IT. SERVICE ON A SECTION OF LONDON'S TRANSPORT NETWORK WAS INTERRUPTED.

PUFFS OF SMOKE DOTTED THE AFTERNOON SKY WHEN THE LONDON AREA'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES WENT INTO ACTION DURING THE THIRD AIR RAID ALARM. THE ROAR OF A DIVING PLANE ECHOED ACROSS THE SKY.

WATCHERS IN PART OF LONDON SAW PLANES IN A 10-MINUTE BATTLE AT HIGH ALTITUDE AND HEARD THE DULL, DISTANT THUD OF EXPLOSIONS. BOMBS FELL NEAR A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN A SECTION OF GREATER LONDON BUT ALL THE RESIDENTS WERE SAFE IN THEIR BACKYARD SHELTERS. BOMBS ALSO RIPPED INTO OTHER SUBURBAN AREAS.

TWO FORMATIONS OF GERMAN PLANES REACHED THE FRINGE OF LONDON. THE BRITISH SAID THEIR SCREEN OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND RAF FIGHTER PATROLS FORCED THE RAIDERS BACK WITHOUT COMPLETING THEIR MISSION.

PLANES OF THE BROKEN FORMATIONS HEADED BACK TOWARD THE COAST, PURSUED BY BRITAIN'S SHARP-NOSED SPITFIRES AND HURRICANES. TWO RAIDERS WHICH REACHED THE LONDON VICINITY WERE REPORTED BROUGHT DOWN, MAKING THE KNOWN TOLL BY MID-AFTERNOON SIX GERMAN PLANES.

THERE WERE FOUR STABS AT LONDON BY LATE AFTERNOON, THREE OF WHICH BROUGHT AIR RAID ALARMS. THE OTHER WAS BEATEN BACK, SHORT OF THE TARGET.

THE FIRST ALARM CAME AT 12:54 A.M. (6:45 P.M., E.S.T., SATURDAY) AND LASTED UNTIL 3:45 A.M. THE SECOND CAME AT 11:03 A.M. AND LASTED 31 MINUTES AND THE THIRD AT 1:59 P.M., LASTING THREE-QUARTERS OF AN HOUR.

ABOUT THE TIME OF THE THIRD ALARM, THE LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY ANNOUNCED THAT SERVICE HAD BEEN INTERRUPTED ON ONE SECTION OF A LINE RUNNING FROM LIVERPOOL STREET. THE CAUSE WAS NOT GIVEN.

THE SOUTHEASTERN COAST AGAIN WAS BRITAIN'S FIRST LINE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE--THE HIGH CHALK CLIFFS WITH BARRAGE BALLOONS DOTTING THE SKY A SCORE OF MILES ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL FROM GERMAN OCCUPIED FRANCE.

SEVERAL MESSERSCHMITT ESCORT FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN AT THE

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COAST IN CONNECTION WITH A FRUSTRATED MID-MORNING BOMBER THRUST TOWARD THE BRITISH CAPITAL. EARLIER A MESSERAGMITT OF THE "YELLOW NOSE" SQUADRON, SHOT DOWN TWO BARRAGE BALLOONS TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR BOMBER FORMATIONS.

WHILE MESSERSCHMITTS ATTACKED A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN, JUST AS CHURCH SERVICES WERE STARTING, A FORMATION OF BOMBERS PASSED INLAND AND WAS ENGAGED BY RAF FIGHTERS.

AS THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS OF THE TOWN'S CHURCHES RATTLED TO MACHINE-GUN AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, THE BOMBER FORMATION, HEINKEL III'S, HEADED WESTWARD TOWARD LONDON. BUT WITHIN LESS THAN A HALF HOUR THEY RETURNED, WITH FOUR PLANES MISSING.

THE HEINKELS HAD RUN INTO A HORNET'S NEST OF SPITFIRES AND HURRICANE WHICH DIVED ON THEM FROM HIGH ALTITUDE.

AT ANOTHER SOUTHEAST TOWN FOUR BOMBERS OUT OF A FORMATION SWOOPED DOWN AND DROPPED BOMBS ON AN OLD, DENSELY POPULATED QUARTER. THE EXTENT OF CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE WAS NOT AT ONCE REPORTED. IT WAS LEARNED, HOWEVER, THAT THREE FIRES STARTED BY THE BOMBERS HAD BEEN EXTINGUISHED.

A SOUTHWEST COASTAL TOWN WAS STRUCK IN A NIGHT RAID. HOUSES IN A RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT WERE REPORTED EXTENSIVELY DAMAGED.

WHEN A SPECIAL CONSTABLE PUSHED HIS WAY INTO ONE RUINED HOUSE HE FOUND AN OLD WOMAN, KNEELING IN PRAYER AT HER BEDSIDE, UNHURT ALTHOUGH SURROUNDED BY DEBRIS.

COMMENTING ON GERMAN LOSSES IN YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING--85 PLANES BY BRITISH COUNT--- AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE STRESSED THE COST IN GERMAN PERSONNEL.

"IN TERMS OF HIGHLY TRAINED AIRMEN THIS MEANS A LOSS TO GERMANY OF BUT 212 FIGHTER PILOTS AND BOMBER CREWMEN AGAINST 12 BRITISH

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PILOTS LOST," THIS SOURCE SAID, "A DISCREPANCY OF ENORMOUS IMPORTANCE IN VIEW OF GERMANY'S GROWING DIFFICULTY IN REPLACING SKILLED PERSONNEL."

THE BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGED LOSS OF 37 FIGHTING PLANES YESTERDAY BUT SAID ALL BUT 12 PILOTS SAVED THEMSELVES.

WR147PFD
LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)--THE LEIPZIG AND BRESLAU RADIO STATIONS WENT OFF THE AIR AT 9:45 O'CLOCK TONIGHT (2:45 P.M., EST), 15 MINUTES EARLIER THAN USUAL, INDICATING NEW BRITISH AIR RAIDS WERE CARRIED INTO GERMANY.

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Nazi Gun Emplacements Attacked

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2 (AP)--Royal Air Force bombers made their second successive pre-dawn attack on German long-range gun emplacements along the French coast early today.

Bombs were dropped early this

morning on a Midlands town, but no casualties were reported. Brisk anti-aircraft fire on the northeast coast sent a lone raider scurrying out over the sea, while there were attacks on coastal points in Wales and high-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on a South-western England town.

1,000 Homes Razed in Raid

500 Bombs Dropped on Ramsgate; Only Few Casualties Reported

RAMSGATE, England, Sept. 1 (AP).--Nearly 1,000 workers' homes and seaside boarding houses were wrecked in the Nazi air raid on Ramsgate, near the Thames Estuary, on Aug. 24, it was disclosed today. The Germans dropped about 500 bombs on the town, but casualties were reported to have been few. Communal centers are feeding the homeless, but the biggest problem for those in new homes is to get furniture.

Canadians Down 15 Planes

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP).--A Royal Canadian Air Force fighter squadron, operating as a unit, was unofficially credited today with shooting down fifteen Nazi planes in the last eight days. Three were said to have been downed Saturday in engagements above the London area.

DELAYED ACTION BOMB BLAST

Boy Among Britons In Searching Party Killed

A Northeast British Town, Sept. 1 (AP)--A delayed-action bomb exploded near here today and caused a number of casualties, some fatal, among searchers who were checking on craters of bombs dropped by Nazi warplanes.

An 11-year-old boy was among those fatally injured.

LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)-IN A SUMMARY OF SUNDAY'S RAIDS OVER ENGLAND THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID:

"GERMAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS CONTINUED THEIR DAILY ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY AIRDROMES IN KENT SURREY AND ESSEX THIS MORNING AND AFTERNOON.

"A HUNDRED OR MORE RAIDERS CROSSED THE KENT COAST ONCE IN THE MORNING AND TWICE IN THE AFTERNOON, BUT EACH TIME FIGHTERS AND A-A GUNS DROVE THEM OFF. BY 7:30 P.M. NINE BOMBERS AND THIRTEEN FIGHTERS HAD BEEN DESTROYED, WITH THE LOSS OF ELEVEN OF OUR FIGHTERS. FIVE RAF PILOTS ARE SAFE.

"ACCORDING TO A SQUADRON LEADER, ONE ATTACK WHICH WAS THOUGHT TO BE APPROACHING AN ESSEX AIRDROME SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN DIVERTED BY INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE IN THE KENT AREA.

"IN THIS ATTACK BOMBERS WERE DRIVEN SOUTH BY A-A FIRE, AFTERWARDS MEETING OPPOSITION BY SPITFIRES, WITH THE RESULT THAT ONE HEINKEL 111 WAS SHOT DOWN FROM 15,000 FEET. ANOTHER SPITFIRE SQUADRON OBSERVED GERMAN PLANES MARKING A TARGET IN ADVANCE FOR BOMBERS BY LAYING A SMOKE RING OVER AN ESSEX AIRDROME.

"WHEN BOMBERS ESCORTED BY MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTERS ARRIVED SPITFIRES WERE READY AND THREE MESSERSCHMITTS WERE BROUGHT DOWN, FOUR MORE FALLING TO A HURRICANE SQUADRON WHEN THEY FLED ACROSS THE THAMES ESTUARY. ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 WAS SHOT DOWN INTO THE SEA TEN MILES FROM THE FRENCH COAST.

"THE LARGEST RAID OCCURRED BETWEEN 1 AND 2 P.M. WHEN 150 RAIDERS CROSSED THE COAST, ONE FORMATION REACHING THE SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON. THEY WERE BROKEN UP BY A-A FIRE. THE THIRD AND WEAKEST ATTACK CAME BETWEEN THREE AND FOUR O'CLOCK, OBJECTIVES BEING KENT COAST AIRDROMES.

"SINGLE SEATER MESSERSCHMITT 109 FIGHTERS DROPPED BOMBS. THEY

HAVE BEEN PUT TO THIS USE BEFORE, BUT TODAY IT WAS NOTICED THAT THEY WERE USED AS DIVE BOMBERS;

"FORTY OF THESE 'YELLOW NOSES' WERE ENGAGED BY SPITFIRES WHILE ESCORTING BOMBERS OVER A SURREY AIRDROME DURING THE AFTERNOON AND ONE WAS SHOT DOWN.

"FIVE SPITFIRES FOUGHT A CLOSE FLYING FORMATION OF DORNIER BOMBERS AT 15,000 FEET OVER MAIDSTONE.

"THE FORMATION FLEW HOME MINUS THREE DORNIERS."

WF726PFD

LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, WHO HAS NINE CHILDREN, OBSERVED TODAY THAT FATHERS SHOULD BE INURED TO THE ANNOYANCE OF HAVING THEIR SLEEP DISTURBED BY AIR RAIDS.

THE AMBASSADOR, DEDICATING AN AMBULANCE DONATED BY HIS WIFE AT A CEREMONY IN SUBURBAN WINDSOR WHERE THEY LIVE, SAID:

"BOMB DODGING MAY BE A NEW KIND OF SPORT TO SOME PEOPLE, BUT AS FAR AS IT INTERRUPTS THE NIGHT'S REST IT IS NOTHING NEW TO MARRIED MEN WHO, LIKE MYSELF, HAVE MANY CHILDREN."

MJ840PED

CANTERBURY APPEALS FOR MORAL AID OF U.S.

Recalls Allies' Relief When We Entered the World War

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)-The Archbishop of Canterbury broadcast an appeal to the United States for "all the strength of your moral and spiritual support" in the "grim struggle" in which he said Britain is defending Christian civilization.

Recalling his series of talks in the United States twenty-two years ago, and the "relief and refreshment" that came to the Allies when the United States entered the World War, he declared that "once again might is arrayed against right and is threatening the liberties of the world and . . . so far its success has been unbroken."

But, he said, continued air attack only is stiffening British determination and resistance, and Britain

will be ready for a more sustained attack if it comes.

In Britain, he said, "we honestly believe that we are holding the fort for other nations as well and for the world."

Of nazism, he said, "it would be disloyalty to a righteous God to hesitate to brand this force as essentially evil. It must surely not only be resisted, but destroyed before the world can breathe again in peace."

3,000,000 Under Arms In Britain, Report Says

War Office Figures On Troops In United Kingdom Include 1,500,000 Home Guards

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)-The War Office news department in a review of the first year of the war said today there are 3,000,000 men under arms in the United Kingdom, including 1,500,000 home guards.

"It must not be forgotten in considering these figures that within the last year Britain has sent a great army to the Middle East," it added.

"This army today with the exception of units of special recruit for local defense is being prepared for offensive action."

Another French Colony In Africa, Gabun, Lines Up On Side Of England

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)-The Governor of Gabun, a district of French Equatorial Africa, cabled Gen. Charles De Gaulle today that the colony had placed itself "under the flag of free France."

Britain, after the French collapse, recognized De Gaulle as the leader of "free Frenchmen."

The Vichy Government has announced a "rebellion" in the Chad Territory, another part of Equatorial Africa, which also is known as the French Congo. Gabun is an area of 93,218 square miles, inhabited by more than 1,000 Europeans and nearly a

half-million natives.
Gabun's decision to ignore the Vichy Government's armistice with Germany and Italy brings the whole of French Equatorial Africa to a unanimous decision to continue the war on Britain's side, General De Gaulle's headquarters said.

LONDON--SECOND ADD GABUN XXX HEADQUARTERS SAID.

ITS COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"THE WHOLE OF FREE FRENCH FORCES IN FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA HAVE JOINED GENERAL DE GAULLE.

"GENERAL DE LARMINAT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA, HAS JUST ADDRESSED TO GENERAL DE GAULLE A CABLE ANNOUNCING THAT THE GOVERNOR OF GABUN, M. MASSON, HAS PLACED HIMSELF UNDER THE FLAG OF FREE FRANCE WITH ALL CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF THE COLONY."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

WE428PED

LONDON, SEPT. 1--(AP)--THE LONDON NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY, PART OF THE CAPITAL'S TRANSPORTATION NETWORK, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SERVICE HAD BEEN INTERRUPTED ON ONE SECTION OF A LINE RUNNING FROM LIVERPOOL STREET. THE CAUSE OF THE INTERRUPTION WAS NOT GIVEN.

LONDON, SEPT. 1--(AP)--LONDONERS READ A NEW BIT OF ADVICE POSTED TODAY OUTSIDE AN EAST END CHURCH:-- "IF YOUR KNEES KNOCK. KNEEL ON THEM."

BERLIN, SEPT. 2--(MONDAY)--(AP)--BRITISH BOMBERS STRUCK AT BERLIN IN PRE-DAWN RAIDS SUNDAY AND TODAY.

GERMAN AUTHORITIES MINIMIZED THE EFFECTS OF THE FIRST RAID AND SAID THAT ON THE SECOND THE ENEMY WAS DRIVEN OFF BEFORE REACHING THIS CAPITAL.

THE SUNDAY MORNING ALARM LASTED AN HOUR AND 36 MINUTES; THIS MORNING IT WAS 47 MINUTES. SUNDAY'S RAIDERS DROPPED THREE BOMBS IN OPEN FIELDS NEAR THE CITY AND A NUMBER OF INCENDIARY BOMBS WHICH FIZZLED OUT IN A WESTERN SUBURB, POLICE DECLARED.

30.24-4657

30.24-4657

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ON THE OTHER HAND CLAIMED NEW BLOWS IN THE WAR AGAINST BRITAIN -- DESTRUCTION OF 133 BRITISH PLANES YESTERDAY, 100,000 TONS OF SHIPPING BY A SUBMARINE ON A THREE-DAY PROWL, AS WELL AS DAMAGE TO BRITISH AIRFIELDS IN KENT AND SUSSEX COUNTIES AND DOCK FACILITIES AT THE MOUTH OF THE THAMES YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT.

AMONG THE VESSELS LISTED AS SUNK BY THE U-BOAT WAS THE 15,000-TON "MODERN BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER" DUNVEGAN CASTLE.

(THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF THIS SHIP LAST NIGHT. THE ADMIRALTY SAID THE DUNVEGAN CASTLE WAS TORPEDOED IN THE ATLANTIC AND 30 IN THE CREW WERE REPORTED MISSING).

THE HIGH COMMAND'S COMMUNIQUE SAID "AIR AND ARMAMENTS FACTORIES IN MIDDLE ENGLAND ALL WERE BOMBED" SATURDAY AND DURING THE NIGHT AND THAT NUMEROUS FIRES WERE SEEN BY NAZI PILOTS.

THE COMMUNIQUE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT BRITISH BOMBERS FLEW OVER THE RUHR DISTRICT AND TOWARD BERLIN BUT DECLARED THEY CAUSED LITTLE PROPERTY DAMAGE.

IT LISTED BRITISH LOSSES AS FOLLOWS: 116 PLANES IN AIR FIGHTS, 14 ON THE GROUND AND 3 BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE; AND 74 BARRAGE BALLOONS. THIRTY-TWO GERMAN PLANES ARE MISSING, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

THE AIR RAID ALARM SOUNDED AT 12.04 A.M. (5.04 P.M. SATURDAY, E.S.T.). THE ALL-CLEAR WAS SOUNDED AT 1.40, BUT DISPATCHES CITING THE RAID WERE NOT RELEASED UNTIL 8.25 A.M. (2.25 A.M., E.S.T.)

WR1251PED

BERLIN, SEPT. 1--(AP VIA
BRITISH BOMBERS WERE SHOT
TOWNS OF VELD AND BORTICHEL

GERMAN RADIO REPORTED THREE
CKS DURING THE NIGHT ON THE
VERLANDS.

SEVERAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED WITHOUT CASUALTIES AT VELD WHERE TWO OF THE BOMBERS WERE DOWNED. THE CREW OF ONE CRAFT WAS KILLED AND THAT OF THE OTHER TAKEN PRISONER.

WR140PEDA24

LONDON FIRST ADD BRIT

BERLIN, SEPT. 1--(AP)--AN ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MAN LIVING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF BERLIN SAW A GERMAN PLANE SHOOT DOWN AN UNIDENTIFIED STRAY BARRAGE BALLOON THIS MORNING. AFTER A BURST OF SHOTS FROM THE PLANE'S MACHINE-GUNS, THE BAG COLLAPSED AND FELL TO THE GROUND IN FLAMES. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFFER WAS NOT ABLE TO SEE THE IDENTIFICATION MARKS ON THE BALLOON.

Germany Disclaims Any Knowledge Of Vessel Torpedoing

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 1--An authorized German spokesman said tonight no information had been received in Berlin about the reported torpedoing of a ship carrying 320 British refugee children to Canada.

The spokesman pointed out that news dispatches of the torpedoing did not name the ship or where it was attacked.

Athenia Recalled

"Quite obviously, Germany, which loves children and cares for them with the utmost concern, isn't in the business of sinking child refugee ships," the spokesman said.

"But in this incident the Athenia affair must be remembered."

[Editor's Note--When the Athenia was sunk by undetermined means at the outbreak of the war a year ago, Germany contended the British sank it with the idea of ascribing the guilt to Germany.]

"Don't Believe Report"

"We don't believe the report," the spokesman said. "There is no information here that any such ship was torpedoed by a German submarine. There is the possibility that the ship might have run on a mine."

"At any event, it must be emphasized that the British Government recently announced that the transport of child refugees had been suspended. Also, attention is called to the fact that there is a total blockade against the British Isles and there have been repeated adequate warning of the dangers incident to navigating the waters about Britain."

GOEBBELS WARNS SHOWDOWN IS NEAR

Propaganda Minister Says 'the Fuehrer Acts When the Right Hour Arrives'

ASSERTS BLOCKADE FAILS

Frankfurter Zeitung Predicts Catastrophe for British and Praises Their Heroism

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP)--The "decisive hour is inexorably near" for Britain, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, declared today.

Speaking at Katowice in German-occupied Poland on the first anniversary of the German-Polish conflict, he told Silesians that "developments of the past year must have convinced even Englishmen that the Fuehrer acts when the right hour arrives."

"Recently many Britons left the impression that they were impatient for a showdown. These impatient gentlemen will not wait for an answer from the German armed forces."

"The Fuehrer sets a decisive hour and that means he can depend on his people."

Dr. Goebbels recalled Adolf Hitler's "outstretched hand" offer of peace on Oct. 6, 1939, and his reiterated offer of peace or destruction after the collapse of France.

"Churchill and the plutocrats won't and can't understand the new world," he said, and asserted that British hopes for aid from "general hunger" had been blasted by German trade on the Continent.

Touching on the Polish campaign, he said that German forces crossed the Polish borders after provocations fanned by the British, "but in the eighteen-day campaign the blaze was stamped out and in less than three weeks Poland fell."

Urges Demobilization In Economic Sense

German Minister Terms Efforts Of Balkan Countries To Cut Imports Is "Madness"

Vienna, Sept. 1 (AP)--Dr. Walter Funk, German Economics Minister, opening the Vienna Fair today, declared that the efforts of each Balkan country to produce diversified goods to maintain its own industry and shut out imports is "economic madness."

Urging demobilization in the economic sense to create sound trade in the Danubian countries, the minister said that last week's Vienna conference which settled the Hungarian-Rumanian territorial dispute showed that the Rome-Berlin axis is doing its utmost to remove "eternal peace disturbers."

Funk recalled his plans for a clearing system for southeastern Europe and said that German victory would permit each country really to develop itself.

He said a German victory would permit each country to develop itself and that German agriculture and industry would be harmonized with Balkan efforts so as to supplement each other.

Berlin-Moscow Agreement

Berlin, Sept. 1 (AP)--Signing of an agreement by Germany and Soviet Russia to regulate legal affairs on their common border was disclosed tonight.

Food Conservation Ordered

France Bans Rice Sales, Advises Against Use Of Dried Fruits

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP) (via radio).--The German radio in a report from Vichy said today that the French Agricultural Ministry had directed the population in unoccupied France to begin immediately conserving foodstuffs against the approach of

winter.

Sale of rice was put under an indefinite ban and Frenchmen were told to refrain from eating dried fruits as long as fresh vegetables were available. Potatoes may be harvested only when they are "quite ripe."

ANTI-HUNGARIAN RIOTS SWEEP RUMANIA; AXIS CONSULATES STORMED

Mob Beats Italian Official, Rips Up Hitler Pictures. Many Hurt In Street Clashes--Troops Guard Carol's Palace

BY ROBERT ST. JOHN

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Monday, Sept. 2--A mob broke into the German consulate at Brasov early today, ripped down pictures of Adolf Hitler and ground them to bits underfoot as bloody demonstrations swept all Rumania and pitchfork-brandishing peasants lined the border of old Transylvania, determined not to yield to Hungary under Axis compulsion.

At Cluj, ancient capital of Transylvania, the Italian consul was dragged out and beaten.

Statesman Jailed

A prominent statesman was jailed in Bucharest, thousands of reserve gendarmes were called out and warnings were broadcast over the radio in the Rumanian Government's unavailing effort to end the rioting against the ceding half of Transylvania.

Damage was widespread and there were countless injuries.

At Brasov, home of a large German group, Nazi flags in the

German consulate were torn down and reviled and a Nazi sportsman named Hehnline, who had gone there for an automobile race, was attacked.

Swastika Snatched Away

The swastika was snatched from his car and replaced by the Rumanian standard.

A former Minister to Rome and a former Cabinet member were among those jailed in Bucharest for leading demonstrations.

The royal palace of King Carol was surrounded by large squads of troops and gendarmes with fixed bayonets. They used tear gas to hold the crowds back and on at least one occasion broke up demonstrations by spraying the mob with water sprinklers.

Armored Cars Patrol Palace

Armored cars patrolled around the palace, and the capital streets rumbled with their passing, machine guns bristling from every turret.

The former Minister of Popular Culture, M. Chita, was arrested for delivering an inflammatory

speech.

The Bucharest radio announced the public had been allowed three days in which to express its feeling over the German-Italian decision that Rumania give Hungary half of Transylvania, but it said this period now was over and grave measures would be taken against demonstrators.

Disorders Spread

However, the wave of popular feeling was reported throughout Rumania, with greatest outbreaks here, at Brasov and at Cluj, where the Italian consul was beaten.

The disorders began yesterday and spread throughout the day and night.

In the affected northern section of the province, peasants with farm tools, shotguns and long knives were reported taking up trench positions abandoned by some Rumanian military forces.

The commander of one Rumanian army division announced that his soldiers would die to the last man rather than abandon the old frontier.

Scores Injured

Scores of persons were injured and widespread damage was inflicted on property, chiefly that belonging to Hungarians, as indignation mounted.

[Associated Press Editor's Note--The German radio carried reports from Bucharest that rumors were rife in Bucharest of Cabinet resignations. However, there was no immediate confirmation.]

In Bucharest itself simultaneous protest meetings began amid scenes of great disorder at the statues of Ru-

manian patriots opposite Bucharest University.

The crowds of men and women were joined by armed police squads in singing national anthems and shouting: "Not an inch for the Magyars!"

Soldiers quickly appeared, whipped covers from machine guns and with fixed bayonets tried to disperse the throngs.

Screams of women who joined their menfolk in angrily shouted protests could be heard above the commands of the officers trying to restore order.

For almost an hour the crowds swarmed through Bucharest streets and finally started a dash toward

King Carol's palace. Every street leading to the palace was packed with massed soldiers who charged into them and forced a retreat.

The screaming crowds, including priests, army officers and Government officials, then went to the apartment of Julius Maniu, Transylvanian peasant leader, where one of his aides delivered a fiery resistance speech.

"We want to fight the Hungarians," the crowd shouted.

Pedestrians Prodded

Meanwhile, a solid mass of troops was thrown around Carol's palace and no vehicles were permitted within a quarter of a mile. Pedestrians were prodded along in the opposite direction.

As the evening wore on a second surge was made toward the palace

despite the troop reinforcements. Soldiers whipped out gas masks, fired a few gas bombs, then scattered the demonstrators with huge motor sprinklers.

Drenched to the skin, the defiant crowd reformed in front of the Hungarian legation to continue its demonstration.

While all of this was going on a mixed Hungarian and Rumanian commission met at the frontier city of Oradia to arrange removal of the Rumanian population as directed by the decision handed down by the Axis powers.

"Committee Of Resistance"

In Cluj, a committee of resistance was formed to begin a fight for the return of the territory even before its cession to Hungary has been completed.

Trains leaving northern Transylvania were so jammed that passengers had to leave and enter through windows. All were running hours behind schedule.

The cars were filled not only with

fleeing Transylvanians, but with ducks, chickens and other possessions the emigres were trying to take to their new homes somewhere in the old kingdom of Rumania.

Taxis Commandeered

Taxis and private automobiles disappeared from Cluj streets during the night. They were commandeered to transport groups of Rumanian peasants known as *Mots* down from their remote farms on the slopes of the mountains. Long caravans arrived during the early evening filled with hundreds of these wild-eyed, primitive mountaineers.

Thousands assembled in the city square and listened to students who mounted boxes and delivered fiery speeches. Spontaneous parades were organized with the marchers chanting "We prefer war."

In response to an appeal from the Hungarian consulate at Cluj soldiers were posted around the building with machine guns stripped for action. Other troops with fixed bayonets lay hidden in the deep grass of the consulate garden.

The threatening crowd marched to the statue of Romulus and Remus and its plaque bearing the name of Premier Mussolini, where anti-Italian demonstrations were held.

Duce "Sold Us Out"

Transylvanians, who charged il Duce "sold us out," hissed every mention of his name. Soldiers prevented destruction of the statue.

On numerous occasions the harried troops were forced to charge the crowd with bayonets, causing some injuries.

In some sections near Cluj homes of Hungarian peasants were reported attacked and many of the occupants injured. Doors and windows were smashed in the largest Cluj theater, which is Hungarian-owned.

Ion Lugaianu, member of Parliament, former Minister to Rome and editor of *Universul*, leading Bucharest daily, and his wife were arrested as ringleaders in the capital demonstration.

Among numerous other persons arrested was Mrs. Robert St. John, wife of the Associated Press correspondent. She was taken into custody as she drove past the Italian and German legations in a taxi. Mrs. St. John said she was manhandled and injured and held incommunicado until finally released.

"Clemenceau told her, 'Sign here: there is nothing for you to discuss.' We were told the same thing at Vienna."

At Craiova, seat of the Rumanian-Bulgarian conference, Bulgarians were demanding that they be given the southern Dobruja at the same time Hungary gets Transylvania, but the Rumanians were opposing this.

of both Hungary and Rumania to normal conditions. The production of needed supplies has been at a standstill for two months because of troop mobilizations.

After the conference in Vienna last week at which Rumania was forced to agree to give up Transylvania, both Hungary and Rumania announced plans for the gradual demobilization of their troops. Today informed quarters believed these plans would have to be postponed unless quiet is restored to Transylvania.

Meanwhile reports from Sofia, Bulgaria, said the Cabinet Council held a meeting on the Dobruja question in an effort to conclude negotiations at Craiova so that they may be able to occupy territories simultaneously with the Transylvanian occupation.

There were still wide differences reported, however, between the negotiators over the question of indemnities.

Acts To Send Troops

Budapest, Sept. 1 (AP)—Widespread disorders in Transylvania moved the Hungarian Government tonight to prepare 80,000 men for a sudden march into the newly acquired territory if needed.

Authoritative quarters frankly admitted such an occupation gesture might be necessary as the Government watched the situation, pondering the advisability of preserving order itself instead of waiting for the mixed commission to determine a schedule of occupation.

The disorders in Transylvania disrupted Axis plans for a quick return

Zagreb Police Rout Reds

Yugoslav Communist Leaflets Call Government a "Fifth Column"

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Sept. 1 (AP).—Several persons were injured and scores arrested today when police clashed with Communists demonstrating against the government of Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich.

The Communists distributed pamphlets branding the government a "fifth column" for Germany and Italy and demanding a military pact with Soviet Russia.

RED YOUTH URGES PEACE

Banners In Moscow Parade Also Call For Preparedness

Moscow, Sept. 1 (AP)—Under banners calling for peace and preparedness, 20,000 young Communists marched through Red Square today in observance of the twenty-sixth International Youth Day.

The organ of the Young Communists' League, *Comsomol Pravda*, said, "The Soviet land, thanks to Stalin's wise foreign policy, is not at war, but we must be ready for all surprises."

Count of Paris Serving With the Foreign Legion

Paper Says Pretender Joined Air Force Incognito

VICHY, France, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Count of Paris, pretender to the non-existent throne of France, fought with the French Army as a Foreign Legion volunteer and has not yet been demobilized, dispatches from Tangiers said today.

These advices, published by the Royalist newspaper "L'Action Francaise," said the count had been given a leave of absence to fly to Larache, Spanish Morocco, to attend the funeral Tuesday of his father, the Duc de Guise, who died there recently.

Royalist sources said the Count, barred from serving in the regular French Army by a constitutional clause forbidding his entry into France, volunteered in the Foreign Legion air force under an assumed name. He usually uses the incognito name of Count of Tolbiac.

The Tangiers dispatches said the French government would be represented officially at the Larache services for the Duc de Guise.

Night Drinking In Paris Confined To Nazi Troops

"Alcohol Suppression" Decree Lets Only Germans Have Liquor After 8 P. M.

Paris, Sept. 1 (via Berlin) (AP).—Paris police, putting into effect the "alcohol suppression" decree voted by the French Government at Vichy, have laid down the first of a series of rules on drinking in the former capital's suburban areas.

The regulations provide that any bar or cafe receiving permission to stay open after 8.30 P. M. must confine its sales of alcoholic drinks to German troops of occupation.

Those without special licenses may be open only from 6 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. and from 5.30 P. M. to 8.30 P. M.

The general regulations of the Vichy decree limit the alcoholic content of drinks to sixteen per cent. These may be served only on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. France's previous "dry days"—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—remaining in force for drinks of less than twelve per cent. alcoholic content.

Wines, including champagne, are not affected by the new regulations.

HEAD OF BANK OF FRANCE

Boisanger Replaces Fournier As Governor Of Institution

Vichy, France, Sept. 1 (AP)—Yves Breart de Boisanger was elevated from first vice-governor to governor of the Bank of France, replacing Pierre Fournier, under a decree published today in the official journal.

Fournier was named honorary governor. Rene Villard, vice-governor in charge of credit, succeeded Boisanger.

VICHY, FRANCE, SEPT. 1--(AP)--THE FORMER LEFTIST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER "MARIANNE" WAS SUSPENDED TODAY FOR THREE MONTHS BY GOVERNMENT ORDER AFTER VIOLENT GERMAN RADIO ATTACKS AGAINST AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "NOTHING IS FINISHED" BY BERNARD LECACHE.

THE GENERAL TONE OF THE ARTICLE WAS THAT "NOTHING WAS FINISHED FOR FRANCE SO LONG AS SHE CONSERVES HER VIRTUES AND THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUILIBRIUM AND HARMONY."

SOME FRENCH NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED BEFORE FROM TIME TO TIME BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME SUCH A SEVERE PENALTY HAS BEEN ORDERED.

Italians Seize Buna, Junction Deep in Kenya

Point 60 Miles From Border Is Caravan Link to Ocean; Libya, Sardinia Bombed

ROME, Sept. 1 (AP).—Italian troops striking south from Ethiopia have occupied Buna, an important caravan trail junction approximately sixty miles from the frontier in Kenya Colony, the Italian High Command announced today.

Buna, south of the border fortress of Moyale, which the Italians wrested from the British in mid-July, is the branching point for trails running into the heart of Kenya from the Indian Ocean through Italian Somaliland on the east.

Elsewhere in the battle of Africa, the daily communique said, British air raiders killed ten persons in attacks on various parts of Cyrenaica in Libya, and other East African outposts.

Another British raid on the island of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean, destroyed the corner of a headquarters building at Cagliari and two Italian planes on the ground, but the High Command said there were no casualties.

Deny Suez Is Blocked

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Authoritative quarters, commenting on the official Italian announcement today of an attack on a British convoy in

the eastern Mediterranean, said that the claim was "a direct exposure of their recent trumpetings that Britain is unable to use the Mediterranean and Suez Canal."

R. A. F. BLASTS ITALIAN AIR BASES IN LIBYA

Reports Most Extensive Raids Of War Against Foe's Strongholds

Rome Claims Occupation Of Key Junction In Kenya By Fascists

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 1.—The most extensive raids on Italian strongholds in Libya since the start of the war were reported today in a Royal Air Force communique.

It was pointed out here that eastern Libya airdromes attacked naturally would be important bases for any Italian offensive against Egypt.

The R. A. F. said heavy damage was inflicted, including at least six Italian warplanes destroyed.

Text Of Communique

The communique said: "R. A. F. bombers attacked the principal airdromes and landing grounds in eastern Libya yesterday. Raids were made on El Tmimi, Derna, El Gazala, Bardia and El Gubbi.

"At El Tmimi bombs fell on enemy aircraft and a camp. A large column of smoke was seen to rise to a height of 600 feet with two red glows. At that base, at least four enemy aircraft were destroyed by fire.

Explosion Set Off

"During a raid at the Tobruk land-

ing ground, a big explosion occurred and one aircraft was destroyed by fire and several others probably damaged.

"At El Gazala bombs fell among aircraft and a camp. One enemy fighter, taking off in an attempt to engage our bombers, flew into exploding bombs and was destroyed.

"There were several engagements between enemy fighters and our aircraft but in every case the raids were carried through and bombs dropped on targets. All our aircraft returned safely.

"On August 30 Agordat, Eritrea, was raided by a formation of R. A. F. bombers. Direct hits were registered on stores and other buildings. Fires were started. We suffered no loss."

Italian Troops Take Key Junction Point

Rome, Sept. 1 (AP).—Italian troops striking south from Ethiopia have occupied Buna, important caravan trail junction some sixty miles from the frontier in Kenya Colony, the Italian high command announced today.

Buna, south of the border fortress of Moyale which the Italians wrested from the British in mid-July, is the branching point for trails running into the heart of Kenya from the Indian Ocean through Italian Somaliland on the east.

Elsewhere in the battle of Africa, the daily communique said British air raiders killed ten persons in attacks on various parts of Cyrenaica, in Libya, and other East African outposts. Damage to military objectives was described as "unimportant."

Haile Selassie Believed Target of Mission Raid

Americans Think He Hid at Post Where Italians Killed 2

CAIRO, Sept. 1 (AP).—American

quarters advanced the theory today that Italian bombers might have been after former Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in the Aug. 23 attack on the border mission post at Doro, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, where two American missionaries were reported killed.

These quarters said the Italians apparently believed Haile Selassie, who flew to Africa recently to rally his fighters when the British extended recognition, was in hiding at the mission, awaiting a chance to slip across the frontier of his former kingdom.

The American legation said the American victims of the bombing attack were Dr. Robert Grieve, a young medical missionary, and his wife, of Spokane, Wash. Two other Americans, the Rev. and Mrs. Kenneth Oglesby, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were said to have been gravely wounded.

Swiss Air Alarms

Bern, Switzerland, Monday, Sept. 1 (AP).—An air alarm was sounded over the Swiss capital at 1 A. M. today.

The alarm was believed due to the return of the same warplanes over Swiss soil which led to an alarm over the Geneva area just before midnight on the outgoing flight.

It was believed the alarms were caused by long-range British bombers crossing Switzerland to attack Italy despite strong Swiss protests over violation of her neutrality.

Midnight Raid Alarm in Geneva

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (AP).—Air-raid alarms sounded in Geneva just before midnight. It was believed long-range British bombers again were crossing Switzerland to attack Italy, despite repeated Swiss protests over violation of its neutrality.

Volunteer Ambulance Unit Is On Way To U. S.

Dr. Sparks And 20 Members Of His Section Reach Lisbon—Were Held In Spain

Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 1 (P)—Dr. James V. Sparks and twenty members of his section of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps arrived from Spain today on their way to the United States.

Sparks, a dentist and former commander of the Paris post of the American Legion, was accompanied by his French wife.

The group was arrested in Spain and held two days as Communist suspects.

Sailors Sail to Aid England

CRISTOBAL C. Z., Sept. 1 (P).—Sixty Frenchmen from the crews of the French ships Indiana, Wyoming, Oregon, Angouleme and Nemours, which have taken refuge in Panama Canal waters, sailed for England tonight to join the "free" French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

British

LONDON, Sept. 1 (P).—A joint communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries said tonight:

This morning a strong force of enemy aircraft crossed the Kent coast and flew northward toward the Thames. Anti-aircraft defenses went into action, and the enemy force was intercepted by our fighters and broken up.

Bombs were dropped at several places on the river in northeast Kent. In one town several shops and houses were destroyed, and some damage was done to a laundry, a railway station and river-side buildings. The number of casualties reported is not large. Reports so far received show that eleven enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters. One of our aircraft was lost.

In the early afternoon a second force of enemy aircraft came inland and approached the south-east outskirts of the London area. A series of engagements took place, and bombs were dropped before the enemy was driven back. Full reports are not yet available.

The Ministry of Information issued the following communique:

The number of enemy aircraft known to have been destroyed up to 7:30 p. m. in today's raids on this country was twenty-two. Eleven Royal Air Force planes came down, but the pilots of five are safe.

An earlier communique on Nazi raids on Saturday night issued by the Air and Home Security Ministries:

Last night enemy aircraft operating singly or in small formations made a series of attacks directed mainly against industrial districts in northwest and northeast England.

In a city in the northwest in-

cendary bombs caused a large number of fires, all of which, with the exception of two now under control, have been extinguished. The roof of the Town Hall was damaged by high-explosive bombs, and other buildings were hit. Though some persons were killed and others injured, the number of casualties was small having regard to the scale of the attack.

Elsewhere in the northwest and also in the northeast bombs were dropped, causing fires and demolishing some houses and other buildings. The extent of the damage was, however, relatively slight, and the number of casualties was small.

Attacks were also made on a number of other parts of the country, including the London area, and some damage and casualties have been reported.

Later reports show that in the course of yesterday's air battles seventy enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters and fifteen by anti-aircraft fire. Thirty-seven of our aircraft were lost, but the pilots of twenty-five were safe.

An Air Ministry communique on British raids:

Yesterday (Saturday) evening aircraft of the Coastal Command carried out successful attacks on the oil tanks at Vlaardingen, near Rotterdam.

Last night our bombers continued their attacks on selected military objectives in Germany and Holland. Among these were lighting installations, an aero-engine factory and an airdrome at Berlin.

Oil plants at Cologne and Magdeburg, goods (freight) yards at Hamm, Soest, Osnabrueck and Hanover, shipping at Emden, various industrial targets and several airdromes also were attacked.

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm operating with the Coastal Command attacked the oil storage tanks at Rotterdam last night. Two of our aircraft have not returned.

CAIRO, Sept. 1 (P).—The Royal Air Force communique said today:

R. A. F. bombers attacked the principal airdromes and landing grounds in eastern Libya yesterday. Raids were made on El Tmimi, Derna, El Gazala, Bardia and El Gubbi.

At El Tmimi bombs fell on enemy aircraft and a camp. A large column of smoke was seen to rise to a height of 600 feet with two red glows. At that base at least four enemy aircraft were destroyed by fire.

During a raid at the Tobruk landing ground a big explosion occurred, and one aircraft was destroyed by fire and several others probably damaged.

At El Gazala bombs fell among aircraft and a camp. One enemy fighter, taking off in an attempt to engage our bombers, flew into exploding bombs and was destroyed. There were several engagements between enemy fighters and our aircraft, but in every case the raids were carried through and bombs dropped on

targets. All our aircraft returned safely.

On Aug. 30 Agordat, Eritrea, was raided by a formation of R. A. F. bombers. Direct hits were registered on stores and other buildings. Fires were started. We suffered no loss.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (P).—The German high command communique said today:

A submarine sank the modern British auxiliary cruiser Dunvegan Castle, 15,000 registered tons. With this success the German submarine arm within three days has sunk more than 100,000 registered tons.

On Aug. 31 and during the same night, our fighting and pursuit pilots made surprise attacks on the British Isles. Airfields in the Counties of Kent and Sussex, harbor facilities and docks at the mouth of the Thames, and air and armament factories in middle England all were bombed.

Numerous fires showed the great effect of these attacks. During these actions fierce air battles developed, in the course of which 116 enemy planes were destroyed. Mining of British harbors continued.

During the night enemy planes flew over the Ruhr district toward Berlin and dropped bombs in several places which resulted in a small amount of property damage. No military objectives were hit.

Our anti-aircraft prevented the enemy planes from dropping bombs over the city during the attack on Berlin. Some bombs fell outside the city in open fields.

Total losses of the enemy yesterday were 133 planes, 116 of them

in air fights, three during the night by anti-aircraft and fourteen destroyed on the ground. Seventy-four barrage balloons were destroyed. Thirty-two of our own planes are missing.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 1 (P).—The Italian high command communique today:

In the eastern Mediterranean, an enemy convoy under escort was bombed by our aerial formations. One ship was hit and badly damaged.

Our colonial troops occupied Buna, important caravan center in Kenya, ninety kilometers, (fifty-five miles) from Moyale.

The enemy made air raids on various parts of Cirenaica (in Libya), where seven persons were killed and eight wounded. In eastern Africa there were three dead and five wounded among Italian natives. Material damage was unimportant.

Enemy raids on Cagliari (in Sardinia) hit and damaged a corner of a general headquarters building and two planes on the ground. There were no casualties.

HUNTSVILLE, ONT., SEPT. 1-(AP)—THE SECOND OF TWO GERMAN WAR

PRISONERS WHO ESCAPED FROM A MUSKOKA DISTRICT INTERNMENT CAMP FRIDAY, WAS CAPTURED HERE TODAY. POLICE IDENTIFIED HIM AS RONS KEMPE.

NORMAN PHILLIPS, TORONTO NEWSPAPER MAN (STAR) PICKED THE MAN UP IN HIS CAR. BECOMING SUSPICIOUS, HE CALLED TO SOLDIERS PARADING IN HUNTSVILLE. KEMPE JUMPED FROM THE CAR, BUT A CONSTABLE OVERTOOK HIM.

THE OTHER PRISONER, J. HAUBS, WAS CAPTURED SATURDAY AT BALA, ABOUT 40 MILES FROM HERE.

WE936PED

OTTAWA, ONT., AUG 31-(AP)—A \$2,500,000 CONTACT ANNOUNCED WITH ACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF DETROIT, FOR "AIRCRAFT SUPPLIES" IS UP CHIEFLY OF AN ORDER FOR AIR FORCE CRASH BOATS, IT WAS LEARNED T FROM THE MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

THESE BOATS, CAPABLE OF 50 MILES AN HOUR, ARE POWERED BY THREE ENGINES. THE ENGINES ARE REPLACEABLE, LIKE AIRPLANE ENGINES, MAKING EASY THEIR OVERHAULING AFTER A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF WEAR.

UT112DEN

MONTREAL, SEPT. 1-(AP)—MONTREAL DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL MOULDERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA CONVENTION OPENING SATURDAY IN ST.

LOUIS, MO., WILL PRESENT A RESOLUTION URGING THAT THE UNITED STATES GIVE "WHOLEHEARTED COOPERATION TO GREAT BRITAIN, SHORT OF SENDING MEN OVERSEAS," OFFICIALS OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH SAID TONIGHT.

THE RESOLUTION WILL BE PRESENTED BY R.Y. MENARD.

TA1152DEN

NEW YORK, SEPT 1-(AP)—TWO THOUSAND AMERICANS OF POLISH EXTRACTION, MANY OF THEM IN MOURNING, COMMEMORATED TODAY THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE INVASION OF POLAND BY THE ARMIES OF NAZI GERMANY.

MEETING IN COOPER UNION, THEY OBSERVED A MINUTE'S SILENCE IN

HONOR OF POLAND'S WAR DEAD AND THEN CHEERED THE ASSERTION OF
COUNT JERZY POTOCKI, POLISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, THAT
"POLAND IS NOT DEAD."

Plan for State Defense Finds Favor in Senate

Sheppard Expects Action on Pleas for Home Guard

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—A "home defense" force to replace National Guardsmen called into Federal training was urged today by some members of the Senate Military Committee.

Chairman Morris Sheppard, Democrat, of Texas, said that chief executives of several states, including Governors Herbert H. Lehman of New York and W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas, had asked the military committee to authorize state defense units.

"I believe we will be able to agree upon something at this session," Senator Sheppard said.

Similar views were expressed by members of the House Military Committee.

It was indicated that the necessary legislation would be handled separately, rather than as an amendment to the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory-training bill. Leaders said they did not want to burden the training measure with any additional provisions if it could be avoided.

Considerable favor was manifested, however, for an amendment drafted by Representative J. Joseph Smith, Democrat, of Connecticut, which would permit employers, if they desired, to continue paying salaries to their employees who were drafted for training.

Mr. Smith said he understood that some employers had offered to make up the difference between Army pay—to be raised from \$21 to \$30 monthly in the conscription bill—and trainees' wages at the time they are called.

Present law forbids members of the military establishment to receive remuneration from private concerns. This law was designed especially to prevent military men connected with Army purchasing from drawing any gratuities from companies doing business with the Army.

In the form approved by the House Military Committee the Burke-Wadsworth bill would require the registration for possible service of men from 21 to 44 years old, inclusive. The Senate voted to require registration only of men 21 to 30, inclusive.

SN1048PED

Defense Board Says Industry Is Speeded Up

Believes Plane Production Should Rise by 50 P. C. by End of This Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—The National Defense Advisory Commission today reported "tremendous activity" on the industrial preparedness front and said that plane production should increase by 50 per cent by the end of this year.

What a 50 per cent increase in production would mean was gauged by President Roosevelt's statement to reporters last week that actual deliveries of military aircraft were now averaging about 800 a month. Mr. Roosevelt said deliveries would reach an annual rate of 10,000 before August was over and an annual rate of 13,000 to 14,000 by next Jan. 1.

The commission said that William S. Knudsen, its production chief, had reported after a two-week flying inspection of major aircraft facilities that "the aircraft manufacturers are showing progress."

"New plants are under construction and employment in industry rising rapidly," the commission report continued. "There is tremendous activity. Plane production should increase by 50 per cent by the end of 1940. Right now work is under way to co-ordinate the demands of the Army and Navy to avoid confusion and speed up production."

Reviewing developments of the week, the report said large increases were made in reserve supplies of raw materials vital to defense.

"Arrangements were made to increase the stock pile of rubber by 180,000 tons, bringing the reserves arranged for in this particular commodity up to 416,000 tons. More than three-quarters of the stock pile of manganese has already been arranged for. Various other strategic materials are flowing into the country every day, insuring the nation against shortages in case of emergency."

EMERGENCY PEACE UNIT FIGHTS DRAFT

Mobilization Group Holds Demonstration In Chicago Stadium

Hears Warning Against Being Drawn Into War Outside U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Delegates to the "Emergency Peace Mobilization" conducted a marching demonstration in the Chicago Stadium today after one speaker asserted that "American labor will rise and fight as one man if America is invaded—but we will fight only on American soil."

The speaker, Michael J. Quill, of New York, president of the Transport Workers' Union (CIO), added that "we will not be drawn into any war in Europe or South America to make profits for Wall Street."

"Program Of Action"

Delegates voted to set up a non-profit organization to be known as the American Peace Mobilization, and to form volunteer "peace committees" in their own communities. These committees were asked to meet on or about September 21 to present a "program of action."

The group also voted to fight conscription, "restore the Bill of Rights" and to "restore full rights to foreign-born."

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and chairman of today's session, asked each State delegation to designate individuals to go to Washington Tuesday to express their views on conscription to Congress.

4,198 Delegates

Morris Watson, chairman of the credentials committee, announced that 4,198 delegates and 1,435 "observers" were registered at the meeting from

forty States and the District of Columbia.

Sponsored by the "Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War," the meeting had been attacked as "Communist inspired" by several organizations, including the national labor committee of the Socialist party and the National Foundation for American Youth, a "pro-American" group backed by Gene Tunney, former heavyweight champion.

Cancel Speeches

Following the attacks, Senator Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. D.), Senator D. Worth Clark (Dem., Idaho) and several others canceled their scheduled speeches.

Speakers today included Dr. Max Yerman, of New York, chairman of the National Negro Congress; Anthony S. McCarthy, of Los Angeles, director of war veterans in Labor's Nonpartisan League, and Eugene P. Connolly, of New York, an official of the American Labor party.

The meeting, which began yesterday afternoon, will be concluded tomorrow noon.

Says Sale of Ships Would Be an Act of War

Senator Fears Aid to Britain Would Hurt U. S. Defense

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP).—Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, asserted today that sale of destroyers to Great Britain "would be a belligerent act making us a party to the war and would in addition weaken our own defense." Speaking on the University of Chicago's round-table broadcast, Senator Nye asked:

"If those who advocate the transfer of destroyers are not willing to assert that it will make the difference between victory and defeat for Britain, then why—if Britain is to be defeated—should we supply her with destroyers to surrender to Germany?"

Senator Nye made the comment after Clifton M. Utley, director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, had declared that "Britain is our first line of defense and that destroyers are desperately needed for the conveying of transports."

"In the words of Winston Churchill," Mr. Nye added, "this is merely a continuation of the last war, and we are asked to join again and finish it."

"However, it is nothing more than a continuation of the old European conflict of power politics, a fight to save an empire. We know from history that empires do not last forever."

the war today THE BEGINNING OF THE SECOND YEAR OF EUROPE'S WAR FINDS GERMANY
David MacKinnon STILL OUT-NUMBERING BRITAIN OVERWHELMINGLY IN THE AIR, BUT A
NUMBER OF FACTORS ARE WORKING TO REDUCE THIS ADVANTAGE.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IS, OBVIOUSLY, THE FACT THAT MOST
AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS ARE OPEN TO THE BRITISH WHILE CLOSED TO
GERMANY BY BRITAIN'S NAVAL BLOCKADE. BRITISH SOURCES SAY THEY HAVE
ALREADY OBTAINED MORE THAN 2,000 AMERICAN-MADE PLANES AND HOPE FOR
STEADILY INCREASING DELIVERIES IN THE FUTURE.

IF ENGLAND CAN HOLD OUT A MONTH OR SIX WEEKS LONGER, BAD FLYING
WEATHER SHOULD GIVE HER A RESPIRE DURING WHICH HER PRODUCTION EFFORTS
AT HOME AND IN THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE ADDITIONAL TIME TO GAIN
MOMENTUM.

MANY NEUTRAL OBSERVERS WHO HAVE SEEN BOTH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AND
THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IN ACTION ARE CONVINCED, MOREOVER, THAT FULLY-
TRAINED BRITISH PILOTS ARE BETTER THAN FULLY-TRAINED GERMAN FLIERS.
GERMANY LOST A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF HER MOST EXPERIENCED AIRMEN EARLY
IN THE WAR.

AMERICAN MILITARY MEN CONSIDER BRITAIN'S LONG RANGE BOMBERS

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TO BE SUPERIOR TO GERMAN SHIPS OF SIMILAR TYPE. THEY SAY THAT THE BRITISH ARE DOING FAR MORE DAMAGE IN THEIR CURRENT RAIDS DEEP INTO GERMANY THAN THE GERMANS WERE ABLE TO DO IN BRITAIN BEFORE THEY SEIZED THE LOW COUNTRIES AND OBTAINED BASES CLOSE TO THEIR OBJECTIVES.

BRITAIN'S SINGLE-SEATER SPITFIRE FIGHTER ALSO HAS A GOOD MANY ADMIRERS AMONG AMERICAN EXPERTS. TO THEM, IT SEEMS SUPERIOR TO THE GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF MANEUVERABILITY. THE SPITFIRE CARRIES A NUMBER OF MACHINE GUNS WHICH ARE FIRED IN UNISON BY THE PILOT. ITS PRINCIPAL WEAKNESS APPEARS TO BE THAT ITS GUNS ARE NOT HEAVY ENOUGH TO PENETRATE THE ARMOR OF LARGE BOMBERS. THE GUNNER MUST HIT THE ENEMY PILOT OR A VITAL, SMALL EXPOSED SPOT TO BRING DOWN SUCH A PLANE.

STILL ANOTHER FACTOR WHICH AMERICAN EXPERTS TAKE INTO ACCOUNT IS THAT THE GERMAN PLANES WHICH ARE LOST OVER ENGLAND ARE MOSTLY BOMBERS, MANY WITH FOUR OR FIVE MEN ABOARD, WHILE THE MAJORITY OF BRITISH PLANES DOWNED BY THE WAVES OF NAZI RAIDERS ARE LESS EXPENSIVE FIGHTERS CARRYING FEWER MEN.

IT PROBABLY TAKES NINE MONTHS TO TURN OUT A HEAVY BOMBER COMPARED WITH SIX WEEKS TO TWO MONTHS FOR A FIGHTER, ONE EXPERT SUGGESTS.

FURTHERMORE, A GOOD MANY OF THE BRITISH FLIERS SHOT DOWN ARE ABLE TO BAIL OUT WITH THEIR PARACHUTES, LAND ON HOME SOIL AND RETURN TO SERVICE.

NOTWITHSTANDING THESE FACTORS, BRITAIN STILL HAS A LONG WAY TO GO BEFORE SHE CAN HOPE TO EQUAL GERMAN NUMBERS IN THE AIR.

ESTIMATES OF THE SIZE OF THE TWO AERIAL ARMIES VARY WIDELY. WELL INFORMED AMERICAN SOURCES SAY, HOWEVER, THAT GERMANY IS USING FIVE FLEETS OF ABOUT 1,000 PLANES EACH AGAINST ENGLAND, PROBABLY HURLING THEM AGAINST THE BESIEGED ISLANDS ALTERNATELY. THESE SAME SOURCES BELIEVE THE GERMANS PROBABLY HAVE TWICE AS MANY

PLANES IN RESERVE, MOVING FIRST LINE PLANES BACK INTO THE RESERVE AS FAST AS EQUIPMENT OF LATEST DESIGN IS DELIVERED. THEY SAY THAT A COMPARABLE NUMBER OF TRAINING AND CARGO PLANES WOULD PLACE GERMANY'S PROBABLE TOTAL AT BETWEEN 20,000 AND 25,000 PLANES, WITH BRITAIN OWNING PROBABLY A THIRD AS MANY.

IT IS APPARENT, IN VIEW OF THE ALLIES' EXPERIENCE ON THE CONTINENT DURING THE LAST YEAR, THAT THE BRITISH ARE ACTING WISELY IN USING THEIR EXCELLENT LONG RANGE BOMBERS TO CARRY THE WAR INTO GERMANY AND ITALY.

FEW MILITARY MEN NOW BELIEVE THAT ENGLAND CAN SURVIVE AGAINST GERMANY'S AERIAL MIGHT BY PURELY DEFENSIVE TACTICS.

TO KEEP HITLER FROM POURING AN ENDLESS STREAM OF RAIDERS AGAINST HER UNTIL HER OWN AERIAL EQUIPMENT IS EXHAUSTED, SHE MUST DESTROY GERMAN BASES, SUPPLY STORES AND PLANE FACTORIES.

GERMANY, IN TURN, MUST DO ONE OF TWO THINGS TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS IN HER PRESENT OPERATIONS: EITHER SHE MUST DESTROY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE OR DAMAGE ITS FLYING FIELDS BEYOND USE.

SO FAR, THE R.A.F. IS STILL IN THE AIR.

Unemployed Hollanders Who Refuse to Work in Germany Are Denied Dole; 15 Years to Repair Nazi Destruction

By LYNN HEINZERLING

AMSTERDAM, Holland (AP)—The traditionally thrifty, independent, free speaking Dutchman is showing signs of being a problem child for the German occupation authorities, judging by the number of warnings the Germans have seen fit to issue.

He has been warned against being disloyal to the Germans, against trying to help Britain, against engaging in nationalistic celebrations, against wearing such significant flowers as forget-me-nots and orange blooms on birthdays of members of the royal house of Orange.

The absence of serious strife

seems to indicate that Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German commissioner for the Netherlands, and Dutch authorities are meeting with some degree of success in their efforts to re-establish as nearly normal a life in Holland as possible.

Train traffic is again normal except that trains don't operate after 10 p. m. Bicycling, which is the

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principal means of locomotion in the Netherlands, has now increased with gasoline banned for private automobiles.

Blackout Keeps Dutch Off Streets at Night

THE blackout has helped to keep the Dutch off the streets at night. Motion picture theaters show only German films. The Dutchman finds his newspapers a little dull and singularly uniform and isn't reading them as much as formerly.

His bread, sugar, coffee, tea, butter, textiles, rice and flour are being rationed. Although amounts at the moment are generally regarded as satisfactory, no one attempts to conceal the fact that these articles will be harder to obtain this winter.

American and English cigarettes, most popular with the Dutch, are no longer obtainable. The wooden

shoe is becoming even more firmly a symbol of the country, as the sale of leather shoes is restricted.

There are about 200,000 unemployed men in the country and those who decline work in Germany are refused the dole. Many men are at work on the reconstruction of Rotterdam, a good part of which was laid in ruins during the war, but a shortage of building materials is slowing up the work. Experts employed by Seyss-Inquart have estimated that the rebuilding of Rotterdam will take 15 years. Clearing up the debris is expected to continue until next year.

A Dutchman can be fined or sent to prison for two years for listening to foreign radio broadcasts, excepting those of Germany. If he is frightened away from his home by English bombers and moves to another region he is likely to be told that the English visit that region too.

There is no real Dutch government now in the Netherlands with Queen Wilhelmina and most of her ministers in London. Seyss-Inquart is the chief civil authority, with all rights previously given by the constitution and law to the queen and the government. For the most part Dutch laws and jurisprudence remain in force except that German courts martial handle specified cases.

Administrative offices such as those of mayors, municipal councils and provincial governors retain their functions, executing decrees of the German commissioner.

Parliament Is Inactive

Ministries are now headed by secretaries general of the departments who are responsible to Seyss-Inquart. Parliament has ceased to function and there are no elections. The commissioner has representatives in all 11 provinces and they work with the Dutch governors.

Dutch people rarely come in contact with the German administrators, addressing themselves always to Dutch authorities. The commissioner has said it was his "desire that people notice my presence as little as possible." Judges and judicial authorities, teachers and civil authorities were asked to declare (without oath) that they would not undertake actions against German interests.

Court sentences formerly given "in the name of the queen" are now given "in the name of the law." Dutch police are functioning as are German SS (elite guards) and safety police.

WITH the exception of the Dutch National Socialist party, which before the war attracted about 4%

of the population, the activity of political parties has been pretty well paralyzed.

Before the war you could get a different shade of political opinion at almost every street corner. There were about 30 parties, a dozen of them being represented in parliament. After the first confusion of the occupation passed, some leaders attempted to forge national unity out of this Dutch trait for individuality. It is apparent now that revival of the old parties is impossible.

Seyss-Inquart said in a recent speech: "It is our will and desire that the Netherlands people will be able to secure completely its country and freedom in the future and that men of the people, who know their responsibility, may determine the lot of this country, based on the confi-



Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Hitler's ruler of the Dutch.

dence of the whole Netherlands population. The forming of the political will of this country is the affair of the Dutch. We only reserve our position in this respect."

Nazi Party Is Busy

Formerly the Catholic party had 33 of the 100 seats in the house, the Social Democratic party 21 and the Calvinist party led by Dr. H. Colijn 14 seats. The other seats were filled by representatives of smaller parties. Efforts to make a new national party of the principal old ones have failed. The Marxist parties have now been placed under a commissioner.

The National Socialist party, organized as a German party and led by Anton Mussert, is very active now, increasing in strength and promoting anti-Jewish propaganda and

the idea that Germany will give independence after the war only to a National Socialist Holland. They propose the fusion of the Netherlands and the Flemish provinces of Belgium.

The Netherlands Front led by Arnold Meyer is a fascist movement less extreme than Mussert's party and is attracting many Catholics.

The new Nederlandsche Unie party is headed by a triumvirate of J. Linthorst Homan, L. Einthoven and Prof. J. E. De Quay. It advocates intensification of the Christian spirit, liberty of religion, church, education, conception of life and reorganization of economic life in a new spirit. Without specifying the form of government it favored in the future, it attracted 200,000 members within three days.

Friction Between Groups

The fourth current in the political situation is the Social Democratic party now under a National Socialist commissioner, M. M. Rost Van Tonningen.

The National Socialist party and the Netherlands Front are strongly opposed to Nederlandsche Unie and reproach its members for wanting to maintain the old system.

The reichscommissar has forbidden the ritual slaughtering of cattle

in the Netherlands "to avoid the torturing of animals." It is the first open step against the Jews.

New German Money Is Made Legal Tender

REICHSKREDITKASSENScheine were introduced into the Netherlands as soon as the occupation was established. This paper money, which has been declared legal tender and is accepted in all stores and for services, is exchanged at the rate of one guilder for one and one-third reichsmark. Ordinary German money may not be accepted in Holland.

Practically speaking, the new paper money appears rarely in common circulation. It does not represent a very large volume of the currency in small shops and businesses, although used by German soldiers on duty in the Netherlands. Some Dutchmen have never received one of the notes. Tradesmen take them to the banks when they receive them and exchange them for Dutch money. The banks in turn give them to the Netherlands bank. The military authorities use the reichskreditkassenscheine to pay their bills.

Holland's economy has turned a somersault as a result of the occupation. A result of this was the recent order to kill 12,000,000 hens before Sept. 15, about two-thirds of the poultry stock. This was due to a

scarcity of fodder, which normally Holland imports from the United States. A similar shortage is expected to bring about the slaughtering of much of Holland's livestock.

Relied on Foreign Trade

Normally Holland's most important source of income was international trade. The country has no raw materials to speak of.

Formerly industry and agriculture exported the greatest part of their supplies and, in turn, large quantities of raw materials, final products and food were imported.

There were great assets in trade balances abroad, in revenues from navigation and the tremendous Dutch investments abroad, in the United States and the Dutch East Indies.

Transit trade was very important, many German products going through Rotterdam. Nearly all of this business has now been paralyzed by the war.

Fishing in the North sea is now impossible and Danish fish are being imported. Industry and shipyards are completing orders but when their raw materials are exhausted they must cease to operate.

With its agricultural exports, many of which went to England formerly, already heading toward Germany, Holland is preparing for a closer adjustment to the Reich.

Stock Exchange Reopened

Prominent businessmen have formed a committee to plan for the reorganization of economic life in the Netherlands. The stock exchange has been reopened but transactions are few.

Figures for imports and exports, which always appeared monthly in normal times, have not been published for May and June but it is known that Germany has doubled its import of Dutch bulbs. Part of the bulb fields are now being used to raise vegetables, especially beans.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1).

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON, AUG 31-(AP)-AT LEAST HALF A DOZEN

OF THE 123 DESTROYERS FORMING THE RESERVOIR FROM WHICH 50 MAY BE DRAWN FOR ENGLAND WERE OUT ON THE PLUNGING MAIN IN 1917 GUARDING TROOP CONVOYS AND HUNTING DOWN SUBMARINES.

THE SIX ARE THE BREESE, LEA, CRAVEN, PHILIP, MONTGOMERY AND JACKES. TWO OTHERS OF THE 123--THE WARD AND THE REID--CAUGHT HEADLINES WHEN THE SHIP YARDS CRACKED ALL TIME RECORDS FOR THEIR

SPEEDY CONSTRUCTION.

ALL BUT TWO OF THE DESTROYERS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY IN 1917 WERE PUT INTO SERVICE IN FOREIGN WATERS DURING THE WAR. IN SPITE OF THIS---AND INCLUDING NINE OLD TYPE VESSELS KNOWN AS COAST TORPEDO BOATS---THE NAVY HAD ONLY 85 DESTROYERS IN THE WORLD WAR.

AS THEY SWUNG INTO ACTIVE SERVICE, AND THE UNITED STATES BEGAN TO THROW ITS WHOLE WEIGHT INTO THE WAR WITH GERMANY, NEW BUILDING PLANS WERE HURRIED THROUGH CONGRESS. BETWEEN AUGUST 29, 1916, WHEN THE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM STARTED, AND JULY 1, 1918, CONGRESS AUTHORIZED 273 DESTROYERS.

UP TO THE TIME OF THE ARMISTICE, THE NAVY HAD LET CONTRACTS FOR 253 OF THESE, 171 HAD BEEN LAID DOWN, 38 HAD BEEN COMPLETED, AND 26 OF THE NEW ONES HAD SLID DOWN THE WAYS TO GO INTO ACTIVE SERVICE.

SIX DESTROYERS WERE THE FIRST UNITED STATES FORCES TO BE SENT TO EUROPE IN THE WORLD WAR. THEY ARRIVED AT QUEENSTOWN JUST 20 DAYS AFTER CONGRESS HAD DECLARED WAR.

IT HAD TAKEN THEM NINE DAYS TO MAKE THE TRIP, SEVEN OF THOSE DAYS IN A GALE THAT LIFTED SUCH HEAVY SEAS THE CREW COULD NOT EAT AT THE MESS TABLES.

"WE ATE OFF OUR LAPS," ONE OFFICER RECALLED.

CHEERING CROWDS FOLLOWED THE NAVY MEN TO THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AND THAT EVENING THE OFFICERS WERE INVITED TO DINE WITH VICE ADMIRAL SIR LEWIS BAYLY, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE COASTS OF IRELAND.

ONE OF THE FAVORITE NAVY STORIES INVOLVES THE REPLY THAT REAR ADMIRAL J.K.TAUSSIG---THEN COMMANDER OF THE TINY DESTROYER FLO-TILLA--GAVE VICE ADMIRAL BAYLY THAT NIGHT.

"WHEN WILL YOU BE READY TO GO TO SEA?" WAS ABOUT THE FIRST

WORD THE VICE ADMIRAL ASKED OF TAUSSIG.

"WE ARE READY NOW, SIR," REPLIED TAUSSIG.

THEY FINISHED REFUELING AND FOUR DAYS LATER WERE OUT ON THE HUNT FOR SUBMARINES.

ALTHOUGH CRUISERS WERE USED ALSO IN THE JOB OF CONVOYING TROOP SHIPS TO FRANCE, THE SPEEDY LITTLE DESTROYERS WERE THE GREYHOUNDS OF THE CONVOY FLEET. TWO MILLION TROOPS WERE HAULED TO EUROPE, NOT A SINGLE TROOP SHIP WAS SUNK AND NOT A SOLDIER ABOARD A TROOP SHIP LOST HIS LIFE THROUGH ENEMY ACTION.

THIS WAS THE RECORD OF THE TRANSPORTS OPERATED AND CONVOYED BY NAVY PERSONNEL ON THEIR WAY TO FRANCE. SOME NAVY SHIPS WERE SUNK ON THEIR WAY HOME AND SOME NAVY OFFICERS AND MEN WERE KILLED, BUT NO SOLDIER ABOARD A NAVY TRANSPORT LOST HIS LIFE. THE MOLDAVIA AND TUSCANIA, VESSELS CHARTERED FROM THE BRITISH AND OPERATED BY BRITISH CREWS, WERE SUNK WHILE CARRYING AMERICAN TROOPS, HOWEVER, WITH LOSS OF AMERICAN LIVES. THE FINLAND, A NAVY SHIP MANNED BY A CIVILIAN CREW, AND THE MT. VERNON, OPERATED BY THE NAVY, WERE BOTH TORPEDOED BUT SUCCEEDED IN REACHING PORT AND BEING REPAIRED.

YET, THE SEAS WERE ALIVE WITH GERMAN SUBMARINES. THE FIRST GROUP OF TROOP TRANSPORTS WAS ATTACKED BY A SUBMARINE, THE SECOND GROUP ENCOUNTERED TWO SUBMARINES, AND A TORPEDO WAS FIRED AT THE FOURTH. THE DESTROYERS AND CRUISERS GAVE CHASE AND DROVE THEM AWAY.

AFTER THESE FOUR GROUPS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAD BEEN DELIVERED SAFELY, AN OFFICER REPORTED:

"WE DIDN'T LOSE BUT ONE HORSE AND THAT WAS A MULE."

SO PROMPTLY HAD THE SUBMARINES SHOWED UP ALONG THE ROUTE THAT AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS WERE CONVINCED THE GERMANS KNEW WHERE THE

CONVOY WAS TO MEET THE TROOP SHIPS.

BUT MOST OF THE 123 DESTROYERS THAT HAVE BEEN YANKED OUT OF INLETS AND PUT BACK INTO COMMISSION CAME OUT OF THAT BIG SPURT OF NAVAL BUILDING IN THE WORLD WAR DAYS.

THE DESTROYER WARD WAS LAUNCHED AT MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD 17 1/2 DAYS AFTER ITS KEEL HAD BEEN LAID. BEFORE THE WAR, IT HAD TAKEN FROM TWENTY MONTHS TO TWO YEARS TO BUILD A DESTROYER. THIS SET A NEW BUILDING RECORD.

THE SHIP HAD BEEN CALLED A "LIBERTY DESTROYER" AND WAS PUT THROUGH IN A CONTINUOUS DRIVE PATTERNED AFTER A LIBERTY LOAN RALLY. PLACARDS WERE STUCK UP AROUND HER IN THE YARD. ONE READ:

"THIS DESTROYER IS NEEDED TO SINK HUN SUBMARINES; LET ALL HANDS HELP TO SINK THEM."

EACH DAYS PROGRESS WAS CHALKED UP ON A BIG CANVAS BANNER STRETCHED ABOVE THE BOW. AFTER 24 HOURS, IT LOOKED LIKE A SHIP. TWO WEEKS LATER, THEY WERE FINISHING THE HULL AND THE BANNER READ:

"LIBERTY DESTROYER NO. 139. KEEL LAID MAY 15TH. WILL BE LAUNCHED JUNE 1ST. 14 DAYS OLD TODAY. SHE'S SOME BABY."

THREE AND A HALF DAYS LATER OFFICERS AND WORKMEN CHEERED AS SHE SLID DOWN THE WAYS.

A LITTLE LATER, HOWEVER, THE VICTORY PLANT AT SQUANTUM, MASS., SMASHED THAT RECORD BY BUILDING THE REID AND SETTING HER READY FOR TRIALS IN 45 1/2 DAYS. IT HAD TAKEN 90 DAYS TO GET THE WARD READY FOR COMMISSIONING.

THE SQUANTUM PLANT, ITSELF, HAD BEEN A MAGICAL DEVELOPMENT. THE GOVERNMENT, NEEDING NEW DESTROYERS AFTER IT HAD ALREADY CONTRAC-

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TED FOR THE CAPACITY OF AMERICAN SHIPYARDS, HAD PUT THROUGH A HALF BILLION DOLLAR BILL FOR DESTROYERS, SHIPS AND PLANTS.

THE BILL WAS SIGNED OCTOBER 6, 1917. GROUND WAS BROKEN AT SQUANTUM OCTOBER 7. PLANS WERE READY, CONTRACTS SIGNED. THOUSANDS OF MEN WORKED. BUILDINGS WENT UP STEADILY. ONE CONCRETE, STEEL AND GLASS STRUCTURE, THREE STORIES HIGH, WAS BUILT IN TWO WEEKS. EIGHTEEN ACRES OF SHIPYARDS WERE UNDER ONE ROOF. HUNDREDS OF BUILDINGS WENT UP, SOME COVERING FROM ONE TO THREE ACRES. THERE WERE WAYS FOR TEN DESTROYERS. RAW MATERIAL LITERALLY WENT IN AT ONE END OF THE PLANT AND DESTROYERS SLID OUT AT THE OTHER.

SIX MONTHS AFTER GROUND WAS BROKEN AT SQUANTUM, SECRETARY DANIELS SAW THE KEELS OF FIVE DESTROYERS LAID THERE IN ONE DAY.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT. 1)

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SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

BY W.B.RAGSDALE

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, AUG. 31-(AP)-PATTERENED AFTER AN AGENCY WHICH TURNED UP DOZENS OF DEVICES FOR USE IN THE WORLD WAR, AMONG THEM A MYSTERY WEAPON THAT IS STILL BEING KEPT UNDER WRAPS, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF INVENTORS IS MUSTERING SOME OF THE KEENEST INVENTIVE BRAINS IN THE COUNTRY INTO A SEARCH FOR NEW TOOLS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

FROM THEIR RESEARCH LABORATORIES IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE NATION DOZENS OF SCIENTISTS, LONG SCHOOLED IN THE PATIENT AND PAINSTAKING WORK OF TRACKING DOWN PEACE-TIME INVENTIONS, HAVE SENT OFFERS TO THE GOVERNMENT TO HELP DEVISE MORE EFFICIENT EQUIPMENT FOR WAR.

IN ADDITION TO THE SKILLED INVENTORS, THE AID OF AMATEURS IS BEING

ENLISTED--AND THE GENERAL CALL FOR IDEAS HAS BROUGHT ON A BRAIN MATCHING CONTEST WHICH ALREADY IS BRINGING SEVERAL HUNDRED DEFENSE SUGGESTIONS A DAY INTO THE OFFICES OF THE COUNCIL.

THE COUNCIL IS PATTENERED IN MANY WAYS AFTER THE NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH FUNCTIONED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LATE THOMAS ALVA EDISON DURING THE WORLD WAR. HE WAS RESPONSIBLE PERSONALLY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE THAN A DOZEN DEVICES WHICH WERE USED THEN AND HAVE BEEN USED MORE WIDELY SINCE.

LLOYD N. SCOTT, LATE CAPTAIN OF THE ARMY, WHO ACTED AS LIAISON OFFICER TO THE BOARD AND THE WAR COMMITTEE OF TECHNICAL SOCIETIES, SAID AFTER A STUDY OF ITS WORK IN 1929:

"EVERYONE EXPECTED THAT THE BOARD WOULD EVOLVE SOME INVENTION THAT WOULD CONQUER THE CENTRAL POWERS WITH ONE FELL SWOOP, AND HAD THE WAR LASTED ANOTHER YEAR AN IMPORTANT AND CONFIDENTIAL DEVICE PROBABLY WOULD HAVE JUSTIFIED THIS EXPECTATION IN A DEGREE AT LEAST; AND OTHER DEVICES EVOLVED BY THE BOARD, SUCH AS WIRELESS CONTROLLED BOMBS, DEVICES FOR THE AUTOMATIC INTRODUCTION OF ALL THE FACTORS IN THE AIMING OF MACHINE GUNS ON AEROPLANES, AS WELL AS OTHERS, GAVE PROMISE OF SUCH RESULTS."

SCOTT GAVE NO CLUE TO WHAT THE MYSTERY WEAPON MAY HAVE BEEN. NOR IS IT DISCUSSED WITH ANY MORE EXPANSIVENESS NOWADAYS. ONE OFFICIAL SAID HE KNEW OF THE WEAPON AND THAT IT WAS BEING FURTHER DEVELOPED AND PERFECTED. AT THAT POINT HE QUIT TALKING.

WIRELESS CONTROLLED BOMBS ARE NO LONGER A SECRET. NOR IS IT A SECRET THAT THE DEFENSE FORCES HAVE A FLYING BOMB WHICH WILL TRACK DOWN AN ENEMY AIRMAN WITHOUT SO MUCH AS HIS NAME AND ADDRESS. ALL IT HAS TO DO IS HEAR HIM AND IT FOLLOWS THE SOUND OF HIS PLANE.

THE EXPERIENCES OF THE NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD WENT FAR TOWARD CONVINCING SCIENTISTS THAT TO OBTAIN THE BEST RESULTS IN MOBILIZING INVENTIVE TALENT, THERE MUST BE A SELECTIVE MOBILIZATION OF THOSE BEST QUALIFIED TO DO THE WORK, RATHER THAN A MOBILIZATION OF UNTRAINED TALENT IN THE HOPE THAT A BRILLIANT INVENTION MIGHT SPRING FULL GROWN FROM SUCH UNTRIED SOIL.

YET, THE NAVAL BOARD GOT FROM THE PUBLIC ONE DEVICE WHICH IT PUT INTO PRODUCTION IN THE LAST WAR, AND SEVERAL OTHERS WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN USED IF THE WAR HAD CONTINUED. THE ORIENTATOR, USED IN TESTING THE EQUILIBRIUM OF WOULD-BE FLIERS, WAS DEVISED BY W. GUY RUGGLES AND SUGGESTED BY HIM TO THE BOARD.

BUT MOST OF THE INVENTIONS CAME FROM THE EXPERTS ON THE BOARD-- AND MANY OF THESE AFTER THEY HAD BEEN ASKED TO FIND THE ANSWER TO SOME PARTICULAR PROBLEM. EDISON AND THE ENGINEERS IN HIS EMPLOY MADE 34 DIFFERENT STUDIES.

HE WORKED OUT A METHOD OF DETECTING A SUBMARINE FROM A MOVING VESSEL, OF TURNING A SHIP QUICKLY TO DODGE A TORPEDO, OF COMOUFLAGING SHIPS, OF RIGGING SAILING LIGHTS WHICH WOULD BE VISIBLE TO CONVOYING CRAFT BUT COULD NOT BE SEEN BY SUBMARINES, OF HIGH SPEED SIGNALLING WITH SEARCHLIGHTS AND OF PUTTING OUT FIRES IN COAL BUNKERS, AND DESIGNED A GAS MASK AND AN UNDERSEA SEARCHLIGHT.

TWO OTHER EDISON DEVELOPMENTS WHICH HELPED TO BLAZE A PATH TOWARD PRESENT DAY EFFICIENCY WERE A DIRECTION FINDER WHICH WOULD SPOT AN APPROACHING PLANE AND THE DIRECTION FROM WHICH IT WAS COMING BY THE SOUND OF ITS ENGINE; AND AN APPARATUS WHICH WOULD SPOT THE LOCATION OF HIDDEN GUNS BY THEIR SOUND.

ON THE LATTER INVENT

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT.

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(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD INVENTORS (BY RAGSDALE)

XXX THEIR SOUND.

ON THE LATTER INVENTION, TESTS SHOWED THAT EDISON'S DEVICE WOULD COME WITHIN A FOOT OR TWO OF LOCATING THE EXACT POSITION OF A GUN HIDDEN TWO AND A HALF MILES AWAY.

ELMER A. SPERRY, HEAD OF THE SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY AND ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE NAVAL BOARD, WAS ANOTHER PROLIFIC PRODUCER OF WORLD WAR MECHANISMS. HE HELPED TO WORK OUT INSTRUMENTS TO DETERMINE THE HEIGHT OF AN AIRPLANE FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND TO FIGURE THE RANGE FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

HE DEVELOPED A SEARCHLIGHT FOR ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSE. THEN, TURNING TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PROBLEM, HE DEvised AN ACCURATE BOMB DROPPING APPARATUS WITH SIGHTS. HE WORKED OUT AN AUTOMATIC RANGE-FINDING APPARATUS FOR MACHINE GUNNERS IN AIRPLANES--SO AUTOMATIC THAT IT WAS CALLED "THE SOCIAL SECRETARY TO THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN."

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS WORK, SPERRY DEVELOPED A GUN SIGHT THAT COULD BE USED PERFECTLY BY PERSONS WHO DID NOT EVEN KNOW HOW TO SHUT ONE EYE--A SIGHT THAT VIRTUALLY DID EVERYTHING BUT PULL THE TRIGGER.

MEANWHILE, HUDSON MAXIM WAS BUSY WITH MINES AND EXPLOSIVES, WILLIAM LEROY EMMET WAS WORKING ON AN UNSINKABLE SHIP AND PETER COOPER HEWITT WAS DEVELOPING THE HELICOPTER. OTHERS WERE PRODUCING A WIDE VARIETY OF OTHER IMPLEMENTS.

SINCE THEY LAID DOWN THEIR WORK, THE ARMY AND NAVY INVENTIONS SECTIONS HAVE BEEN GOING AHEAD WITH MANY OF THE PROJECTS THEY BEGAN.

BUT NEW PROJECTS AWAIT THE TOUCH OF SUCH MASTER INVENTIVE MINDS AS

DR. CHARLES F. KETTERING OF GENERAL MOTORS, DR. FIN SPARRE OF DU PONT, DR. THOMAS MIDGLEY OF ETHYL GASOLINE, DR. ORVILLE WRIGHT AND GEORGE BAEKELAND, THE LATTER OF BAKELITE CORPORATION.

EACH OF THE SUGGESTIONS SENT IN BY THE GENERAL PUBLIC WILL BE REVIEWED BY THE BOARD OF EXPERTS AND IF MERITORIOUS, WILL BE PASSED ALONG TO THE ARMY AND NAVY WITH A RECOMMENDATION THAT THE INVENTOR BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO DEVELOP IT.

QUITE A FEW OF THE OLD STAND-BYS HAVE ALREADY COME IN. ONE IS THE DEATH RAY, WHICH WOULD KILL EVERYTHING WITHIN A RADIUS OF FIVE MILES, ON EVERY SIDE. HOW THE OPERATOR WOULD SURVIVE IS NOT EXPLAINED.

AND ANOTHER IS THE ELECTRIC GUN. THIS WOULD BE FINE, OFFICIALS SAY. BUT THEY ASK: WHERE WOULD THE DYNAMOS BE STATIONED?

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. SENT AUG. 24)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR A M S OF SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1)

WAR BRINGS HUGE
LOSS IN LIFE
AND PROPERTY

NEARLY THREE MILLION TONS OF SHIPS SUNK

DEFINITE FIGURES MAY
NEVER BE KNOWN

BY CARL C. CRAMER

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) THE INDEPENDENCE OF TEN NATIONS HAS BEEN EXTINGUISHED, AN ESTIMATED TOTAL OF MORE THAN 2,900,000 TONS OF MERCHANT AND WAR SHIPS OF ALL BELLIGERENTS AND NEUTRALS SUNK, AND FROM APPROXIMATELY 3,300,000 TO 5,300,000 PERSONS LEFT DEAD, WOUNDED AND UNACCOUNTED FOR IN THE YEAR SINCE ADOLF HITLER INVADED POLAND AND LET LOOSE THE SERIES OF BLITZ-KRIEGS THAT HAVE SWEEPED EUROPE.

THE STATISTICIANS HAVE NOT EVEN BEGUN TO COMPUTE THE ECONOMIC LOSS IN DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND BUSINESS DISLOCATION.

CONCLUSIVE FIGURES ON THE COST IN BLOOD OF THE CONQUESTS OF SEPT. 1, 1939 TO SEPT. 1, 1940 ALSO WILL HAVE TO AWAIT THE END OF THE WAR, OR

WARS, AND EVEN THEN THE OFFICIAL FIGURES MAY FALL FAR SHORT OF GIVING THE REALISTIC EXTENT OF BLOODSHED AND HUMAN SUFFERING.

PRESENT-DAY FIGURES RANGE FROM THE 3,352,000 PERSONS OFFICIALLY ADMITTED OR RELIABLY ESTIMATED KILLED, MISSING AND CAPTURED, TO THE 5,362,000 CLAIMED IN BELLIGERENT ESTIMATES OF ENEMY LOSSES AND IN UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES.

OF THE FORMER FIGURE BY FAR THE GREATER PART IS FURNISHED BY THE OFFICIAL GERMAN STATEMENT THAT 1,000,000 PERSONS ARE UNACCOUNTED FOR IN POLAND, AND THE RED CROSS ESTIMATE THAT 80,000 TO 100,000 FRENCHMEN WERE KILLED AND 1,500,000 TO 2,000,000 CAPTURED.

A TOTAL OF 236,603 PERSONS HAVE BEEN KILLED, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL ADMISSIONS AND RELIABLE ESTIMATES.

BUT THIS FIGURE INCLUDES NO OFFICIAL POLISH, NORWEGIAN, NETHERLANDS, BELGIAN, FRENCH OR BRITISH FIGURES.

IT DOES INCLUDE A RELIEF ORGANIZATION'S ESTIMATE OF 50,000 PERSONS KILLED IN WARSAW ALONE, THE LOWER RED CROSS FIGURE OF 80,000 FRENCHMEN KILLED, AND GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ADMISSIONS.

IT DOES NOT INCLUDE THE FIGURE OF 92,000 BRITONS KILLED, MISSING AND WOUNDED, ANNOUNCED ON AUG. 20 BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AS BRITAIN'S LOSS IN NEARLY A YEAR OF WAR.

MANY OF THESE ARE LISTED AS MISSING, AND PRESUMABLY ARE PRISONERS. BRITAIN'S LOSSES IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WORLD WAR WERE ALMOST FOUR TIMES AS GREAT.

THE CASUALTY SUMMARY, COUNTRY BY COUNTRY, FOLLOWS:

POLISH-GERMAN

GERMAN LOSSES, ANNOUNCED BY HITLER, 10,572 DEAD, 30,322 WOUNDED, 3,404 MISSING.

FRENCH AND BRITISH OFFICIALS, HOWEVER, CHALLENGED THESE OFFICIAL FIGURES, AND SAID GERMANY HAD LOST AT LEAST 150,000 DEAD.

THERE ARE NO OFFICIAL POLISH FIGURES. GERMANY SAID IT WOULD TAKE AT LEAST TWO YEARS TO PROVIDE AN "ACCURATE ESTIMATE," BUT SAID SHE HAD TAKEN 840,000 PRISONERS AND THAT ANOTHER 1,000,000 ARE "UNACCOUNTED FOR."

WILLIAM C. McDONALD, OF THE QUAKER COMMISSION FOR POLISH RELIEF, ESTIMATED 50,000 WERE KILLED IN WARSAW ALONE.

FINNISH-RUSSIAN

PREMIER VYACHESLAV MOLOTOFF SAID RUSSIA LOST 48,745 KILLED, 158,853 WOUNDED.

VAINO TANNER, THEN FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER, SAID FINLAND LOST 15,000 IN DEAD, 40,000 IN WOUNDED.

OFFICIAL FIGURES SAID 640 FINNISH CIVILIANS WERE KILLED IN AIR RAIDS. HOWEVER, LENINGRAD MILITARY HEADQUARTERS DECLARED THERE WERE 85,000 FINNS KILLED, 250,000 WOUNDED.

ESTIMATES OF MILITARY OBSERVERS IN SCANDINAVIA ALSO PLACED THE RUSSIAN LOSSES FAR ABOVE THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT---AT 250,000 DEAD AND AT LEAST THAT MANY WOUNDED.

NORWAY

GERMANY ANNOUNCED SHE LOST 1,317 KILLED, 1,604 WOUNDED AND 2,375 MISSING, MOSTLY IN OVERSEAS TRANSPORT, IN THE INVASION. THERE HAVE BEEN NO OFFICIAL NORWEGIAN FIGURES.

ONE GERMAN WAS KILLED AND 10 WOUNDED IN THE "BLOODLESS" INVASION OF DENMARK THAT WAS STARTED THE SAME DAY AS THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN.

NETHERLANDS-BELGIUM

GERMAN OFFICIAL FIGURES SAID 2,890 DUTCH WERE KILLED, 6,889 WERE WOUNDED AND 29 MISSING. THERE ARE NO INDEPENDENT DUTCH FIGURES.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER EELCO N. VAN KLEFFENS SAID 100,000 MEN, OR ONE-FOURTH OF THE DUTCH ARMY, WERE KILLED. THAT FIGURE, HOWEVER,

IS GENERALLY REGARDED AS MUCH TOO HIGH.

THERE ARE NO FIGURES ON BELGIAN CASUALTIES. ESTIMATES RANGE ALL THE WAY FROM A REUTERS (BRITISH) NEWS AGENCY STATEMENT THAT 500,000 OF BELGIUM'S 800,000 MEN WERE "LOST" TO A STATEMENT OF PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT THAT FROM 400,000 TO 500,000 SURRENDERED, AND THAT 10,000 WERE KILLED IN THE FIRST EIGHT DAYS.

THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS

AGAINST CHURCHILL'S TOTAL OF 92,000 KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING FOR THE WHOLE WAR, GERMANY CLAIMED 250,000 BRITONS WERE KILLED, DROWNED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED HERE ALONE AND THAT ONLY 50,000 OF A FORCE OF 350,000 GOT OUT OF DUNKERQUE.

AGAINST CHURCHILL'S ADMISSION THAT BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE CASUALTIES WOULD "EXCEED" 30,000 IN FLANDERS AND THE OFFICIAL BRITISH CLAIM THAT 335,000 FRENCH AND BRITISH WERE WITHDRAWN SAFELY FROM DUNKERQUE, ARE PREVIOUS UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES THAT 1,000,000 ALLIED TROOPS WERE TRAPPED IN FLANDERS.

BATTLE OF FRANCE.

GERMANY ANNOUNCED HER TOTAL LOSSES IN THIS BATTLE AND IN THE LOW COUNTRIES WERE 156,492---27,074 KILLED, 111,034 WOUNDED, 18,384 MISSING.

BUT BRITISH MILITARY SOURCES ESTIMATED THE FIGURE AT 400,000.

THE RED CROSS ESTIMATES FRENCH KILLED AT 80,000 TO 100,000 WHILE GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, HEAD OF A FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN LONDON, ESTIMATES 60,000 FRENCHMEN WERE KILLED AND 300,000 WOUNDED.

GERMANY CLAIMS TO HAVE 1,900,000 FRENCH PRISONERS.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT VICHY DOES NOT EXPECT TO LEARN THE DEATH TOLL UNTIL AFTER THE WAR. LOSS OF REGIMENTAL RECORDS, LACK OF COMMUNICATIONS AND SHIFTING OF PRISONERS FROM CAMP TO CAMP HAS PREVENTED CHECKING OFF THE NAMES OF PRISONERS AGAINST LISTS OF MISSING.

ITALY

ITALY ON AUG. 17 OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED 2,052 KILLED SINCE SHE ENTERED THE WAR. THIS DID NOT INCLUDE THE SEVEREST FIGHTING IN SOMALILAND WHERE THE BRITISH SAID THEY INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

GREATEST CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN IN SHIPS AND PLANES. THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ON AUG. 16 ADMITTED A DESTRUCTION OF 2,514,199 TONS OF BRITISH, ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING COMPARED WITH GERMAN CLAIMS TO HAVING SUNK 5,078,038 TONS.

THE ADMIRALTY ADMITTED ALSO THE DESTRUCTION OF 47 UNITS OF THE BATTLE FLEET, AS AGAINST GERMAN CLAIMS OF 269 UNITS SUNK. THE ADMIRALTY HAS ADMITTED LOSING ONE BATTLESHIP, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, THREE CRUISERS, TWENTY-NINE DESTROYERS AND 12 SUBMARINES BESIDES SEVERAL CONVERTED MERCHANTMEN AND MANY SMALL CRAFT. SINCE AUG. 16 THE BRITISH HAVE ADMITTED LOSING TWO MORE SUBMARINES.

AS AGAINST THESE LOSSES, BRITAIN ASSERTS SHE HAS SUNK OR CAPTURED 1,211,500 TONS OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING, MOST OF IT GERMAN.

A COMPILATION BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF ALL NATIONS' ADMITTED LOSSES, AND LOSSES CONFIRMED FROM INDEPENDENT SOURCES, BOTH WARSHIPS AND MERCHANT SHIPS, PLACES THE TOTAL BELOW THESE CONFLICTING CLAIMS AT 2,927,952 TONS AS OF AUG. 23.

GERMANY HAS ADMITTED FEW OF THE NAVAL LOSSES CLAIMED BY BRITAIN TO HAVE BEEN INFLICTED. BUT SHE HAS ACKNOWLEDGE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE AS WELL AS THE LOSS OF THREE CRUISERS, TEN DESTROYERS, SIX SUBMARINES AND 17 OTHER NAVAL CRAFT IN THE NORWAY INCURSION. ITALY HAS ADMITTED THE SINKING OF THE CRUISER

BARTOLOMEO COLLEONI.

NO TOTALS OF AIRCRAFT LOSSES FOR THE WAR HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID 1,841 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN DURING THE DRIVE THROUGH THE LOW COUNTRIES AND THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS, BESIDES 1,600 TO 1,700 DESTROYED ON THE GROUND. SHE ADMITTED LOSING 432 IN THE SAME PERIOD. ANOTHER 792 ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE BATTLE FOR FRANCE, GERMANY SAID.

THE BRITISH CLAIM DESTRUCTION OF 2,500 GERMAN PLANES AND LOSS OF 302 OF THEIR OWN IN BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND FLANDERS.

DURING EIGHT DAYS OF MASS AIR RAIDS ON BRITAIN IN AUGUST, GERMANY CLAIMED DESTRUCTION OF 773 BRITISH PLANES AS AGAINST 194 OF HER OWN. BRITAIN REPORTED GERMAN LOSSES OF 691 TO BRITAIN'S 147.

(END)

Nazis, Twice Repelled, Reach London on Day's Third Raid;

Six Days of High Tides Put Nation on Guard Against Invasion

BULLETIN

LONDON (P).—The Air Ministry announced late today that 25 German planes had been shot down in air fighting over Britain since last midnight.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—German air raiders, twice repelled, broke through London's defense in a third raid this afternoon. Bursts of anti-aircraft fire broke around 15 Nazi bombers after London's second air raid alarm of the day was sounded at 4:24 p.m. The bombers, which seemed to be shadowed by a force about 2,000 feet above them, took refuge in a cloud bank as anti-aircraft bursts continued to pepper the summer skies.

A squadron of British fighting planes sped over the city toward the German planes as watchers in the streets cheered.

A dull throbbing from scores of motors—British and German—was heard in the streets as cloud banks, spotted here and there by barrage balloons, hid the fighters, but occasional bursts of machine-gun fire could be heard.

The all-clear signal sounded at 5:52 p.m., an hour and 28 minutes after the first alarm.

50 Planes in First Raid

Two earlier raids had met a stone-wall resistance in which the raiders were reported to have lost at least 15 planes.

First a formation of 50 Nazi craft, centered about two huge four-motored bombers, was broken up in a battle over the Thames Estuary, the waterway to London.

The second raid occurred on the southeast coast early this afternoon. Four waves of fighter-escorted bombers—each of about 60 planes—were tackled by British fighters and anti-aircraft fire and turned back across the Channel.

Two planes were seen diving to earth, shooting up plumes of smoke, and two others were believed also to have crashed.

The raiders, roaring over the coast so low they could be counted

by ground observers, penetrated only a few miles inland before British fighters were in the air to stop them.

Tides Favor Invasion.

Up to 1 p.m. the Air Ministry said, British fighters had shot down nine German planes and had lost four of their own. One British pilot, however, escaped.

The beginning of a six-day period of high tides favoring sea invasion put Britons on special guard.

A 48-minute alarm was in effect in London this morning.

The four-engined German "monster" bombers which formed the center of the mass formation attacking Southeast England this morning were identified by a neutral air source as Junkers 90s, the large military planes used by the Nazis as troop transports in Norway.

British sources said there was no evidence the bombers were carrying troops and claimed the use of such planes showed the Nazis "slowly are becoming deficient in other bomber types, such as Heinkels and Dorniers."

115-Foot Wingspread

The planes, with a wingspan of 115 to 120 feet and close to 100 feet long, can carry a crew of five and sixteen 250-pound bombs, or a smaller number of larger missiles. The Junkers 90s have been in production about nine months.

(Jane's All the World's Aircraft lists the Junkers 90 as a 40-passenger commercial plane, the Junkers 89 as a military version of the Junkers 90.)

The sortie followed a night of quiet in the capital and only scattered raids over the rest of the country. Seven coastal towns, however, were subjected to "chain" raids for seven hours by planes flying in relay. Little damage was reported.

The Air Ministry said one night attack was concentrated along the Bristol Channel.

In the heightening tension marking conclusion of Britain's first year at war, the British showed confidence in the R. A. F.'s ability to stand up under the German attacks and battle the Luftwaffe to a standstill.

Few Planes Get Through.

They cited official reports that repeated heavy attacks on Southeast England yesterday were thrown

back in the main, with only a few planes able to penetrate to the outskirts of the London area. The capital had three daylight alarms.

A communique announced Nazi night raiders, operating on a "comparatively small scale," who concentrated their attacks on the Bristol Channel and South Wales areas.

A number of persons were reported killed and "considerable" damage done in a South Wales town, while bombs in other parts of the country were said to have caused few casualties and little harm.

Two persons were killed in a Southeast England town and others, including the Mayor, were injured in an early morning attack.

Meanwhile, the Royal Air Force attacked objectives on the German-occupied coast of France. Observers on the English coast reported flashes of exploding bombs from Cap Gris Nez to Boulogne.

(There were three indications of other British bombing forays during the night. Berlin had a 47-minute air raid alarm; German radio stations in Leipzig and Breslau went off the air, usual sign of the approach of raiders; and Switzerland had two alarms,

as she had on other nights when the R. A. F. bombed targets in Northern Italy.)

Observers saw two factor spurring the aerial warfare toward a quick climax:

1. Today marked the beginning of a six-day period of high tides, most favorable for troop landings from shallow-draft boats.

2. Adoption by the Germans of "dispersion" raids in order to take a heavier toll of fighters and weaken Britain's outer defense ring, even though bomb damage is much smaller.

The best weather for a Nazi invasion attempt in the time remaining this year should come between now and the equinox September 21, after which the Germans will run increasing risks of a stormy Channel and seasick soldiers. Should such an attempt not be made or, being made, fail, the British contend their production speed-up during the winter will bring them even with Germany in quantity of planes.

The Luftwaffe began using new tactics over the week end. Where before they had sent huge bombers

formations in daylight raids, they now use fewer bombers with massed fighter plane escorts.

Once the raiders reach the coast, they split up into small groups and fly off on different courses.

This forces the R. A. F. fighters to spread out to meet them.

Nazi Losses Reduced.

Though cutting their bombing power, the Germans have reduced their losses proportionately. Official British figures for the week end make the rate five Germans downed for two British, compared to the claimed 6-to-1 ratio of mid-August. The ratio for yesterday alone was less than 2 to 1, with 25 Germans reported downed to 15 British craft lost.

The British say the Luftwaffe obviously is capable of much heavier attacks than it now is making. The big question in such an air war would be which side could exhaust the other.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill expressed the British feeling about it in a message to the Nation's bomber command that "command of the air is being gradually and painfully * * * wrested from the Nazi criminals."

Airdromes Attacked

The government announced the principal Nazi bombing objective yesterday "may have been to attack our airdromes," but said "only very slight" damage was done. Some persons were killed in Kent and Surrey, scattered districts in the London area were hit, and planes were reported during the night over Southern England, the Midlands and Wales.

Nearly 1,000 workers' homes and seaside boarding houses were wrecked in the Nazi air raid on Ramsgate, near the Thames Estuary, August 24, the government disclosed.

The Germans dropped about 500 bombs on the town, but casualties were reported few.

Communal centers are feeding the homeless, but the biggest problem for those in new homes is to get furniture.

LONDON BEATS OFF FOURTH AIR ATTACK OF DAY

4½-Hour Raid Is City's 36th Of War—Most Are Driven Away

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, Sept. 3.—The German air force held London under a four-hour-and-twenty-one-minute alarm until early today after three futile attempts by four-motored bombers and swarming fighter escorts to penetrate the iron ring of the capital's defenses yesterday.

The overnight alarm, from 10.35 P. M. Monday to 2.55 A. M. today, was London's thirty-sixth of the war. Comparatively little activity was seen or heard in the London area, but the Nazis fanned out in raids over all of England.

Raid Midlands 11th Night

The raiders struck at the Midlands for the eleventh successive night, one bomb killing several persons in a direct hit on an air-raid shelter.

It was estimated the Nazis hurled about 700 planes against Britain in three attempts during the day to bring destruction on London. An Air Ministry bulletin said 300 bombers and fighters were used in the last daylight attack.

Alone Or In Small Groups

While the number of night raiders was not known, it was reported they came over singly or in small groups. One Nazi dropped about fifteen bombs. Another loosed two scream bombs on the gardens of a residential district of London, damaging houses but causing no casualties.

The Germans, while seeking to hold London under air siege, apparently concentrated more on airdromes and

aviation plants in an attempt to knock out the Royal Air Force as an essential preliminary to invasion.

With less than three weeks remaining before the customary onset of bad weather, the British fought back the air raiders and scanned the seas with new vigilance.

Attack Around Boulogne

They continued, too, their nightly bomber excursions deep into German territory and struck repeated new blows at the German bases around Boulogne, France.

Thus for Britain the first year of war ended and the second began with a note of grim optimism in the life struggle of an empire.

The German daylight raids directed at London were turned back—once without even an alarm being sounded—by the teamwork of R. A. F. fighters and anti-aircraft gunners.

In addition to the thrust at London last night—a little later than the timetable schedule of the past few nights—the Germans were sighted over at least eight other cities—in southeast, southwest, northwest and northeast England and the Midlands and over Wales.

Some Fatal Casualties

The Air Ministry reported earlier: "A Thames side town was bombed and some buildings were damaged. Some damage also was done to a town in Essex, but no casualties have been reported from these quarters. At one town in Kent some buildings were hit and some people received injuries, a small number being fatal. Reports so far received indicate that no serious damage was caused elsewhere as a result of this attack."

"It is now known that in earlier attacks today bombs caused damage to houses in several towns in Kent and Essex and to a hospital. Casualties were caused in each area, a small number being fatal."

"Full reports of air battles over this country during the week end show that three more enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters on Saturday, making a total of eighty-eight enemy aircraft destroyed on that day. One R. A. F. pilot previously reported missing on Saturday is now known to be safe."

The fighter planes in the early attacks darted out of a blinding sun and battered and smashed the close-packed Luftwaffe waves, which included huge, four-motored Junkers bombers.

The four-motored, forty-passenger planes were used as troop transports in the Norwegian campaign, but the British said there was no indication they were on such service over England. Rather, they suggested, other types of German bombers are becoming scarcer.

Kept From Heart Of City

Bombs were dropped in the metropolitan area, but bitter anti-aircraft fire kept the Nazis from the heart of London, shooting down three Nazi bombers within two minutes over the outskirts of the city late in the day, when one hundred German planes attacked.

The Germans flew over the coastline at great height and in close formation, but anti-aircraft fire forced them to scatter.

Then the fighter planes roared to the

attack and the Germans never reached the city proper.

42 Nazi Planes Claimed

Early today, the Air Ministry said forty-two German planes had been shot down to nine for the British.

Prime Minister Churchill is expected to review the war's first year

in a statement to the House of Commons Thursday.

Military authorities balanced Norway's fall and the collapse of France with continued control of the seas and the Royal Air Force's successful defense of the air front today.

They found "no reason for pessimism, a good deal for optimism."

It is generally accepted in informed circles that Britain can be successfully invaded only if the R. A. F. is smashed, factories demolished, and troops in strong fortified positions along the coast forced to withdraw.

Few British officers believe that this is in the Luftwaffe's power. They believe that the German air attacks will slacken and the danger of invasion will lessen as winter shrouds Britain in fog. Then, they say, the "initiative will be ours."

The end of the first year saw the beginning of a six-day period of high tides favorable to an invasion attempt if the Germans choose to make it now. And so the British were on the alert more than ever.

Believe They Can Win

With 3,000,000 men under arms, factories pouring out tanks and anti-aircraft guns on a twenty-four-hour basis and the fleet intact, the British believe it is in their power to win victories on the Continent, in the Near East and in Africa.

Prime Minister Churchill's repeated references to the time "when we shall take the offensive has awakened an offensive spirit."

Londoners jumped a year ago tomorrow when air-raid sirens screamed as the nation went to war, bringing a false alarm to the capital as well as the ugly fact that war had begun. Now the sirens are "old stuff."

The man in the street sums it up this way:

"They've done their worst and it's our turn now."

Nearly 2,000 German Planes Destroyed In Year, British Say

Air Ministry Reports Bulk Of Nazi Losses Came Since Large-Scale Raids Began June 18

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 2.—Nearly 2,000 German warplanes were shot down by British fighter planes and anti-aircraft defenses in the first year of the war against Germany, the Air Ministry reported tonight.

The Ministry said the fighters shot down 1,771 enemy planes while the anti-aircraft guns accounted for 196.

In a review of the first year of air war, the Ministry indicated the bulk of the German losses came in the last two and a half months. It reported 1,500 Nazi planes were destroyed since the large-scale raids on England began June 18.

The figures referred exclusively to planes downed on and around Britain, the Ministry reported.

700 Times Around World

The Air Ministry news service, after a brief reference to the total "bag" of 1,967 raiders for the war's first year, added that "by nightfall, pilots of the fighter command had flown more than 17,000,000 miles or 700 times around the world during the year."

From a "modest total of 200,000 miles," in September, 1939, the mileage had risen to "a peak of 4,500,000 miles for August."

August also was a record month for victories, for "the fighter pilots shot down 967 German bombers and fighters," the news service said.

As the Air Ministry made this announcement sirens wailed for London's third raid warning of the day.

Admit Heavy Losses

Probably another 750 German aircraft "will never fly again," the Ministry added, contending that "day by day our fighters have proved more than equal to the enemy."

British losses were admitted to be "considerable," but the Ministry said the ratio was in Britain's favor and pointed out also that many British pilots are saved even when their machines are lost.

It acknowledged that interception of German night raiders presents many problems, but declared these were being met "with increasing success"

with the assistance of searchlight crews, observer corps and anti-aircraft batteries.

Knowledge Of Country

Germany never has placed much reliance on night bombing, the Ministry observed, yet it foresaw the possibility that night attacks will be increased as part of the rising tempo of operations against Britain.

The Royal Air Force's "steady night bombing of Germany" was declared to have been successful and this was attributed largely to the much-criticized leaflet raids early in the war to points as distant as Prague and Vienna.

These, the Ministry said, gave the British flyers an "invaluable knowledge of Germany and an ability to navigate over the country successfully in the worst weather."

Aided Merchant Ships

Besides leaflet raids, it added, the R. A. F. was occupied during the first winter of the war with "continuous dawn-to-dusk escort of convoys" through which "our sea-borne trade was carried on throughout the winter practically unmolested."

It declared that the "initiative and ability" of R. A. F. pilots was demonstrated also in Norway, recalling how British flyers, operating from improvised bases 300 to 400 miles from home, "succeeded in hold off attacks of the German air force and ultimately in making successful evacuation of Bodo and Narvik possible."

Dunkergue Recalled

The performance of the R. A. F. in France, with the week's air battle over Dunkergue during the British evacuation, was cited by the Ministry as dispelling any doubt of its ability to cope with Germany's superior numbers in the air.

Britain, it said, sent more squadrons to France during the winter than had been promised, and, as the situation on the continent grew more desperate, "more than doubled this assistance to the extent of seriously weakening home defenses."

2 Destroyers Sunk, Nazis Say

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The German air force smashed heavily today at British airports in southeastern England, military sources reported as the high command told of the sinking of two British destroyers by torpedoes in the North Sea and "successful" night attacks on such west coast ports as Liverpool, Swansea and Bristol.

Thirteen British planes were downed this morning in savage air battles over southern England which developed in the course of these raids, DNB, official German news agency, reported.

46 Planes Downed, Claim

Informed sources said forty-six British planes were shot down in air fights today and six others destroyed on the ground. Twelve German planes, it was acknowledged, thus far have failed to return from raids over southern England and the Channel coast.

At noon new fights were reported over the English coast when smaller waves of fighting and pursuit planes approached military targets and tore

through the British barrage, German military sources said.

Hangars and barracks at Adingdon, Kenley (near Croydon), Biggin Hill (fourteen miles from Charing Cross, London), Detling, Hawkinge and Lympne, all in southeastern England and in the London area, were reported by the high command to have been partly burned by bomb hits in yesterday's air attacks.

Plane losses were at a ratio of more than six to one, the high command said, with sixty-two British planes destroyed to nine German machines.

The important naval center at Chatham, on the southeast coast, was successfully raided, the communicate said.

Berlin Attacked

Berliners were driven to shelters by the third alarm in as many days early this morning, but the high command said British raiders were prevented from dropping bombs near the capital by anti-aircraft defense.

This morning's air-raid alarm sounded at 12:45 A. M. (5:45 P. M. Sunday, E.S.T.) and lasted forty-seven minutes.

There were no signs of planes and authorized sources said a British air formation attempting to attack the capital had been broken up by furious

anti-aircraft fire along the Elbe river far to the west.

Informed sources, however, said one policeman was injured by a British bomb dropped on Munich, Nazi party headquarters city. Another bomb was reported to have fallen on vacant property there.

Informed Nazis reported that a Nazi submarine had sunk 36,000 tons of shipping and another had accounted for 46,000 tons.

(British figures on Sunday's fighting over England said twenty-five German planes were shot down, with the loss of fifteen British aircraft.)

German confidence, meanwhile, was fanned by official hints the final drive aimed to smash Britain would not be long delayed.

Public attention was captured by the assertion of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels the "decisive hour is inexorably near" for Britain.

Speaking at Katowice in German-occupied Poland on the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war, Goebbels declared yesterday that Adolf Hitler would strike "when the right hour arrives," and added:

"Recently many Britons left the impression that they are impatient for a showdown. These impatient gentlemen will not wait for an answer from the German armed forces."

BERLIN CLAIMS R. A. F. IS BEING WORN DOWN

Says British Air Resistance Can Hardly Last Over Two Weeks Longer

Flyers Report 86 Of Foe's Planes Destroyed In Raids On England

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The German air force aimed more shattering blows at British air fields today, amid predictions by some Nazi authorities that England's resistance in the air can hardly last more than two weeks longer.

These sources claimed that the R. A. F. is being worn down and may be swept from the skies by that time,

leaving Britain open to the full German air might, just as France was left uncovered by destruction of her air force before the last phase of the great western offensive.

Caution Expressed

There was a certain caution, however, as the Reich ended the first year of the war that was declared by Britain and France September 3, 1939.

Thoughtful Germans did not actually predict the war will be ended by September 15, and they counseled against overconfidence.

Britain is a "tough customer," they said, and Germany's principle of waging war is to be prepared for the worst eventualities as well as "lucky breaks."

Meanwhile, in air raids over southern England and the Channel coast, a special high command announcement said, German flyers destroyed eighty-six British planes and lost twenty-three of their own.

Fiery Battles Fought

Fiery air battles were fought as German bombers, escorted by waves of fighting planes, strove to wipe out airfields dotting the English countryside from Dover to London.

The high command said a whole string of these airfields—Adingdon, Kenley, but four and one-half miles from Croydon; Biggin Hill, only fourteen miles from Charing Cross at the center of London; Detling, Hawkinge and Lympne—were bombed and set blazing yesterday.

Destructive raids were carried out last night, the daily communique said, against several of Britain's ports in a furious effort to seal her sea-borne supply lines, Liverpool, Swansea, Bristol and Chatham.

Two British destroyers were declared sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

R. A. F. Raids Believed

Against these, Germany counted but nine of her own planes lost and ineffective British raids against Germany.

A British force which set out to raid Berlin never reached the capital despite an early morning forty-seven-minute alarm, the high command said. But one policeman was admitted to have been killed when two bombs fell in Munich, and some casualties resulted in other parts of the Reich.

Meanwhile, the exchange of supplies with Soviet Russia, the Baltic states and Bessarabia, Soviet Russia's new acquisition from Rumania, is under discussion in Moscow, authorized sources disclosed.

Nazis Urged to Maintain Race Purity in New Lands

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Nazi publication Neues Volk exhorted Germans today to preserve racial purity even though conquests had brought them into contact with other peoples.

"Every German and every German woman," it declared, "has the duty to avoid association with other races, especially Slavs. Each intimacy with a people of inferior race means sinning against the future of our own people."

The same periodical also called on Germans for a "victory of cradles after victory of arms." It lamented the loss of young men, but said the birth rate was not expected to suffer as a result of the war.

Soviets and Nazis Sign Repatriation Agreement

Changes in Europe's Map and Memel Involved

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP).—Problems created by recent territorial rearrangements in eastern Europe have been clarified by a new agreement signed Saturday by Germany and Soviet Russia, informed sources said today.

No details were disclosed, but the agreement was said to involve legal questions arising from repatriation of Germans from the Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, now part of the Soviet Union, and from Soviet-occupied parts of Poland.

Also involved in month-long negotiations, it was said, were questions relating to the Memel free port, use of which was granted Lithuania after the cession of Memelland to Germany early last year.

Informed circles explained that the new agreement was reached in accordance with the German-Soviet friendship treaty of 1939 providing for consultations between the two nations on all problems of mutual interest.

Says Poland Is Nazis' Forever

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP).—The German-occupied portions of Poland belong "forever to the power of the German Reich," the German wireless quoted Hans Frank, governor general of the area, in a speech today at Cracow at the opening of an exhibit of German achievement in Poland.

All-Jewish Army To Be Mustered For War on Hitler

Will Fight Beside British; World-Wide Recruiting to Center in U. S.

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Plans were announced here tonight for assembling a world-wide Jewish army to fight beside the British against the racial foes of Jewry headed by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's Nazi legions. Under the project, most recruiting would be done in America.

The army's minimum strength, according to A. Abrahams, head of the political department of the New Zionist Organization, who discussed its formation at a conference today, is to be 100,000 men, apart from troops recruited in Palestine.

The "first hundred thousand," he hoped, would be quickly mustered by recruiting in all parts of the world. Most recruiting, however, will be carried on in America, according to the conference's plans.

The new army, it was proposed, would be equipped by the British government, although an effort will be made to have Jews provide financial support themselves. It also was hoped to have a Jewish branch of the Royal Air Force which would

attract Jewish pilots and wireless operators in the United States.

Delegations which have gone to the United States, Canada and South America seeking support for the project were said to have achieved a certain measure of success in the dominion if the British approved. Individual members of Parliament and the Cabinet were said by Abrahams to have given the proposal their support, but the government had raised certain objections which could be overcome.

Creation of the Jewish army, Abrahams added, would provide the first practical move against the Hitlerite view of the Jewish problem and its solution and would remove any suggestion that Jews were not taking their place in the fight against Nazism.

Recalls Jabotinsky's Plan

The New Zionist Organization, formed by the Revisionist party, which left the Zionist Congress in 1935, advocates establishment of a Jewish armed force to "protect Jews in Palestine" without relying exclusively on British troops. Its policy demands "fair fulfillment" of the

Balfour Declaration of 1917, which promised the Jews a national home in Palestine.

Up to his death, on Aug. 3, Vladimir Jabotinsky, world leader of the New Zionist Organization, was in the United States to help organize a Jewish Legion of 120,000 soldiers to fight with Great Britain in the present war. He emphasized that it would not merely be a "legion," but would fight Germany as a separate unit alongside the Allied forces.

He explained that the Jewish army of 120,000 he would raise in eastern central Europe would be in addition to 50,000 fighters who could be recruited in Palestine. Jabotinsky headed a Jewish legion of 150,000 in the British Army in the World War and fought in the Near East.

Bloom Calls It "Fantastic"
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Chairman Sel. Bloom, Democrat, of New York, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, tonight termed

the plan for a Jewish national army to fight against Germany and Italy "a fantastic idea."

Bloom, who is Jewish, said he did not "believe in segregating ourselves" and added that Jews joining any army would enlist as Americans or nationals of other countries of which they were citizens.

"I think I speak for the majority of the Jews in this country," he remarked, "in saying that if the Jews join an army they will do so as Americans, not as Jews. I don't believe the Jews as a class want to segregate themselves in an isolated branch of anything."

American law would prohibit recruiting and enlistment here in such an army. American Jews might leave this country and enlist abroad without penalty, however, provided they did not swear allegiance to a foreign power.

RAF BATTERS MUNICH SHOPS

London, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Royal Air Force described tonight its first devastating raid on Munich, birthplace of Nazism, as part of a wide-sweeping attack from the North Sea to the plains of Lombardy in Italy.

A news bulletin declared that a force of heavy bombers attacked the airplane engine factory of the Bayerische Motorenwerke Co. at Munich last night and early today.

Another new objective was the Bosch ignition plant at Stuttgart. Fires and explosions were started. A second wave of planes arriving

10 minutes later was guided by the flames.

At Mannheim, pilots said, they saw bomb bursts on railway sidings, and at Ludwigshafen they hammered hard at a group of oil tanks.

In the latest attack on northern Italy, the report said, the first planes descending on the Fiat air-

plane plant at Turin set off an explosion so heavy that a bomber several thousand feet high was tossed about by the detonation.

Turin railroad sidings also were blasted, and many bombs struck the Po River railroad bridge about five miles north of Alessandria.

Bombs were reported to have caused immediate explosions at the Marcelli magneto works at Milan.

Blenheim bombers of the coastal command bombed shipyards at L'Orient, France, described as a

German U-boat and E-boat base. Altogether, the Air Ministry summed up, "the RAF methodically bombed selected targets in an area of 700 miles."

Raids On Reich, Italy

[By the Associated Press]
London, Sept. 2—Bombing attacks on Germany, Italy, Holland and France, including one on a Nazi submarine and speedboat base at Lorient, on the French coast, and one on the Fiat factory at Turin, were announced by the Air Ministry tonight. The attacks were made last night.

Its communique said:
"Yesterday R. A. F. bombers attacked enemy airdromes of Ypenburg and Schiphol. Last night our bombers carried out extensive operations over Germany, Holland, Italy and France."

Variety Of Targets
"In Germany, aircraft factories at Munich and Stuttgart; oil plants at Hanover, Ludwigshafen and Nordenham, munitions factories at Leipzig and Bitterfeld, shipping at Emden, a power station at Kassel, goods yards at Soest and Mannheim and many enemy airdromes were among the targets attacked."

"In Italy, the Fiat factory in Turin and the Marelli magneto works at Sesta San Giovanni were successfully bombed."

"Aircraft of the coastal command

last night attacked an enemy U-boat and E-boat (submarine and speedboat) base at Lorient, on the west coast of France. From these operations all our aircraft returned safely, except one which crashed on landing."

German air raiders, twice turned back in thundering thrusts across the English Channel, broke through defenders in cloud-banked skies to threaten the London area for more than an hour late today and then wheeled away under the impetus of violent R. A. F. attacks and anti-aircraft fire.

The invaders came over at great height, in formation. As they approached the London defense zone, anti-aircraft fire forced them to scatter.

Over 100 Driven Off
More than a hundred German planes were turned away by the intense fire as they approached the London area, but they succeeded in dropping some bombs. No reports of the damage were available immediately.

Three of a formation of Nazi bombers were brought down by the blazing anti-aircraft guns in two minutes over the capital's outskirts.

25 Nazis Shot Down
Successive mass formations had been repelled earlier over the Thames estuary. The Air Ministry said twenty-five German planes had been shot down, compared with a loss of seven British fighters.

To London observers, the first indication of the German breakthrough was a sudden rash of smoke-puffs which sprinkled a whole section of the sky, showing that anti-aircraft batteries were at work. Their fire was reported to have accounted for one German plane. Spitfire fighters soared aloft.

Nine Germans Bail Out
Nine parachutes were seen descending from stricken planes.

The rattle of machine guns was plainly heard at one point.

"Our planes were on them like a pack of dogs," said an observer, "and almost immediately the level tone of the raiders' engines altered to a high-pitched roar, varying from second to second as Hurricanes and Spitfires dived and twisted in and around the formation."

"British fighters roared over the London area, heading toward the coast, where Germans had been massing attacks throughout the day."

Sinking of the sloop H. M. S. Penzance by a German submarine was announced by the Admiralty late in the day. It said "the next of kin of casualties have been informed."

The Penzance, a 1,025-ton warship

classified as an escort vessel, was completed in 1930 and carried two four-inch anti-aircraft guns.

(The German high command earlier had reported two British destroyers sunk by U-boats in the North Sea yesterday.)

The Germans ran into stone-wall resistance on each of their first two sallies against London.

Swiss Guns Fire As Planes Pass On Way to Italy

Three Alarms at Berne Laid to British Craft: Bombs Fall Inside Switzerland

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 3 (Tuesday) (AP).—Anti-aircraft artillery roared into action in Berne at 2:03 a. m. today as the third air-raid alarm of the night sounded. The two previous alarms, occasioned by what were believed to be British planes bound to and from Italian objectives, were sounded at 10:35 and 11:17 p. m.

An unidentified bomber, one of a number of night-raiding warplanes which kept Switzerland awake with a series of air-raid alarms last night, dropped bombs on Swiss soil near the former Austrian frontier in the east and drew heavy Swiss anti-aircraft fire.

A Swiss high command communique this morning did not immediately identify the invaders, but the government several times has protested to London against violation of Swiss territory by British planes raiding northern Italy and southern Germany.

The bombs dropped by the one plane dropped in fields and did little harm.

Berne had a thirty-minute alarm at 1 a. m. and Geneva had the second of two alarms twenty minutes later.

**ROME, SEPT. 3 (AP).—BRITISH AIRCRAFT BROUGHT THE WAR TO ITALY'S
NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY AGAIN TODAY, BUT THE
HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THEY WERE SCATTERED BY VIGOROUS ITALIAN
GROUND AND AIR DEFENDERS.**

**ONLY THE VILLAGE OF VARESOTTO WAS HIT BY BOMBS, A COMMUNIQUE
SAID, AND NO GREAT DAMAGE WAS CAUSED, ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH**

Italy Admits Attacks By British Bombers

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 2 (AP).—Day-long British air raids on the port of Assab, Eritrea, yesterday were reported by a Royal Air Force communique tonight. Port buildings and warehouses were hit in "a series" of attacks, it said, on the Italian port near the narrow Strait of Bab El Mandeb, opposite the British protectorate of Aden.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 2—British air attacks on northern Italy, the Island of Sardinia and Italian positions in East Africa were reported today by the Fascist high command.

British planes over northern Italy were said to have met prompt resistance from Italian fighters and ground batteries, preventing their reaching "presumed" objectives.

Over Lombardy and Piedmont the British dropped four bombs in the village of Varesotto, the daily communique said. No casualties or noticeable damage was reported.

Two British Planes Destroyed
Two British planes were shot down in attacks on Harmil Island, eighty miles from Massaua, and Assab, both in East Africa, the communique said.

Italian planes scatter-bombed and machine-gunned a British encampment south of Maman, beyond Kassala in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, according to the communique.

DROPPED FLARES IN AN EFFORT TO LOCATE THEIR "PRESUMED OBJECTIVES."
THE LOSS OF TWO ITALIAN PLANES WAS ADMITTED.

A RAID ON SARDINIA ALSO WAS DESCRIBED BY THE HIGH COMMAND,
WHICH SAID THE BRITISH SCATTERED EXPLOSIVES AT RANDOM OVER THE
HIGGED COUNTRYSIDE.

BRITISH PLANES ATTEMPTING TO BLAST ITALIAN ISLANDS IN THE RED
SEA OFF THE ERITREAN SHORE LOST ONE OF THEIR NUMBER, THE ITALIAN
COMMUNIQUE SAID, AT HARMIL ISLAND, 80 MILES FROM MASSAUA.

ITALY SAID THE BRITISH AT MAMAN, SUDAN TOWN ON THE ROAD BETWEEN
KASSALA AND THE RED SEA NEAR THE ERITREAN BORDER, WERE "SCATTER-
BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED SUCCESSFULLY."

MEANWHILE, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE DENIED REPORTS THAT FOREIGN
MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO WOULD GO TO TIRANA, CAPITAL OF
ITALIAN-CONQUERED ALBANIA, TO ADDRESS THE ASSEMBLY THIS WEEK. SOME
FOREIGN OBSERVERS HAD EXPRESSED THE OPINION CLAIMS AGAINST GREECE
IN BEHALF OF ALBANIA WOULD BE VOICED AT THE ASSEMBLY.

KA754PED

Gabon, French Africa, Held Loyal To Vichy

Vichy, France, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Gabon region of French Equatorial Africa remains loyal to the Vichy Government, the Ministry of Colonies declared today.

(This conflicts with the assertion of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in London, that Gabon had joined other French African possessions in support of Great Britain.)

Governor General Boisson of French West Africa, the Ministry said, telegraphed that Gabon has not joined the revolt which the Government acknowledges has flared up elsewhere in France's African empire.

The communiqué quoted Boisson as having said the revolt leaders were "striking a tragic blow to the future of France."

All Equatorial Africa Now With Britain, De Gaulle Says

**Gabon Forms Last Link
In Sudan-Nigeria
Back Hallway**

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, self-named leader of "all free Frenchmen," claimed today to have obtained for Britain a 2,000-mile aerial "back hallway" by which they can reinforce and supply their army in Egypt.

At what appeared a strategic mo-

ment in the Mediterranean war, with Britain looking for momentary launching of an Italian drive into Egypt from Libya, Gen. de Gaulle announced all French Equatorial Africa now was enrolled under his banner to continue the war against Germany and Italy.

The roll call was completed, he said, with receipt of a cable from the Governor General of Gabon Province promising to adhere to his cause. The French-mandated Cameroons and the Provinces of Chad, Ubangi and Middle Congo previously had made similar promises.

(The Vichy government, which has admitted uprisings in French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa and Indo-China, today said Gov. Gen. Boisson of French West Africa had telegraphed that Gabon remained loyal.)

Army Ready for Action.

The British War Office, meanwhile, announced its army in the Near East is "being prepared for offensive action," and this army now would have a solid line of communication from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to the West Coast of Africa.

British planes, taking off from Lagos, Nigeria, on the West Coast, would be able to fly over 2,000 miles of Allied jungle territory to Khartoum in the Sudan, from where planes connect to Cairo, Egypt, and to Red Sea ports.

French sources, taking a long-range view, envisioned a coup possibly paving the way for a strategic encirclement of Libya. They alleged there was dissatisfaction in French Morocco with the Vichy government, which made the armistice with Italy and Germany, and saw a possibility of getting additional French territory into the De Gaulle fold.

The territory which Gen. de Gaulle claims now is pledged to Britain's war cause consists of some 1,100,000 square miles, mostly mosquito-infested jungle land, inhabited by about 6,000,000 persons, almost all natives.

Well-Developed Airports.

There are no railroads across it, but there are well-developed airports at Fort Archambault, in Ubangi, and Fort Lamy, in Chad. The British also would acquire use of the Atlantic coast ports of Douala and Libreville.

Meanwhile, Britain reported the heaviest aerial blows so far against Italian positions in Libya. R. A. F. bombers on Saturday were said to have attacked airdromes and landing fields in El Timi, Derna, El Gazala, Tobruk, Bardia and El Gubbi, with at least six Italian planes destroyed and other damage inflicted.

The Italian high command communiqué acknowledged seven killed and eight wounded in British raids

on Libya and three dead and five wounded, including Italians and natives, in raids on East Africa. A headquarters building at Cagliari was said to have been damaged in a British raid on the Island of Sardinia.

The Italians also claimed a 55-mile advance into Britain's Kenya colony beyond Moyale to Buna and a damaging hit on one ship of a

British convoy attacked by a Fascist air squadron in the Eastern Mediterranean.

320 Children Saved As Refugee Liner Is Torpedoed

**Purser Only Man Lost
From Canada-bound
Ship, British Report**

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Three hundred and twenty children rescued from Britain's first torpedoed refugee liner were brought home today to boast to their parents that it took them only three and a half minutes to jump out of bed and get to their lifeboat stations.

Their lack of panic and their thorough training for such an emergency brought all of them through safely the Ministry of Information announced, when the ship taking them to Canada was hit last Friday night.

The vessel remained afloat, it was announced, but the children were removed in lifeboats and transferred to rescue vessels. The latter were not identified.

Liner Not Named.

The ministry, which withheld the news until last night, did not name the liner nor did it say where the torpedoing occurred.

(German spokesmen said it was "noteworthy" the British named neither the ship nor the place of the reported torpedoing, and added that "Germany . . . isn't in the business of sinking child refugee ships." They said no U-boat commander reported an attack on any such ship. They suggested the liner might have run into a mine.)

The ministry said the only casualty was the ship's purser, who slipped as he was entering a lifeboat and was drowned.

Ship's officers and crew joined in praising the youngsters, saying they "behaved splendidly" and acted like

"experienced seamen."

Geoffrey H. Shakespeare, secretary for overseas trade, who went to the northern British port where the children were landed, said:

"The spirit of the children was magnificent. Most of the boys who spoke to me want to go to Canada on the next boat. We'll have to consult their parents first, of course, but these children will have preference."

Six life boat drills had prepared the children thoroughly, so they knew their stations when the alarm roused them from bed.

No Signs of Panic.

Some were in pajamas; some half dressed, and others had only overcoats on, but all marched quietly to their stations and though the ship already was beginning to list they showed no signs of panic, the government said.

While rescue ships stood by, the lifeboats were filled and lowered, and the transfer proceeded smoothly.

Twelve-year-old Douglas Greer of Newcastle said he saw the hole the torpedo made when his lifeboat was being lowered.

"It was five yards wide," he said. "When the rescue ships picked us up, they swung the little children up in fruit baskets. But we bigger ones climbed up a rope ladder. We had to hold on tight because the ship was rocking."

Most of the children, selected by the Children's Overseas Reception Board, came from state aid schools in the industrial areas of London and cities and towns in Scotland and the Midlands.

R. A. F.'s Age Maximum Is Raised From 28 to 31

**British Deny Pilot Shortage in
Relaxing Regulation**

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Men up to the age of thirty-one, instead of the present maximum of twenty-eight, will now be accepted for training as Royal Air Force pilots if they are physically fit, it was announced officially tonight.

"There is no suggestion of a shortage," an authorized source said. "We still have a great pool of men on which to draw, but there are so many candidates suitable in every respect except age that it was decided to secure their services by pushing it up to thirty-one."

YUGOSLAVS IN FOOD RIOTS

Shortage and High Prices Laid to Exports to Axis Powers

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 2 (P)—Hundreds of persons demonstrated in Belgrade, Zagreb, Dubrovnik and other Yugoslav cities today following increases in food prices.

Several were injured at Split in a clash with the police.

Price increases were said to be the result of shortages due to large exports to Germany and Italy.

Bid for More Time Spurned

BUDAPEST, Sept. 2 (P)—The Hungarian official news agency said today the Hungarian-Rumanian mixed commission had agreed for-

mal occupation of Transylvania by Hungary would begin on Thursday, with Magyar troops to hold the entire ceded area by Sept. 13. Government circles said Rumanian forces already had retired from a section of the frontier.

Rumania was said to have asked and been refused permission to extend beyond a fourteen-day period the time allotted for removal of her civilian population from northern Transylvania. The refusal was said to have been based on angry demonstrations in Rumania.

British Pilot Recounts Downing Of Nazi Flyer With Flick Of Finger

London, Sept. 2 (P)—The pilot of a British Hurricane fighter told today of downing a Messerschmitt 109 without firing a shot in Saturday's fighting over Kent after having spent all his ammunition shooting down two others. "I saw a third 109 dive past," he said. "I followed him and chased him south. He wasn't over 100 feet high and when he throttled back I came up close beside him and pointed downward."

"The German turned away, so I carried out a dummy quarter attack and broke away very close to him. After that he landed his aircraft in a field at about 140 miles an hour."

"He got out, apparently unhurt, and, as I circled around him, he put his hands over his head. . . . Then I threw him a package of cigarettes. . . . I saw members of the Home Guard go into the field so I flew home."

WARNS CIVILIANS ON SHELLS

Air Ministry Says Unexploded Missiles Are Dangerous

London, Sept. 2 (P)—The Air Ministry cautioned civilians tonight against unexploded cannon-shells from German planes, apparently a new peril similar to time-bombs. The announcement said the shells had fallen in many parts of the country and were likely to explode if even so much as touched.

censorship by publishing five columns of news on yesterday's disturbances, and declared that "Rumania never will forget what was done at Vienna."

Armored cars and troops with fixed bayonets patrolled Rumania's principal cities.

The Rumanian Government radio broadcast a warning that severe punishment would be meted out to demonstrators.

Hungary's Troops Ready

(Reports from Budapest said Hungary was holding 80,000 troops ready

Maniu, Peasant Leader, Reported Mapping Resistance Plans

2 Nazi Panzer Units Declared On Frontier. Berlin Warns Carol

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Sept. 2—Definite military plans are being made for armed resistance to Hungarian occupation of Transylvania, it was learned tonight.

Ion Dargolins, one of Rumania's ranking generals, who headed a military mission to a previous Rumanian-Hungarian territorial conference which broke down, sent word to Bucharest from the Transylvanian frontier that he and the men of his command would resist Hungarian occupation.

Gen. Mihai Corniciu, former Minister of War, informed the general staff that his men on the border were eager to fight and refused to leave their positions.

Maniu Maps Resistance

The Rumanian peasant leader, Julius Maniu, and his close friends are reported now in Cluj, capital of Transylvania, organizing for military resistance.

At the same time unconfirmed reports circulated in Government quarters that two units of German motorized troops had arrived at the border town of Sighet.

At Sighet and Satu Mare and many other towns in Transylvania, hastily formed Hungarian armed forces—residents of Transylvania—took over communications, transportation services, military posts and other strategic points, although a mixed commission on the territorial transfer has ordered the occupation to begin Thursday.

Resistance Condoned

An important Rumanian official gave this explanation of the Government's failure to try to crush Transylvanian resistance plans:

If Hungary is convinced she cannot occupy the territory peacefully, she will certainly call on the German army to effect the transfer. Rumanian troops would not attempt to fight the Germans, but the transfer then would go down in history as a military seizure. This would make a better case for Rumanians to argue at

some future peace conference that they never voluntarily relinquished the territory.

Yesterday's riotous anti-Axis demonstrations in Bucharest and Brasov brought two stiff notes from Berlin, demanding explanation of attacks on Germans and lack of internal order in Rumania.

Nazis Threaten Occupation

Already, a semi-official German threat to occupy all Rumania with Nazi troops unless the anti-Axis agitation is curbed had spurred Rumanian authorities to hustle hundreds of demonstrators into concentration camps.

Wilhelm Fabricius, German Minister to Rumania, conferred today with the new Soviet Russian Minister, Arkady I. Lavrentieff. It was reported unofficially that they discussed a secret note which Russia is said to have sent to Berlin, asking "clarification" of a German guarantee to protect Rumania militarily.

This pledge was made last week when Germany and Italy ordered Rumania to agree to yield half of Transylvania to Hungary.

Russia on the first of July took over Bessarabia and northern Bucovina from Rumania.

Strives To Avert Agitation

Meanwhile, the Government strove to prevent further anti-Axis agitation. A Government announcement said 281 "alarmists" already had been sentenced and two former Cabinet officials were under arrest.

One former Cabinet member, an Iron Guardist whose name was not disclosed, was under "house arrest" and a former Minister of Culture, M. Chita, was jailed on a charge of delivering an inflammatory speech.

Ion Lugaianu, Parliament member and editor who formerly was Minister to Rome, was released today after being held in jail overnight.

Bucharest Calmer

Bucharest generally appeared calmer following Sunday's turbulent, mob demonstrations. Military and civil authorities said they believed the situation was under control tonight.

Public indignation was indicated, however, by pieces of paper pasted over signs on shops reading "German spoken here" and "Italian spoken here."

Defying Government orders against further demonstrations, leaders in Transylvania called a protest meeting for next Sunday at Bashov, where

Nazi flags were torn down over the vehement protest of German officials.

King Carol's palace, all public buildings and the Italian and German legations in Bucharest remained under heavy guard as the cry of "death to traitors" and "fight the Hungarians" sounded throughout the Balkan kingdom.

Even the leading pro-German newspaper, Curentul, called for "revenge" and punishment of those "responsible for giving in like a defeated nation before a shot has been fired."

Lugaianu's newspaper, Universal, ignored censorship and published five columns of news about Sunday's wholesale outbursts in which scores of persons were injured, Hungarian property destroyed and windows of German and Italian buildings smashed.

The disorders at Brasov, where the crowds shouted "Down with Hitler!"

Down with Mussolini!" forced cancellation of German automobile races for which Wilhelm Fabricius, German Minister, and other Nazi dignitaries were present.

Oath Of Death Taken

Later thousands of persons knelt in the public square and took an oath of "death to the traitors."

In fiery speeches orators demanded to know what happened to the so-called "Carol defense line," now abandoned to Hungary, and "what happened to the billions of leis taken from the peasants to build Rumanian defenses which we are not permitted to use."

Trains leaving Transylvania were packed with peasants and primitive mountaineers.

In Bucharest the massed guards were augmented by armored cars patrolling the streets with machine guns protruding from their turrets.

Riot-dispersing sprinkler systems were manned by soldiers and gendarmes with fixed bayonets and belts heavily laden with gas shells.

AMERICAN ASSAILS TREATMENT IN SPAIN

Ambulance Unit Leader Says Officials Sought Data on French Military Plants

QUESTIONED FOR 13 HOURS

Dr. Sparks Says Party, Including His Wife, Was Jailed Under an Armed Guard

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 2 (P)—Repeated searchings and thirteen hours of questioning during two days of detention in Spain were reported today by Dr. James V. Sparks, who arrived yesterday with his wife and twenty members of his section of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps en route home from France.

"They wanted information about French military factories, but got nothing," said Dr. Sparks, a dentist and former commander of the Paris Post of the American Legion.

"The Spaniards failed entirely in their aims, although they treated us like criminals, searching me, my wife and every member of our party five times during our twenty-four hours in jail at Figueras."

"We were arrested and I was separated from my wife soon after we arrived at Portbou. They kept us in prison under armed escort in a large, cold room. All the time we had no blankets and slept on a cement floor with nothing to eat but potatoes."

"All our luggage, papers and documents were taken away and never returned. I was taken into the Spanish intelligence service and questioned thirteen hours under 'third degree' methods."

"Meanwhile, at 3 o'clock in the morning, my wife was told to leave Spain within twelve hours and she had not a cent. British Consul Whitfield, although ill, rushed to the station, gave her money and wired American authorities at Barcelona, where Consul William George was most helpful."

Dr. Sparks said his party finally was taken to Barcelona, kept in a hotel there under arrest and later escorted by military authorities to the Portuguese border.

The party hoped to leave aboard the American liner American Export scheduled to sail Wednesday for New York.

Stray Balloon Shot Down Over Berlin Suburb

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Sept. 2.—An Associated Press staff man living in the outskirts of Berlin saw a German plane shoot down an unidentified stray barrage balloon yesterday.

After a burst of shots from the plane's machine guns, the bag collapsed and fell to the ground in flames.

The Associated Press staffer was not able to see the identification marks on the balloon.

Germans Threaten To Enter Rumania

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Sept. 2—Semi-official German sources, angered by continuing anti-Axis demonstrations, declared today that German troops would occupy all Rumania if the nation-wide agitation were not checked.

The Rumanian Government struggled to quell demonstrations against last week's Axis order to cede northern Transylvania to Hungary.

It was officially announced that 281 "alarmists" were sentenced to concentration camps.

Two members of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard, one of them a former Cabinet member, were under "house arrest" and at least one other former Minister was in jail.

Nazi Flags Torn Down

King Carol's Palace, public buildings and the German and Italian legations remained under heavy guard as the cry "Death to traitors" echoed throughout the kingdom.

Demonstrations at Brasov, where Nazi flags were torn down over vehement protests of German officials, particularly have aroused Nazi ire.

Crowds shouting "Down with Hitler! Down with Mussolini!" forced cancellation of German automobile races at Brasov yesterday for which German Minister Wilhelm Fabricius and other Nazi dignitaries were present.

Transylvania leaders issued a call for a mass meeting next Sunday at Brasov and said hundreds of thousands would assemble there to voice a protest.

Paper Defies Censorship

The newspaper Universal, whose editor was jailed yesterday for leading a demonstration, defied Government

TRANSYLVANIA BORDER ARMY READY TO FIGHT

Otto Strasser's Brother Flying to U. S. on Clipper

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, Sept. 2.—The Dixie Clipper left for New York today with 27 passengers, including Paul Strasser, a Benedictine monk, who is reported seeking refuge in the United States for his brother, Otto, an arch-foe of Adolf Hitler.

Another passenger was Mrs. Anne Harrison, wife of Leland Harrison, United States Minister to Switzerland.

Otto Strasser, one of the founders of the Nazi party, broke with Hitler in 1930, organized the opposition "Black Front" and has been reported recently living in a small Portuguese fishing village.

Another brother, Gregor, who remained with Hitler, died in the 1934 blood purge.

U. S. Girl With French Army Homeward Bound

Miss L. A. Lindsey, Of Boston, Had Served As Ambulance Driver

Lisbon, Sept. 2 (AP)—Lednora Ashton Lindsey, 23, of Boston, believed to be the only American girl to serve with an ambulance section attached directly to the French army, left for home today aboard the Dixie Clipper.

Her unit of fifty women—the nineteenth train section of the Sanitaire Automobile Feminine—received a collective Croix de Guerre for its work around Bar-le-Duc May 11-23, and at Beaune June 15-16.

Miss Lindsey, who remained in France after the occupation, borrowed \$20 to get to Lisbon.

American, Nazis' Captive, Lost 66 Pounds in Camp

2 Volunteers Taken Prisoner in France Reach Vichy

VICHY, France, Sept. 2 (AP)—Louis Wehrle, of Fort Wayne, Ind., former American volunteer ambulance driver who said he lost sixty-six pounds during his three-month confinement in a German prison camp, arrived here today with another captured volunteer, Murray Shipley, of Cincinnati.

The two were captured after German parachute troops dropped around them in northern France in mid-May. They were held at Hoyerswerda, near Dresden, along with two other volunteers, Alfred Raymond, of Chicago, and Marcus Clark, of Hollywood. All were released on Aug. 23.

In the same prison, Wehrle said, were 6,000 French officers, including almost all officers of the 7th and 9th

French Armies. Approximately 20,000 other French prisoners and 4,000 Belgians passed through the camp en route to work in labor gangs in Germany.

"The food wasn't so good but there were no complaints about our treatment," Wehrle said. "We got ersatz (substitute) coffee five times weekly, a porridge made of corn flour twice weekly. Other meals included potato and cabbage soup, black bread, sometimes codfish, but very rarely meat. On that diet I lost sixty-six pounds in three months."

France Bans Rice Sales As Conservation Move

Stores Continue To Post Notices Of Long Lists Of Items No Longer Available

Vichy, France, Sept. 2 (AP)—Sale of rice was prohibited today in France's latest move to conserve food supplies.

A warning also was issued to restaurants to abide strictly by regulations limiting the types of food which may be served.

Stores continue to post notices they are out of butter, sugar, oils, margarine, chocolate and coffee, and long lines form whenever these products are available.

There are periodic shortages of beef, pork and eggs, matches, sardines and numerous minor articles.

NEW ENVOY TO U.S. ON WAY

Ambassador of Vichy Regime to Arrive on Clipper

VICHY, France, Sept. 2 (AP)—Gaston Henri-Haye, former Mayor of Versailles, will leave tomorrow for Lisbon en route to his post as the new French Ambassador to the United States.

He will board a transatlantic Clipper at Lisbon on Friday with the new French assistant military attaché, Colonel Bertrand-Vigne, who during the World War was an infantry instructor with the United States Army in California.

Aviation Captain Charles Brousse, now assigned to the United States newspaper correspondents at Vichy, will leave on Oct. 5 to become press attaché at the embassy in Washington. Captain Brousse, whose wife is American, owns the newspaper L'Independant, published at Perpignan.

Provincial Capital In Unoccupied France Is Attacked Heavily

Vichy, France, Sept. 2 (AP)—Digne, the capital of the lower Alps department in unoccupied southeastern France, was heavily bombed early this morning, the official Havas news agency announced tonight.

Fifty bombs were dropped on that important communications center about fifty miles northwest of the Riviera city of Cannes and approximately forty miles from the Italian border.

There was heavy damage but no casualties, the agency said. Several fires were started and burned for nearly an hour before they were extinguished.

EGYPT RESHUFFLES CABINET

Premier Gets Interior As Well As French Affairs Portfolio

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 2 (AP)—A Cabinet reshuffle, which gave Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha the Interior portfolio as well as the Foreign Affairs portfolio he already held, today ended a week's political crisis.

As in the past, all parties except the Wafd will continue to support the coalition government and its pro-British policy.

Bomb In Belfast

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Sept. 2 (AP)—A small crudely fashioned bomb exploded in a crowded public air-raid shelter in the center of Belfast tonight, sending out thick clouds of smoke but causing no injuries.

International Standards Under 3 Keys Near Paris

But U. S. Weight and Length Models Are Safe Here

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Bureau of Standards officials pointed to a modest little vault today and predicted that the fate of the weight and length of the world wouldn't sag Uncle Sam's shoulders.

"It's very fortunate," said one scientist, "that we have what we have down here."

He referred to two pieces of metal—a kilogram weight and a meter bar—which are standards for the weight and length of everything in the United States.

The international standards—the one from which ours are modeled—are in a vault outside Paris. They are so precious that it takes three men and three keys to open the vault and they all have to be present and participate in a little team work.

Under ordinary circumstances this would be all right, but—the Germans have Paris; two of the key holders are Frenchmen and the third is an Italian.

Guard Called Out

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 2—National Guard mobilization was under way today, with the first contingent of 60,000 citizen-soldiers ordered by President Roosevelt to report to the colors September 16 for a year's active duty with the regular army.

The Presidential order, issued yesterday, meant the first peacetime Guard mobilization since 1916, when guard units were used along the Mexican border while Gen. John J. Pershing led a punitive expedition of regulars across the Rio Grande in search of Pancho Villa.

The 60,000 men ordered out represent more than one-fourth of the total Guard strength. The Guard's present strength is given as 242,000, but resignations, discharges and the elimination of the physically unfit are expected to reduce the number to 220,000, or less.

26 States Affected

Units in twenty-six States were affected. They included four full divisions—the Forty-fourth, Thirtieth, Forty-fifth and Forty-first—eighteen coast artillery regiments, and four observation squadrons. Tank companies of the four divisions were excepted. Army officers said they would be told to report later.

The units contain men from New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, New Hampshire, Delaware, Illinois, Missouri, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine, Rhode

Island, Connecticut, Virginia and Arkansas.

Full Mobilization Expected

Mr. Roosevelt is expected to order out additional units in the coming months. Full mobilization is regarded as an essential preliminary for the training of the conscript army contemplated under the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military service legislation passed by the Senate and now pending in the House.

Under the law authorizing yesterday's mobilization order Guardsmen below the rank of captain who have dependents to support will be given twenty days to resign. Those under 18 will be discharged.

Resignation Period

The twenty-day period for resignations will begin with the first date of active service September 16. It will be ten days after that date before the complete units report to training camps, according to Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, chief of the National Guard Bureau.

Ten days will be allowed, Williams explained, for physical examinations, inoculations, transfers of property and other administrative "shake-downs." Advance detachments will precede the full units into camp, he said.

Upon entering service, the Guardsmen will become part of the army of the United States, under complete control of the regular army staff.

Employers are directed to reinstate Guardsmen applying for former jobs within forty days after completing their year's service. Exceptions would be made where reinstatement would be "impossible or unreasonable."

After they report to designated army posts September 16 the Guard units will be under complete control of the regular army staff.

Home Defense To Fore

The question of establishment of a "home-defense" force to replace National Guardsmen called to active duty came to the fore almost immediately. Chairman Morris Sheppard (Dem., Texas) of the Senate Military Affairs Committee said Governors of several States recommended Congressional authorization of State defense units.

Sheppard said he believed "we will be able to agree upon something at this session."

Communiques of Belligerents

British

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—An Air Ministry and Home Security Ministry communique:

Enemy aircraft launched further attacks on southeast England this afternoon. A considerable number crossed the coast of Kent simultaneously in three waves. While one of these approached South London, the other two massed in the Thames Estuary and moved northward. All enemy formations were engaged and driven back by our fighters.

A Thames-side town was bombed and some buildings were damaged. Some damage also was done to a town in Essex, but no casualties have been reported from these quarters. At one town in Kent some buildings were hit and some people received injuries, a small number being fatal. Reports so far received indicate that no serious damage was caused elsewhere as a result of this attack.

It is now known that in earlier attacks today bombs caused damage to houses in several towns in Kent and Essex and to a hospital. Casualties were caused in each area, a small number being fatal.

Reports up to 10 p. m. show that forty-two enemy aircraft have been shot down in today's actions, thirty-eight by our fighters and four by anti-aircraft guns.

Thirteen of our fighters have been lost, but pilots of seven are safe.

Full reports of air battles over this country during the week end show that three more enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters on Saturday, making a total of eighty-eight enemy aircraft destroyed on that day. One R. A. F. pilot previously missing on Saturday is now known to be safe.

An Air Ministry communique:

Up to 6:30 p. m., today twenty-six enemy aircraft had been shot down, twenty-two by our fighters and four by anti-aircraft guns. Nine of our fighters are missing but five pilots are safe.

During the year, our fighters have shot down 1,752 enemy planes, while anti-aircraft guns have accounted for 196.

An Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday R. A. F. bombers attacked enemy airdromes at Ypenburg and Schiphol.

Last night our bombers carried out extensive operations over Germany, Holland, Italy and France.

In Germany aircraft factories at Munich and Stuttgart, oil plants at Hanover, Ludwigshaven and Nordenham, munitions factories at

Leipzig and Bitterfeld, shipping at Emden, a power station at Kassel, goods yards at Soest and Mannheim, and many enemy airdromes were among the targets attacked.

In Italy the Fiat factory in Turin and the Marelli magento works at Sesto San Giovanni were successfully bombed.

Aircraft of the coastal command last night attacked an enemy U-boat and E-boat (speedboat) base at Lorient, on the west coast of France.

From these operations all our aircraft returned safely, except one which crashed on landing.

An Admiralty communique:

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that the sloop H. M. S. Penzance (Cmdr. A. J. Wavish, R. N.) has been torpedoed by a U-boat and sunk. The next of kin of casualties have been informed.

A joint Air Ministry and Home Security Ministry communique:

Early this morning enemy aircraft were engaged by R. A. F. fighters and anti-aircraft guns near the Thames Estuary. Bombs were dropped at several places in Kent in the course of these engagements.

About midday further attacks were made in the same area. In one town a garage was hit and set on fire and in another several houses were seriously damaged. Reports indicate that casualties have been slight, but they include several fatal injuries in one town.

Twenty-five enemy aircraft are reported to have been destroyed today, four of them by anti-aircraft fire. Seven of our fighters have been lost, but four of the pilots are known to be safe.

An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

During last night enemy activity over this country, though widespread, was on a comparatively small scale. The attacks were mainly directed against the Bristol Channel and South Wales area. Bombs were dropped at various points, and in a town in South Wales, a number of fires were caused by high explosive and incendiary bombs and some considerable damage was done to houses and business premises. A number of casualties were caused, of which some were fatal.

Apart from some damage and a few casualties at one other town, the attacks elsewhere in this area

had little material effect and so far as is known at present caused no loss of life. Some houses were damaged in a town near the south coast, but bombs that were dropped at isolated points in other parts of the country did little material harm. The number of casualties caused by these attacks was also small, though some of them proved fatal.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 2 (P).—A Royal Air Force communique:

A succession of raids was carried out on Assab (Eritrea) Harbor buildings and warehouses by R. A. F. bombers yesterday. Our aircraft attacked in a series of waves throughout the day. Two direct hits were registered on a large jetty and another on a small one. Many bombs hit buildings and warehouses at the head of a jetty.

One petrol fire was started and burned two hours. Another petrol fire occurred after a heavy explosion and was seen burning fiercely by the following flight bombers from a distance of twenty-five miles. Direct hits also were registered on military barracks. Enemy anti-aircraft fire was heavy, but all our aircraft returned safely.

Numerous reconnaissances were carried out over various parts of Italian East Africa and Somaliland. A seaplane operated by a French crew effected a valuable reconnaissance in the western Mediterranean.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (P).—A special high command communique on today's fighting:

Our battle and pursuit squadrons again attacked enemy airports in southeast England. They destroyed hangars and quarters with bombs, some of which were followed by fires.

Numerous air battles took place, in the course of which our pursuit planes shot down eighty-six British planes.

Twenty-three of our own planes are missing.

The high command communique on yesterday's action:

German submarines sank two British destroyers in the North Sea.

On Sept. 1 our fighting and pursuit units continued raiding R. A. F. facilities in southeastern England.

Hangars and barracks of airports at Adingdon, Kenley, Biggin Hill, Detling, Hawkins and Lympne were squarely hit and partially fired.

Several air fights developed during the raids, in the course of which our flying units again gave evidence of their superiority.

During the night, fighting units successfully bombed the ports of Liverpool, Swansea, Bristol and Chatham.

Mining of British ports continued.

Last night enemy planes again tried to attack Berlin and other cities. Thanks to heavy anti-aircraft defense they did not succeed in dropping bombs in the region of greater Berlin. At other points in German territory apartment houses were damaged. Nowhere, however, was military damage inflicted.

The enemy's total losses yesterday were sixty-two planes, of which fifty-two were downed in air fights and ten destroyed on the ground, against only nine of our own planes missing.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 2 (P).—The Italian high command communique:

Enemy planes flew over Sardinia during the night, dropping several bombs at random in open country. Three enemy planes were shot down by anti-aircraft defense. There were no casualties nor material damage.

Other planes, still coming from Switzerland, flew over the Piedmont and Lombardy zone, where they met with prompt air and anti-aircraft reaction. Prevented from reaching their objectives, they dropped four bombs in the village of Varesotto and flares in various localities without causing casualties or noticeable damage.

Two of our scouting planes failed to return to bases.

During the air bombardment of Tobruk (Libya), reported yesterday, a field hospital was hit, with one person seriously injured. An enemy plane was shot down by naval anti-aircraft artillery.

In East Africa enemy planes attempted to attack Harmil Island, eighty miles from Massawa (Eritrea). One plane was shot down and the crew of three were taken prisoner. Another enemy plane was shot down at Assab during an air raid which caused light damage and wounded eight Italians and natives.

Our planes scatter-bombed and machine-gunned successfully an enemy encampment south of Maman beyond Kassala (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan).

Further information shows the dead left by the enemy on the field in a clash at Ardade reported on Aug. 29 numbered twenty-two. We captured an armored car.

BERLIN, SEPT. 2—(AP VIA RADIO)—THE GERMAN WIRELESS BROADCAST

A PRESS REPORT FROM BUCHAREST TODAY THAT RUMANIA HAS REJECTED A BULGARIAN DEMAND FOR EVACUATION OF SOUTHERN DOBRUJA WITHIN A FORTNIGHT SO THAT BULGARIAN OCCUPATION CAN BE CARRIED OUT SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH HUNGARY'S OCCUPATION OF TRANSYLVANIA.

(A MIXED COMMISSION IS NOW MEETING AT CRAIOVA, RUMANIA, TO SETTLE DETAILS FOR PROPOSED CESSION OF A PORTION OF SOUTHERN DOBRUDJA TO BULGARIA.)

QQ1045AKD

LONDON, SEPT 2—(AP)—THE BRITISH ARMY DECLARED TODAY THAT "THE MILITARY RESULTS OF THE FIRST YEAR (OF THE WAR) ARE NO CRITERION FOR THE FINAL OUTCOME AND AGAINST OUR LOSSES WE HAVE TODAY FAR MORE THAN WE HAD IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, ON THE CREDIT SIDE."

THIS SUMMARIZED A REPORT ON THE FIRST YEAR OF THE CONFLICT, WHICH BRITAIN ENTERED SEPTEMBER 3, 1939.

ETI 31PFD

LONDON, SEPT 1—(AP)—PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DECLARED TODAY IN A STATEMENT TO THE BOMBER COMMAND THAT AIR SUPREMACY IS BEING "GRADUALLY AND PAINFULLY" WRESTED FROM GERMANY.

HIS MESSAGE SAID IN PART:

"THE WAR CABINET HAVE ASKED ME TO CONGRATULATE THE BOMBER SQUADRONS WHO HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN RECENT LONG DISTANCE ATTACKS ON MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN GERMANY AND ITALY.

"THE FACT THAT ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIRST OPERATIONS IN THE BERLIN AREA LAST SUNDAY WEEK A GREAT MAJORITY OF THE PILOTS BROUGHT THEIR BOMBS HOME RATHER THAN LOOSE THEM UNDER WEATHER CONDITIONS WHICH

MADE IT DIFFICULT TO HIT THE PRECISE MILITARY OBJECTIVES PRESCRIBED IN THEIR ORDERS SHOWS THE HIGH STANDARD OF POISE AND SELF RESTRAINT PRESERVED BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DANGEROUS DUTIES.

"THIS IS IN MARKED CONTRAST WITH WANTON CRUELTY EXHIBITED BY THE GERMAN FLIERS WHO, FOR EXAMPLE, HAVE VENTED THEIR SPITE UPON THE DEFENSELESS WATERING PLACE AND TOWN OF RAMSGATE IN WHICH NEARLY A THOUSAND DWELLINGS AND SHOPS, MOSTLY OF MODEST CHARACTER, HAVE

BEEN WRECKED."

HE PRAISED THE BRITISH FLIERS FOR THEIR PRECISION AND SAID:

"ALL THIS IS ANOTHER SIGN AND PROOF THAT COMMAND OF THE AIR IS BEING GRADUALLY AND PAINFULLY BUT NONE THE LESS REMORSELESSLY WRESTED FROM THE NAZI CRIMINALS."

R229AED

SEP 3-1940

LONDON, SEPT. 2-(AP)-MR. AVERAGE JOHN BULL, THE LITTLE MAN WHO PAYS FOR WARS AND FIGHTS THEM, HAS HAD A YEAR OF IT AND IN SPITE OF LOSS OF SLEEP, BOMBINGS, THE BLACKOUT, FOOD RATIONS AND HIGH TAXES IS NOT DISSATISFIED WITH HIMSELF.

AS HE SEES IT, HE HAS THREE REASONS NOT TO FEEL DOWNHEARTED.

FIRST, HE GETS A SINCERE THRILL OUT OF THE THOUGHT THAT JOHN BULL ALONE, OF ALL HITLER'S ANTAGONISTS, HAS LASTED, AND HE IS CONFIDENT HE WILL OUTLAST HITLER, TOO. THE OFFICIAL BRITISH VIEW THAT THE RETREAT IN FLANDERS WAS NOT DUE TO DEFEAT OF BRITISH TOMMIES BUT TO DEFEAT OF FLANKING ALLIES HAS FOSTERED THIS ATTITUDE OF SELF-RELIANCE.

dup

SECOND, THE LONG LABOR OPPOSITION TO THE POLICY OF APPEASEMENT, HE THINKS, FINALLY LED THE GOVERNMENT TO "STAND UP TO" HITLER. WINSTON CHURCHILL, THE PRIME MINISTER, AND THE WORKING-CLASS MINISTERS OF LABOR AND OF SUPPLY, ERNEST BEVIN AND HERBERT MORRISON, ARE THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE TO LICK HIM.

THIRD, DESPITE CURTAILMENT OF MANY HARD-WON LIBERTIES, MANY A BRITON THINKS HIS COUNTRY WILL BE A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE IN WHEN THE WRECKED REMAINS OF THAT SOCIETY STRUCTURE.

BUT TALK OF EUROPE'S POLITICAL REORGANIZATION, SOME TIME IN THE DIM FUTURE, BORES HIM JUST NOW. HE WANTS TO SEE "OUR BOYS MARCHING DOWN THAT UNTER DEN LINDEN."

ONE AVERAGE BRITON IS HENRY SMITH, WHO LIVES IN A LONDON APARTMENT. HENRY FOUGHT THROUGH THE LAST WAR FROM MONS TO THE VICTORY. HE

HAS A SON IN TODAY'S ARMY, A LANCE CORPORAL IN AN INFANTRY BATTALION THAT LOST HEAVILY IN FLANDERS.

HENRY, HIMSELF, IS AN AIR RAID WARDEN. AFTER NINE HOURS AT HIS DESK IN THE "CITY", LONDON'S FINANCIAL DISTRICT, HE PUTS ON HIS TIN HAT AND GAS MASK AND PATROLS HIS DISTRICT.

IF HE GETS THREE HOURS SLEEP THESE NIGHTS, HE'S LUCKY.

HIS WIFE, MARIAN, IS A TELEPHONE OPERATOR IN THE AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE. HER HOURS ARE MIDNIGHT TO 8 A.M. SHE GETS HOME IN TIME TO COOK BREAKFAST AND SEND HENRY TO WORK, THEN GOES OUT TO SHOP.

HENRY HAS THE AVERAGE LONDONER'S "MUSTN'T GRUMBLE" ATTITUDE ABOUT FOOD. HE ADMITS IT'S TOUGH, HOWEVER, TO GET ENOUGH EGGS AND BACON IN THE MORNING. HE MISSES HIS EIGHT PEACETIME CUPS OF TEA A DAY. NOW HE HAS FOUR.

SEP 3-1940

dup

HENRY'S SALARY HASN'T BEEN CUT, BUT TWO WARTIME GOVERNMENTAL BUDGETS HAVE TAKEN BIG BITES OUT OF IT. HE SAYS THAT'S ALL RIGHT WITH HIM, SO LONG AS EVERYONE IS DOING HIS SHARE. BY EVERYONE HE MEANS MILLIONAIRES.

THE BOMBINGS HAVE NOT WORRIED HENRY MUCH. HE HAS BEEN EXPECTING THEM FOR A YEAR.

dup

HE REMARKS, WITH THE CURIOUS SELF-DEPREICATION OF ENGLISHMEN, THAT THE WAR IS "TEACHING ME TO LIVE THE WAY MY ANCESTORS USED TO LIVE. I CAN GO TO SLEEP ANYWHERE, I EAT LIKE A WOLF."

"I REALLY GET A FIERCE JOY OUT OF SEEING A GERMAN PLANE SHOT DOWN," HE ADDS. "I'M NOT WHAT YOU WOULD CALL BLOODTHIRSTY, BUT I AM BARBARICALLY HAPPY WHENEVER THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES BIG GERMAN LOSSES."

TA1053PFD

FOREIGN MARKETS

LONDON, SEPT 2-(AP)-SECURITY PRICES HELD FIRM IN THE MARKET TODAY IN THE FACE OF SOME SPECULATIVE INTEREST AND AIR RAID WARNINGS.

GOVERNMENT BONDS ROSE TO AROUND THE BEST PRICES SINCE THE WAR STARTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THE WAR LOAN 3 1/2% ADDED AS MUCH AS 1/4 POINT AT ONE TIME, ALTHOUGH LATE TRADING SAW THE ADVANCE PARED.

TEXTILE AND TOBACCO ISSUES WERE FAVORED AND COPPERS CLOSED HIGHER. THE LAST APPARENTLY BENEFITTED BY RUMORS THE GOVERNMENT MADE A DEAL WITH RHODESIAN COPPER PRODUCERS TO EXTEND AN AGREEMENT TO TAKE SUBSTANTIAL TONNAGES FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

OILS MOVED AHEAD OVER A BROAD FRONT BUT INDUSTRIAL LEADERS WERE SPOTTED WITH LOSSES. RUBBER SHARES WERE EVENLY MAINTAINED.

A CHEERING ITEM TO THE MARKET WAS THE ANNUAL REPORT OF WARDLE & DAVENPORT, SILK AND NOBILITY MANUFACTURERS, WHO ANNOUNCED THE BEST YEAR SINCE 1929-1930.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT 2-(AP)-COTTON FUTURES ADVANCED 2 TO 11 POINTS TODAY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF BETTER NEW YORK AND BOMBAY ADVICES. OFFERINGS CAME OUT SLOWLY AND THE TRADE UPPED BIDS TO OBTAIN CONTRACTS.

BERLIN, SEPT 2-(AP VIA RADIO)-THE GERMAN WIRELESS SAID TODAY THAT NEW PORT FACILITIES, INCLUDING SIX PIERS, A DEEPER HARBOR AND MECHANICAL FACILITIES, ARE NEARING COMPLETION AT BELMOROK, SOVIET RUSSIA'S WHITE SEA TERMINAL OF THE CANAL CONNECTING WITH THE BALTIC.

EZ157PED

30.24-4677

BERLIN, SEPT. 2-(AP)-INFORMED NAZIS REPORTED TODAY, EVEN AS THE ATTACKS WERE UNDERWAY, THAT "MILITARY TARGETS" IN SOUTHEAST ENGLAND WERE BEING BOMBED HEAVILY BY GERMAN WARPLANES THIS MORNING.

GERMAN FLIERS HAVE BEEN ROARING OVER TO ENGLAND SINCE EARLY MORNING, THEY REPORTED SHORTLY BEFORE NOON, AND FIERCE FIGHTS HAVE RESULTED.

THEY CLAIMED THE BRITISH LOST AT LEAST 50 PLANES IN AIR BATTLES OVER ENGLAND YESTERDAY WHILE APPROXIMATELY 10 OTHERS WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND IN RAIDS ON AIRPORTS.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS ON THE OTHER HAND WERE SAID TO HAVE PLACED GERMAN LOSSES AT ONLY NINE PLANES.

(BRITISH FIGURES ON SUNDAY'S FIGHTING OVER ENGLAND SAID 25 GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN WITH THE LOSS OF 15 BRITISH AIRCRAFT.)

WR606AED

DUBLIN, SEPT. 2-AP-ALL IMPORTANT BRIDGES IN IRELAND (EIRE) HAVE BEEN MINED BY THE ARMY, INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY.

AIR RAID EYEWITNESS
BY GODFREY ANDERSON

SEP 3-1940

LONDON, SEPT. 3(TUESDAY)-AP-HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGES BURST IN RELAYS ACROSS THE LONDON AREA TODAY AS A LONE-RAIDING NAZI DRONED OVER THE CITY AND LET GO ABOUT 15 BOMBS. THE RAIDER RAN THE GANTLET SUCCESSFULLY, HOWEVER, FOR HE RETURNED ABOUT FIVE MINUTES AFTER HE WAS FIRST SIGHTED FROM THE ROOFTOP OBSERVATION POST WHERE I WATCHED THE NIGHT RAID. THE REST OF THE NIGHT-FLYING RAIDERS CAME OVER THE LONDON AREA SINGLY AND, HOLDING THEIR BOMBS IN THE BEGINNING, ALMOST SILENTLY. BRITISH DEFENSES WERE MUTE, TOO, UNTIL THE LONE RAIDER WAS SPOTTED IN THE GLARE OF THE INTERLOCKING SEARCHLIGHT SYSTEM AND FIRED UPON.

THE DRONE OF THE PLANES KEPT LONDONERS AWAKE AND ALERT AS THE NAZIS PLAYED HIDE-AND-SEEK WITH THE BEAMS. SEVEN HEAVY EXPLOSIONS, APPARENTLY CAUSED BY BOMB-BURSTS, WERE FOLLOWED BY RENEWED ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGES. SEVERAL SEARCHLIGHTS SNAPPED OFF SUDDENLY. THEY MAY HAVE BEEN DOUSED BY BOMB-BLASTS, FOR EXPLOSIONS SOUNDED FROM THEIR VICINITY. A NEW SERIES OF FLASHES IN ANOTHER DIRECTION TINGED THE SKY

WITH A PINKISH GLOW WHICH QUICKLY FADED. THE EXPLOSIONS WERE BEYOND EARSHOT OF THIS VANTAGE POST, INDICATING THEY WERE IN THE REMOTEST OUTSKIRTS OF THE LONDON AREA. -----

SIDNEY, AUSTRALIA, SEPT. 2-AP-THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED DISCUSSING TONIGHT A PROPOSAL TO PERMIT AUSTRALIAN OVERSEAS SOLDIERS TO MARRY GIRLS AT HOME BY PROXY. CONSULTATION WITH OTHER STATES WAS PLANNED BEFORE REACHING A DECISION. ---

BERLIN, SEPT. 2-AP-VIA RADIO-GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP RETURNED TO BERLIN TODAY TO REPORT TO ADOLF HITLER ON THE VIENNA CONFERENCE AT WHICH RUMANIA AGREED LAST WEEK TO CEDE NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA TO HUNGARY AT THE INSISTENCE OF THE AXIS POWERS. -----

BERLIN, SEPT. 2-AP-GENERAL EUGENIO ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS, NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, AND NOBRE GUEDES, NEW MINISTER FROM PORTUGAL, PRESENTED THEIR CREDENTIALS TO ADOLF HITLER TODAY AT A RECEPTION IN THE REICH'S CHANCELLERY. ---

BERLIN (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--DELIBERATIONS OF THE FRENCH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMISTICE COMMISSIONS--ORIGINALLY SET UP FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE ARMISTICE--APPARENTLY ARE MORE FAR-REACHING THAN THE PUBLIC HAD ASSUMED, AND OBSERVERS NOW BELIEVE THEY WILL HAVE AN IMPORTANT BEARING ON THE PEACE TREATY.

THE WELL-INFORMED DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND REVEALED THAT "THE COMMISSION'S TASK IS NOT CONFINED MERELY TO HANDLING PURELY MILITARY AND ARMAMENT QUESTIONS. IT ALSO MUST DECIDE POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND COMMERCIAL QUESTIONS."

NEUTRAL OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT THESE POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND COMMERCIAL QUESTIONS HARDLY COULD BE DECIDED WITHOUT SOME CONCEPTION OF WHAT THE AXIS POWERS EXPECT IN A PEACE TREATY.

THE HIGHEST GERMAN AUTHORITIES, AS WELL AS REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING'S FOUR-YEAR-PLAN ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY ORGANIZATION, ARE REPRESENTED IN THE COMMISSION DELIBERATIONS, THE DIENST ADDED.

WHILE THERE HAS BEEN NO INTIMATION OF WHAT GENERAL POLICIES HAVE BEEN FORMULATED, IT MAY BE ASSUMED THAT--UNLIKE THE VERSAILLES TREATY, WHICH ATTEMPTED TO SETTLE ALL PROBLEMS IN ONE CONFERENCE AFTER THE WORLD WAR--THE NEW TREATY WILL BE THE PRODUCT OF A CUMULATIVE PROCESS.

THIS PROCESS ALREADY IS UNDERWAY ON THE CONTINENT--IN CONQUERED AREAS, AMONG THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, IN THE BALKANS--PENDING THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR WITH ENGLAND.

THE GERMAN COMMISSION, BEGINNING FORMAL DELIBERATIONS AT WIESBADEN JUNE 30, APPOINTED VARIOUS SUBCOMMITTEES, INCLUDING ONE FOR ARMY QUESTIONS, ANOTHER FOR NAVY AND AIRFORCE PROBLEMS, AND A THIRD FOR ARMAMENTS.

IT ALSO APPOINTED LIAISON OFFICERS TO REPORT ON THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE ITALIAN COMMISSION, MEETING AT TURIN, WHICH IN TURN NAMED OBSERVERS AT WIESBADEN.

THE IDENTICAL TERMS OF THE VICTORS, SET FORTH IN SEPARATE

ARMISTICE AGREEMENTS, CALLED FOR TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF NORTHERN FRANCE AND THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD, FRANCE TO PAY OCCUPATION COSTS; DEMOBILIZATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY AND INTERNMENT OF THE NAVY, AND THE RELEASE OF WAR AND POLITICAL PRISONERS HELD BY THE FRENCH.

SO FAR NOTHING HAS BEEN MADE PUBLIC AS TO DECISIONS REACHED IN ARMISTICE DELIBERATIONS. HOWEVER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO RESUME RADIO BROADCASTS FROM STATIONS IN UN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY, WITHOUT GERMAN CENSORSHIP BUT WITH FULL FRENCH RESPONSIBILITY, AND PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE FOR THE RELEASE OF CAPTURED MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH MEDICAL CORPS NOT NEEDED FOR THE CARE OF FRENCH PRISONERS. -----

ERNEST G. FISCHER

(ADVANCE FOR USE NR 6)

(ADVANCE) MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, SEPT. 2-AP-PREMIER ROBERT G. MENZIES PROMISED TODAY THAT IF HIS ADMINISTRATION IS VICTORIOUS IN THE COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS SEPT 21st, IT WILL GIVE UNSWERVING SUPPORT TO "THE BRAVE, INSPIRING POLICY OF MR. CHURCHILL."

MENZIES, DEFINING THE PLATFORM ON WHICH HE WILL GO BEFORE THE PEOPLE FOR A NEW MANDATE, WARNED THAT AUSTRALIA CANNOT EXPECT "EASY THINGS" AHEAD AND THAT SACRIFICES MUST BE MADE IF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS TO EMERGE FROM THE WAR VICTORIOUS.

"THE DEADLY PERIL OF A FREE PEOPLE," HE SAID, "CALLS FOR PUTTING ASIDE THE DREAMS OF TOMORROW AND WINNING THE SUPREME AND DESPERATE BATTLE OF TODAY."

HE DEFENDED THE ADMINISTRATION'S WAR RECORD OF "HONORABLE ACHIEVEMENT", WHICH HE SAID INCLUDED THE RAISING OF 130,000 MEN FOR THE AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE, 100,000 FOR HOME DEFENSE AND THOUSANDS FOR THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

THE COMING ELECTION, HE SAID, WAS NECESSITATED BY LABOR'S REJECTION OF HIS OFFER TO PARTICIPATE IN A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, BUT ADDED HE WAS NOT "SHUTTING THE DOOR" AND THAT THE OFFER WAS STILL GOOD. -----

BERLIN, SEPT 2-(AP)--SIXTY-TWO BRITISH PLANES SHOT DOWN TO NINE LOST BY THE GERMANS WAS THE SCORE FOR YESTERDAY'S AERIAL OPERATIONS OVER BRITAIN, INFORMED SOURCES CLAIMED TODAY.

THEY REPORTED THAT A NAZI SUBMARINE HAD SUNK 36,000 TONS OF SHIPPING AND ANOTHER HAD ACCOUNTED FOR 46,000 TONS.

MA755AED

30, 34-4679

BERLIN, SEPT. 2-(AP VIA RADIO)-HEAVY SNOWFALLS AND WINTER TEMPERATURES OVERNIGHT STRUCK SOUTHERN YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA, THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT.

WR740PED

BILBAO, SEPT 2-(AP)-THE MARQUES DE COMILLAS, A SPANISH STEAMSHIP, LEFT TODAY FOR NEW YORK VIA HAVANA AND LA CORUNA WITH 200 PASSENGERS.

BZ1228AED

TOKYO, SEPT 2-(AP VIA RADIO)-DOMEI, OFFICIAL JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, BROADCAST A HOMEWIDE DISPATCH TODAY THAT FRENCH OFFICIALS HAVE CLOSED THE PORT OF HAIPHONG, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, TO PREVENT THE POSSIBILITY OF FOREIGN WARSHIPS ENTERING.

KZ1 24PTD

TORONTO, SEPT. 2-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CANADIANS MUST REMEMBER THAT "THE BRITISH NAVY AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE ARE TODAY THE DEFENDERS AND THE ONLY DEFENDERS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT," CONSERVATIVE LEADER R.B. HANSON DECLARED TODAY IN AN ADDRESS IN WHICH HE DISCUSSED CANADIAN-UNITED STATES DEFENSE TALKS.

HE ADDED THAT "I BELIEVE OUR GOOD NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH ARE BECOMING AWARE OF THAT."

REVIEWING THE RECENT MEETING OF PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, "SEEKING RE-ELECTION TO THAT HIGH OFFICE," HANSON SAID THAT HE, "AS THE LEADER OF HIS MAJESTY'S LOYAL OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS," WENT TO OTTAWA "TO FIND OUT WHAT IT WAS ALL ABOUT."

HE LEARNED, HE SAID, THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. "AND, IF I APPREHEND THE SITUATION CORRECTLY,

30.24-4679

WAS DESIGNED, IN PART AT LEAST, TO ASSIST MR. ROOSEVELT IN HIS PRESENT POSITION, NOW I DO NOT WISH TO IMPLY THAT THE MOVEMENT HAS NOT A LARGER AND MORE NOBLE PURPOSE. WITHOUT QUESTION IT HAS, BUT IT IS TO SERVE THE OTHER PURPOSE AS WELL."

HE SAID HE WAS TOLD THAT NO COMMITMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE ON THE PART OF EITHER COUNTRY AND THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS IN AGREEMENT WITH THE HOLDING OF THE TALKS.

"IF ENGLAND WINS THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN," HANSON CONTINUED, "THE PROBLEM FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA WILL BE SOLVED, FOR BRITAIN IS OUR DEFENDER--NOT THE UNITED STATES. IF BRITAIN FAILS . . . WE ARE TOLD THAT UNDER THE MONROE DOCTRINE THE UNITED STATES WILL DEFEND US. WELL, PERHAPS. IF SHE CAN DEFEND HERSELF, CERTAINLY . . . BUT I AM WONDERING. IF THE DAY ARRIVES WHEN WE HAVE TO SHIELD AND DEFEND OURSELVES UNDER THE ARMED FORCES OF THE STARS AND STRIPES, THEN I VERY MUCH FEAR THAT, WHETHER WE LIKE IT OR NOT, THAT DAY WE SHALL HAUL DOWN THE OLD UNION JACK AND IT WILL NOT BE RAISED AGAIN IN OUR TIME, IF EVER."

MJ908PED

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE FRENCH ISLAND POSSESSIONS OF MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA INTEND TO HOLD A PLEBISCITE TO DETERMINE WHETHER TO CONTINUE UNDER THE VICHY GOVERNMENT OR SWITCH TO THE "FREE" GOVERNMENT OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE IN LONDON, ACCORDING TO REPORTS REACHING HERE TONIGHT.

(FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA HAS CHANGED ITS ALLEGIANCE TO THE DE GAULLE BANNER AS WELL AS NEW CALEDONIA, ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC).

MJ9PED

BALTIMORE, SEPT 2-(AP)-PAUL PATTERSON, PUBLISHER OF THE SUNPAPERS OF BALTIMORE, SAID TODAY IN A CABLED DISPATCH TO THE EVENING SUN FROM AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, THAT THE COUNCIL OF 15 OF NEW CALEDONIA RESIGNED SATURDAY IN PROTEST OVER THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL BY THE FRENCH PETAIN GOVERNMENT.

PATTERSON SAID COUNCILORS FAVOR GENERAL DE GAULE, LEADER OF FRENCH FORCES STILL RESISTING GERMANY, AND ARE DEMANDING A GENERAL ELECTION. IF IT IS REFUSED, HE SAID, DIFFICULTIES LEADING TO SERIOUS TROUBLE MAY DEVELOP.

THE PUBLISHER VISITED NEW CALEDONIA ON PAN AMERICAN'S AIRWAY'S FINAL INSPECTION FLIGHT BEFORE STARTING REGULAR AIR SERVICE BETWEEN LOS ANGELES AND NEW ZEALAND. HE SAID THERE WAS A COLORFUL DEMONSTRATION OF NOUMEAN NATIVES AND SEDATE FRENCHMEN CARRYING BRITISH AND FRENCH FLAGS WHEN A YACHT BEARING SIR HARRY LUKE, BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC, ARRIVED LAS FRIDAY.

HM142PES

NEW YORK, SEPT. 2-(AP)-MORE THAN 400 ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS HAVE ARRIVED IN BOMBAY, INDIA, FOR INTERMENT, THE BRITISH RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY CBS.

WR732PED

NEW YORK, SEPT 2-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS IN NEW YORK SAID 52 BRITISH PLANES HAD BEEN DESTROYED SO FAR TODAY. TWELVE GERMAN PLANES WERE REPORTED MISSING.

EZ145PED

U.S. Trades Britain 50

Destroyers for Air-Sea

Bases EXCHANGE EFFECTED WITHOUT CONGRESS

Made After British Promise They Never Will
Surrender Fleet—Leases Granted
in Ten Places.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt notified Congress today of an agreement between the United States and Great Britain under which this country will lease naval and air bases in British possessions in the North and South Atlantic and transfer fifty over-age destroyers to Great Britain.

The United States will acquire naval and air bases in Newfoundland and in the islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Antigua, and in British Guiana.

"The right to bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda are gifts—generously given and gladly received," the President said in a special message.

"The other bases mentioned have been acquired in exchange for fifty of our over-age destroyers."

Jackson Gives His Opinion.

The President inclosed an opinion by Attorney-General Jackson dated August 27, 1940, regarding his authority to consummate this arrangement.

Mr. Jackson said that the arrangement "may be concluded as an executive agreement, effective without awaiting ratification."

Great Britain has given the United States definite assurance of its intention "never to surrender or sink the British fleet in the event of the waters surrounding the British Isles becoming untenable for his Majesty's ships," the State Department disclosed, by making public an exchange of correspondence between Secretary Hull and Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, concerning the transfer.

Instead of being sunk or surrendered, the State Department was told, the British fleet in the last resort would be sent overseas for defense of other parts of the empire.

Secretary Hull wrote:

"The Prime Minister of Great Britain is reported to have stated on June 4, 1940, to Parliament in effect that if during the course of the present war in which Great Britain and the British Commonwealth are engaged the waters surrounding the British Isles should become untenable for British ships of war, the British fleet would in no

event be surrendered or sunk but would be sent overseas for the defense of other parts of the empire.

"The Government of the United States would respectfully inquire whether the foregoing statement represents the settled policy of the British Government."

In his reply, dated yesterday, Lord Lothian said: "This statement certainly does represent the settled

policy of his Majesty's Government."

The Ambassador added: "These hypothetical contingencies seem more likely to concern the German fleet or what is left of it than the British fleet."

Ready for Delivery

The Navy Department announced that the first eight of the fifty destroyers released to Britain are at Boston and should be ready for delivery by next Friday. They will be sent to Canadian ports with their present crews, it was said. There they will be taken over by British seamen.

The others will be ready when requested, a Navy announcement said, and they will be in an operating condition.

It was also announced that Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, had fulfilled legal requirements for disposing of fighting equipment by certifying that release of the vessels to Britain, and the acquisition of the defense bases, would strengthen rather than impair the nation's defenses.

House Gets Notice

The Senate was not in session today, so the President's message

went only to the House, which was meeting to debate the conscription bill, which the Senate has approved.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the arrangement with Great Britain was effected in an exchange of notes between Lord Lothian and Secretary Hull on September 2.

It is not inconsistent in any sense with our status of peace, he said.

"Still less is it a threat against any nation," he continued. "It is an epochal and far-reaching act of preparation for continental defense in the face of grave danger."

"Preparation for defense is an inalienable prerogative of a sovereign State. Under present circumstances this exercise of sovereign right is essential to the maintenance of our peace and safety. This is the most important action in the re-enforcement of our national defense that has been taken since the Louisiana Purchase. Then as now considerations of safety from overseas attack were fundamental."

The value to the Western Hemisphere of these outposts of security is beyond calculation, the President asserted.

"Their need has long been recognized by our country," he said, "and especially by those primarily charged with the duty of charting and organizing our own naval and military defense."

"They are essential to the protection of the Panama Canal, Central America, the northern portion of South America, the Antilles, Canada, Mexico and our own Eastern and Gulf seaboard. Their consequent importance in hemispheric defense is obvious. For these reasons I have taken advantage of the present opportunity to acquire them."

Over 100 Recommissioned

More than 100 of the United States 123 over-age destroyers have been recommissioned and a naval authority said on August 20 that at least fifty could be made ready to leave for Great Britain within a week. They would need only to take on fuel, supplies and

ammunition. Most of them are at Philadelphia.

All the destroyers have four-inch guns and 21-inch torpedo tubes, the same size as those the British use. They are all above the sixteen-year over-age limit, having been completed by 1922.

Lord Lothian in his note said all the bases and facilities in the agreement would be leased for ninety-nine years, free from all rent and charges other than such compensation to be mutually agreed on to be paid by the United States "to compensate the owners of private property for loss by expropriation or damage."

Lord Lothian said the leases would apply to the eastern side of the Bahamas, the southern coast of Jamaica, the western coast of St. Lucia, the west coast of Trinidad in the Gulf of Paria, in the island of Antigua and in British Guiana within fifty miles of Georgetown "in exchange for naval and military equipment and material which the United States Government will

transfer to his Majesty's Government."

Secretary Hull, replying under the same date, declared: "In consideration of the declaration above quoted, the Government of the United States will immediately transfer to his Majesty's Government fifty United States Navy destroyers, generally referred to as the 1,200-ton type."

Attorney General's Opinion

Attorney-General Jackson in his opinion informed the President:

"(A) That the proposed arrangement may be concluded as an Executive agreement, effective without awaiting ratification."

"(B) That there is presidential power to transfer title and possession of the proposed considerations upon certification by appropriate staff officers."

Mr. Jackson held that dispatch of so-called "mosquito boats" now under construction for the navy to the British "would constitute a violation of the statute law of the United States," but this would not be true with respect to the over-age destroyers since they "were clearly not built, armed or equipped with any such intent (to enter the service of a belligerent) or with reasonable cause to believe that they would ever enter the service of a belligerent."

A reference by Mr. Jackson to "the applicable provisions of the neutrality act as to delivery" was taken to mean that the British themselves would have to navigate the boats across the Atlantic.

Fewer Unemployed in Britain

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Labor announced today

the unemployed in Britain totaled 799,452 as of August 12—a decrease of 27,814 within one month.

Documents in Destroyer Deal

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The texts of President Roosevelt's message to Congress and the notes exchanged between the Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador, and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in connection with the leasing of air and naval bases on British possessions follow:

The President's Message

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress notes exchanged between the British Ambassador at Washington and the Secretary of State on Sept. 2, 1940, under which this government has acquired the right to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland and in the Islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Antigua and in British Guiana; also a copy of an opinion of the Attorney General dated Aug. 27, 1940, regarding my authority to consummate this arrangement.

The right to bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda are gifts—generously given and gladly received. The other bases mentioned have been acquired in exchange for fifty of our over-age destroyers.

This is not inconsistent in any sense with our status of peace. Still less is it a threat against any nation. It is an epochal and far-reaching act of preparation for continental defense in the face of grave danger.

Preparation for defense is an inalienable prerogative of a sovereign state. Under present circumstances this exercise of sovereign right is essential to the maintenance of our peace and safety. This is the most important action in the reinforcement of our national defense that has been taken since the Louisiana Purchase. Then, as now, considerations of safety from overseas attack were fundamental.

The value to the Western Hemisphere of these outposts of security is beyond calculation. Their need has long been recognized by our country, and especially by those primarily charged with the duty of charting and organizing our own naval and military defense. They are essential to the protection of the Panama Canal, Central America, the northern portion of South America, the Antilles, Canada, Mexico and our own Eastern and Gulf seaboard. Their consequent importance in hemispheric defense is obvious. For these reasons I have taken advantage of the present opportunity to acquire them.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Lord Lothian's Note to Secretary Hull

I have the honor under instructions from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform you that in view of the friendly and sympathetic interest of His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom in the national security of the United States and their desire to strengthen the ability of the United States to co-operate effectively with the other nations of the Americas in

the defense of the Western Hemisphere, His Majesty's government will secure the grant to the government of the United States, freely and without consideration, of the lease for immediate establishment and use of naval and air bases and facilities for entrance thereto and the operation and protection thereof, on the Avalon Peninsula and on the southern coast of Newfoundland, and on the east coast and on the Great Bay of Bermuda.

Furthermore, in view of the above and in view of the desire of the United States to acquire additional air and naval bases in the Caribbean and in British Guiana, and without endeavoring to place a

monetary or commercial value upon the many tangible and intangible rights and properties involved, His Majesty's government will make available to the United States for immediate establishment and use naval and air bases and facilities for entrance thereto and the operation and protection thereof, on the eastern side of the Bahamas, the southern coast of Jamaica, the western coast of St. Lucia, the west coast of Trinidad in the Gulf of Paria, in the Island of Antigua and in British Guiana within fifty miles of Georgetown, in exchange for naval and military equipment and material which the United States government will transfer to His Majesty's government.

All the bases and facilities referred to in the preceding paragraphs will be leased to the United States for a period of ninety-nine years, free from all rent and charges other than such compensation to be mutually agreed on to be paid by the United States in order to compensate the owners of private property for loss by expropriation or damage arising out of the establishment of the bases and facilities in question.

His Majesty's government, in the leases to be agreed upon, will grant to the United States for the period of the leases all the rights, power and authority within the bases leased, and within the limits of the territorial waters and air spaces adjacent to or in the vicinity of such bases, necessary to provide access to and defense of such bases, and appropriate provisions for their control.

Without prejudice to the above-mentioned rights of the United States authorities and their jurisdiction within the leased areas, the adjustment and reconciliation between the jurisdiction of the authorities of the United States within these areas and the jurisdiction of the authorities of the territories in which these areas are situated, shall be determined by common agreement.

The exact location and bounds of the aforesaid bases, the necessary seaward, coast and anti-aircraft defenses, the location of sufficient military garrisons, stores and other necessary auxiliary facilities shall be determined by common agreement.

His Majesty's government is prepared to designate immediately experts to meet with experts of the United States for these purposes. Should these experts be unable to agree in any particular situation, except in the case of Newfoundland and Bermuda, the matter shall be settled by the Secretary of State of the United States and His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

LOTHIAN.

Secretary Hull's Reply

After quoting in full Lord Lothian's note to him, Secretary Hull said he had been directed by the President to reply as follows:

The government of the United States appreciates the declarations and the generous action of His Majesty's government as contained in your communication which are destined to enhance the national security of the United States and greatly to strengthen its ability to co-operate effectively with the other nations of the Americas in the defense of the Western Hemisphere. It therefore gladly accepts the proposals.

The government of the United States will immediately designate experts to meet with experts designated by His Majesty's government to determine upon the exact location of the naval and air bases mentioned in your communication under acknowledgment.

In consideration of the declarations above quoted, the government of the United States will immediately transfer to His Majesty's government fifty United States Navy destroyers generally referred to as the 1200-ton type.

Accept, excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

CORDELL HULL.

Cites Louisiana Purchase

President Says Bases Will Keep Foe So Much Further From Our Door.

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that the chief value of air and naval bases acquired in British Crown colonies from Newfoundland to British Guiana was that they would keep the enemy away from our front door.

They have got to get through there, Mr. Roosevelt said, before they can get to us.

He told reporters at a press conference on his special train that the epochal acquisition of the bases was probably, in some respects, the most important thing for American defense since the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

Furthermore, the President dropped what appeared to be a hint that further history-making steps might be taken to provide additional distant bases for the protection of America and the Western Hemisphere.

When a reporter inquired whether the agreement with England might lead to the postulation that a base would be established in Greenland, the President said he

thought newspaper men should refrain from writing that it was a forerunner of anything else.

But They Might Hit.

They might hit something, Mr. Roosevelt added, although the chances were 10 to 1 that they would miss.

The President emphasized that the new bases would be entirely under American control, rather than under joint administration. He could not say when work might start on them, as final decisions on their specific locations would be left to a British-American board.

Mr. Roosevelt said, too, that the fifty over-age American destroyers which are being traded to England would be transferred reasonably soon. Asked whether some of them were on the way to England, the President said that he would not say that. He added that he did

not know where they were at present.

Of course, the President asserted, the United States cannot deliver the warships in England. The reply indicated that British or Canadian crews would be sent for them.

and that the other sites, in the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Antigua and British Guiana were being acquired in exchange for the destroyers.

In all cases the sites will be leased for ninety-nine years, he said. But no consideration of any sort was involved in Newfoundland and Bermuda.

Inspects Naval Plant.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 3 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, completing what he called a sentimental journey to a naval ordnance plant begun when he was Assistant Secretary in 1917, asserted today

that he had received the idea that "what was started twenty-three years ago now is bearing full fruit." He made the statement in a brief greeting by radio to the people of

West Virginia's capital before leaving for Washington on a special train.

Mr. Roosevelt had watched huge presses, saws and planers shaping armor plate for fighting ships in an inspection of the ordnance plant at South Charleston.

He said he was glad that the armor plate plant, idle for years after the world war rush of business, was put back into operation last summer.

And, he said, an old shell plant likewise will be reconditioned and begin turning out munitions not only for the navy but probably for the army, too.

Political Visitors.

A group of State dignitaries headed by Gov. Homer A. Holt was on hand to greet Mr. Roosevelt and accompany him on his survey of the gun and armor factory.

Senator Neely and Representative Smith of Wyoming and Arthur B. Koontz, Democratic national committeeman, boarded the presidential special at Huntington before it reached South Charleston.

The South Charleston gun and armor factory was built to increase the output of armor plate during the world war. It was completed too late for mass production, however, and lay idle many years. Now it is being used once more to speed up armor production. The new defense program has produced indications that an even wider use is contemplated.

From the station Mr. Roosevelt rode in an open car to the ordnance plant through a mixture of morning fog and fumes from nearby large chemical factories.

Special Paving.

Inside the gates of the plant, where a mile of roads had been specially resurfaced for his visit, the President was greeted by a Marine detail and received a bugle salute. He drove through one machine

shop which is being reconditioned and saw lathes and equipment coated with grease which they have worn since they were put in a standby condition after the world war.

Mr. Roosevelt was informed that the principal operation of the plant at present is the heat treatment of armor plate in huge furnaces leased to the Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation. The plate is brought down from Homestead, Pa., for treatment and then sent back for finishing.

The President rode past newly completed barracks occupied by 500 NYA employees who have been receiving training as machinists, saw airplane used in the training process and watched some of the boys at work inside one of the buildings.

To approve additional room for expansion of the ordnance plant, the barracks are to be sawed in two and moved to Government property across the Kanawha River directly opposite the plant.

Largest in World.

Driving into another huge structure, the President saw what was described as the largest armor plate press in the world, pressing out a 100-ton slab of red-hot metal.

Some of the plant employees, working on three shifts seven days a week, were operating enormous saws and a pit planer in still another building to which Mr. Roosevelt drove.

Capt. Roy H. Pfaff, Inspector of Naval Ordnance in Charge, said that he expected the manufacturing of guns to be resumed soon.

Leaving the plant, Mr. Roosevelt drove by barbed-wire inclosed chemical plants, which make secret products for the army and navy.

Heading for Charleston to entrain for Washington, the President drove slowly along streets crammed with cheering thousands of people.

CONGRESS DIVIDED OVER BRITISH DEAL

Chorus Of Approval And Protest Meets President's Announcement

"Act Of War," Isolationists Cry—"Completes Our Defense," Defenders Say

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 3—A chorus of Congressional approval and protest

greeted President Roosevelt's disclosure today that he was turning over fifty "overage" American destroyers to Great Britain in exchange for naval and air bases.

The Congressional bloc which has supported the President's policy of helping England went on record swiftly and enthusiastically as approving the exchange.

But with the group that has urged strict aloofness from the European conflict, it was a different matter. Its members denounced the transaction as an "act of war," which, some said, would justify Adolf Hitler in declaring war on the United States.

Branded Act Of Dictator

Members of this group contended that Congress should have been given the opportunity to pass upon the transaction. They called it the act of a "dictator," and asserted that the transfer of the destroyers was forbidden by law.

Whether Congress would have to act on authorizing legislation and appropriation bills before base construction could begin was a matter of conjecture.

Representative Vinson (Dem., Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Committee, said the navy already had \$10,000,000 for use in construction of auxiliary air bases which might be used in connection with the new program.

He expressed belief, however, that both authorizing legislation and appropriations would be needed to establish naval bases on British territory.

Senate Outburst To Come

Vinson suggested also that the President might use some of the \$200,000,000 defense fund over which Congress has given the President wide discretionary authority.

The announcement found the Senate in recess and many of its members out of town. Plans are that the chamber will assemble tomorrow and adjourn at once in respect to the late Senator Lundeen, of Minnesota, who was killed Saturday night in an air transport accident. But on Thursday an outpouring of argument was plainly indicated.

Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.), for one, was indignant at the transaction. The United States, he said, has "already reached that stage of advancement

into Europe's war where written laws and existing treaties mean nothing to the Executive, if his purpose is stilled by those laws and treaties. The House could bring impeachment action."

The Senate, Nye asserted, should be permitted to pass upon the deal.

Legal Right Challenged

Senator Adams (Dem., Col.) chal-

lenged the President's legal right to make the destroyer transfer and said he was "fearful that these transactions will have a tendency to bring the United States another step nearer to involvement in the European war."

Taking the opposite view, Senator Barkley, of Kentucky, Democratic Senate leader, praised the deal as "one of the greatest accomplishments in behalf of national and hemispheric defense that has ever been consummated in the history of the United States."

He said he saw no need for Congressional approval, and that Congress had recently enacted legislation approving the transfer of war equipment to England when the equipment had been declared "overage" by the chief of naval operations.

[Editor's Note—The navy announced that Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, had certified that the destroyer transfer would strengthen rather than weaken the naval defense.]

Senator Schwartz (Dem., Wyo.) said that "England is fighting our fight now," and that he favored "any aid we can give them." Senator Hatch (Dem., N. M.) approved, and expressed a belief that the move met with the approval of a majority of the Senate.

Act Of War Says Fish

The House was tensely debating the peacetime conscription bill when Representative Fish (Rep., N. Y.) interrupted the discussion to denounce the transaction as "virtually an act of war." Hitler would be "perfectly within the law," he added, if he should declare war on the United States at once.

"The action of the President usurps the powers of Congress," he shouted. "It violates the laws of the United States and international law."

Representative Short (Rep., Mo.) also called the transaction "an act of war," without the qualifying "virtually" used by Fish.

Representative May (Dem., Ky.), chairman of the House Military Committee, called the transaction "gratifying," and said he had "long favored acquisition of a chain of air bases off the shore of the Western Hemisphere as essential to enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine and insurance of protection of the continental United States."

"Strengthen Our Defense"

Chairman Vinson asserted that the bases would "materially strengthen our defense."

"It's a forward step in our total-defense plan," he said. "The Attorney General has held that the destroyers can be transferred in exchange for the

bases, and he is the one to whom the President looks for legal advice."

"Act Of Dictator," Tinkham

Representative Tinkham (Rep., Mass.) declared the President's trade was "simply the act of a lawless dictator," adding that it was "a long step toward war."

Tinkham, who once demanded impeachment of Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Hull because he contended they failed to observe American neutrality laws, said the President had "adopted the foreign policy of Great Britain in the Pacific and the Atlantic without submitting his various commitments to Congress. There is no difference between his action from either Hitler, Mussolini or Stalin," he asserted.

Representatives Plumley (Rep., Vt.), Rogers (Rep., Mass.) and Oliver (Rep., Maine) all termed the agreement an "act of war."

Representative Stearns (Rep., N. H.), member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said he believed the country "will think it's a fine trade," adding he believed there was "good legal opinion that it was not violation of the Neutrality Act."

Representative Gifford (Rep., Mass.) said he favored the trade and "hoped it was legal."

Other Senators' Views

Other Senate comment was: Gibson (Rep., Vt.)—I can see no harm in the destroyer trade. We've got to defend ourselves. We certainly need these bases.

Clark (Dem., Idaho)—One of the latest steps on the road to inevitable war. Whatever the bases were worth should be charged against the unpaid World War debts. We should keep the destroyers.

Thomas (Dem., Okla.)—I approve the program. If we trade them some property we haven't any use for some property we need, it is just like any other commercial transaction.

Overton (Dem., La.)—The transfer is an accomplished fact. My country has done it. In the language of Stephen Decatur, "My country, right or wrong."

TRADE PROVIDES CHAIN OF BASES

Navy Ready to Transfer Some Ships This Week.

THE REST WHEN REQUESTED

American Crews Will Take Them to Canadian Ports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The lease of naval and air bases from Great Britain announced by President Roosevelt today will give the United States a chain of Caribbean and Atlantic outposts stretching from northeastern South America to Newfoundland. The southern anchor of this chain will be a post in British Guiana, on the South American Continent, lying between Venezuela and Dutch Guiana.

Stepping generally northward, the bases will be:

Trinidad—In the Caribbean, just off Venezuela.

St. Lucia—One of the group of islands known as the Lesser Antilles.

Antigua—One of the Lesser Antilles north of St. Lucia.

[Next is Puerto Rico, already the seat of a naval and air base].

The Bahamas—Stretching southeast of Florida and northeast of Cuba, seat of the present Guantanamo base.

Bermuda—North Atlantic island about 750 miles southeast of New York.

Newfoundland—The big island off the northeastern coast of America, commanding trans-Atlantic steamship lanes.

Also in Jamaica.

Rights to establish a naval and air base on Jamaica also were provided for. That island lies south of Cuba and west of the line of the Caribbean outposts.

The dates on which the United States will occupy the air and naval base sites are subject to study and agreement by experts to be appointed by the United States and Great Britain, the Navy Department said.

The names of the fifty destroyers were not disclosed in the interest of their safety, the department said in a written statement.

"The Under-Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. James V. Forrestal,

announced today at fifty destroyers are being prepared for release to Great Britain," the statement said.

"Eight of the destroyers are at Boston being prepared for release and should be ready by September 6. The others will be made ready when requested.

"The destroyers prepared for release will be in an operating condition. They are to be sent to Canadian ports with their present crews, where they will be manned by trained British crews.

"The Chief of Naval Operations has certified that the proposed exchange of fifty over-age destroyers for suitable naval and air bases in the Atlantic will strengthen rather than impair the total defense of the United States, and that on the above basis the fifty over-age destroyers of the so-called 1,200-ton type are not essential to the defense of the United States."

The department declined to disclose where the remaining forty-two destroyers are stationed, but said that they were on the Atlantic side of the continent. Following the first group of eight, the next two or three groups of about the same size can be released at intervals of two weeks each, the department said.

Armament Included

The vessels will be delivered to Britain with their full armament of guns, torpedo tubes and anti-aircraft machine-guns. They will be released as rapidly as the British are able to send crews to Canada to take possession of them.

Acting Secretary Forrestal appointed a seven-man navy board to

meet the British experts to determine the exact location of the bases.

Those named were Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, a member of the navy's General Board; Capt. Russell S. Grenshaw of the Office of Naval Operations; Capt. D. W. Rose of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; Commander K. B. Bragg of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Commander Calvin T. Durgin of the Bureau of Aeronautics; Lieut.-Col. Omar T. Pfeiffer of the Marine Corps, and Commander Harold Biesemeier of the Office of the Judge Advocate-General, who will be aid and legal adviser.

JACKSON LOOKS AT AUTHORITY

Attorney-General Justifies Deal With Britain.

PRESIDENTIAL POWERS CITED

Ratification by Senate Held to Be Unnecessary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Attorney-General Jackson summed up an eighteen-page appraisal of presidential authority to acquire naval and air bases from Great Britain in return for fifty over-age destroyers with this advice:

"The proposed arrangement may be concluded as an executive agreement, effective without awaiting ratification (by the Senate).

"There is presidential power to transfer title and possession of the proposed considerations upon ratification by appropriate state officers."

While dispatch of now-building "mosquito boats" to the British would violate the law, Mr. Jackson said the same reasoning could not apply to the over-age destroyers, since they "were clearly not built, armed or equipped" to enter the service of a belligerent, or with reason to believe they might enter such service.

No Legal Obstacle.

His statement that with the exception of the mosquito boats, "There is no legal obstacle" to the transaction, "in accordance, of course, with the applicable provisions of the neutrality act as to delivery" was taken to mean the British would have to take the boats to their destination.

[The neutrality act requires that military supplies for a belligerent must be handled by the belligerent once they leave the United States.]

Only in Mr. Jackson's opinion was there any reference to mosquito boats. It was plain, however, that these boats had been discussed between the two governments. Mr. Jackson's first mention of them was at the outset when he referred to "certain other small patrol boats, which though nearly completed are already obsolescent."

Mr. Jackson found authority for the American-British agreement in the "power of the Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, which is conferred

upon the President by the Constitution but is not defined or limited," and in the further power in the Constitution giving the President control of foreign relations as a part of the executive functions.

The President's Responsibility.

Referring to the power as Commander in Chief, Mr. Jackson said: "I do not find it necessary to rest upon that power alone to sustain the present proposal, but it will hardly be open to controversy, that the vesting of such a function in the President also places upon him a responsibility to use all constitutional authority which he may possess to provide adequate bases and stations for the utilization of the naval and air weapons of the United States at their highest efficiency in our defense.

"It seems equally beyond doubt that present world conditions forbid him to risk any delay that is constitutionally avoidable."

As for the second power, Mr. Jackson said:

"Some negotiations involve commitments as to the future which would carry an obligation to exercise powers vested in the Congress. Such presidential arrangements are customarily submitted for ratification by a two-thirds vote of the Senate before the future legislative power of the country is committed.

"However, the acquisitions which you are proposing to accept are without express or implied promises on the part of the United States to be performed in the future. The consideration, which we later discussed, is completed upon transfer of the specified items.

No Obligation to Give Money.

"The Executive agreement obtains an opportunity to establish naval and air bases for the protection of our coast line, but it imposes no obligation upon the Congress to appropriate money to improve the opportunity. It is not necessary for the Senate to ratify an opportunity that entails no obligations."

Mr. Jackson said the proposition "falls far short in magnitude of the acquisition by President Jefferson of the Louisiana territory from a belligerent during a European war, the Congress later appropriating the consideration and the Senate later ratifying a treaty embodying the agreement."

Mr. Jackson said the President had been given the right to dispose of the destroyers in "at least two enactments of Congress and a decision of the Supreme Court."

He said under an act of March 3, 1883, Congress placed restrictions on the Secretary of the Navy in disposing of old naval vessels, but also "confirmed such a right in

the President free from such limitations."

"So far as concerns this statute," Mr. Jackson, "in my opinion it leaves the President as commander in chief of the navy free to make such disposition of naval vessels as he finds necessary in the public interest, and I find nothing that would indicate that the Congress has tried to limit the President's plenary powers to vessels already stricken from the naval register."

BRITAIN TO GET AMMUNITION WITH WARSHIPS

Destroyers Will Carry Full Load Of Shells And Tor- pedoes, Navy Says

Wording Of Pact Hints Other Army Equipment May Be Sent Also

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 3—Wording of the United States agreement with Great Britain aroused speculation today that Britain might receive army equipment, as well as naval destroyers, in exchange for naval and air base leases.

Lord Lothian's note to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said Britain would make bases available "in exchange for naval and military equipment and material which the United States Government will transfer to his Majesty's Government."

Hull's reply said only that fifty destroyers would be transferred immediately. No "military equipment" was mentioned, and the War, Navy and State departments disclaimed any knowledge of additional considerations given to Britain.

Has Released Guns

In the past, the army has released large quantities of rifles, machine guns and field artillery, officially designated as surplus, to a private corporation for resale to Great Britain.

A full load of shells and torpedoes also will go with each of the fifty destroyers released to Britain, a navy spokesman said. Many of the ships have been serving in the neutrality patrol and are presumed to be armed and loaded. They will go to England in operating condition, the navy added.

The question of whether the British navy would have proper ammunition for the American vessels also presented the possibility, in view of Lothian's language, that shells, torpedoes and mechanical parts beyond the destroyers' normal loads might be included in the trade.

May Need Other Shells

All of the American destroyers mount 4-inch guns, for the most part, and twelve 21-inch torpedo tubes, the same size guns and tubes as used by the British. If there is a difference in the length of the gun barrels, however, it might require different ammunition.

As to the maintenance of the boats, experts here noted that most of them had been reconditioned only recently and should be in good working order. They foresaw no great repair problem for the British.

"Obviously," one said, "the British are prepared to use them fully; otherwise, they wouldn't want them so badly."

dered, the State Department was told, the British fleet in the last resort would "be sent overseas for defense of other parts of the Empire."

In his letter Secretary Hull wrote: "The Prime Minister of Great

Britain is reported to have stated on June 4, 1940, to Parliament in effect that if during the course of the present war in which Great Britain and the British Commonwealth are engaged the waters surrounding the British Isles should become untenable for British ships of war, the British fleet would in no event be surrendered or sunk but would be sent overseas for the defense of other parts of the Empire.

Britain's "Settled Policy"

"The Government of the United States would respectfully inquire whether the foregoing statement represents the settled policy of the British Government."

In his reply, dated yesterday, Lord Lothian said: "This statement certainly does represent the settled policy of his Majesty's Government."

The Ambassador added: "These hypothetical contingencies seem more likely to concern the German fleet or what is left of it than the British fleet."

'Will Never Surrender Or Sink Fleet': Britain

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 3—Great Britain has given the United States definite assurance of its intentions "never to surrender or sink the British fleet in the event of the waters surrounding the British Isles becoming untenable for his Majesty's ships." The State Department made this known today by making public an exchange of correspondence between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Lord Lothian, British Ambassador.

The correspondence was disclosed after the White House had announced an arrangement for the acquisition of air and naval base sites from Great Britain in exchange for fifty overage destroyers.

Secretary Hull's Query

Instead of being sunk or surren-

BRITAIN HAPPY OVER U. S. DEAL

Statement by Churchill in Commons Thursday.

GOOD NEWS AT FOREIGN OFFICE

Spokesman Outlines 3 Purposes Agreement Will Serve.

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—British officials, declaring that news of the exchange of British bases for United States destroyers was received by the nation "with the greatest possible satisfaction," said tonight that Prime Minister Churchill would make a statement on the agreement in the House of Commons on Thursday.

Great Britain, they said, will send crews to the United States to take over the warships. The names of the ships will be changed.

The Prime Minister saw King George VI today and it was presumed they discussed the agreement, among other war developments.

American naval men said that the transfer of the fifty United States destroyers gave Great Britain around 200 of these craft.

Great Britain had 185 destroyers on September 3 last. The Admiralty has admitted the loss of thirty and others have been damaged, but there have been some new ones building—how many the Admiralty does not tell us—in that time. Germany had twenty-two destroyers last September and Italy sixty-one. There are no figures available on new axis construction.

Gives Out Good News.

"For once I've got some good news for you," beamed a Foreign Office spokesman at the beginning of a news conference. "Successful conclusion of the agreement was greeted with the greatest possible satisfaction by his Majesty's Government and the peoples of the British Empire and commonwealth of nations," he said.

It demonstrates "the manner in which the democracies can insure, through negotiations, their own and common interests," he added.

The spokesman declared that Great Britain's possessions and colonies were involved in the "consultation and concurrence" on leases to the United States for Western Hemisphere bases.

Three Purposes Served.

Spokesmen, naval and civilian, emphasized three purposes which they said would be served by the agreement:

1. The destroyers are a "timely re-enforcement" for Great Britain's navy in maintaining the control of the Atlantic;

2. The ninety-nine-year lease of bases is "a contribution to the security of the United States," something which the British recognize as "bound up" with the future of the world;

3. It means a material strengthening of defenses in the Western Hemisphere.

The Foreign Office spokesman ad-

mitted "It is no secret Britain needs destroyers."

"They are necessary," he said, "for convoys, dealing with submarines and keeping open the sea channels between England and the two Americas."

He emphasized that the ninety-nine-year lease meant there was "no transfer of sovereignty" but he said the bases would be "under the United States flag."

The United States, he said, will occupy the bases "practically immediately, or as soon as the rights of private individuals or interests in the possessions can be adjusted."

British Rejoice Over Deal for U.S. Destroyers

London Expects Ships to Ease Strain of Blockade; Berlin Comment Cautious

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The British rejoiced tonight wherever they gathered, from Cheapside pubs to the austere and misty corridors of the Foreign Office, over the news that fifty over-age United States destroyers will fill the gaps of the Royal Navy in the total German siege of these islands.

First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander in a statement greeted "with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction" the transfer of destroyers. He added: "They come at a time when the strain upon our destroyer fleet has been very great and will be of inestimable value to us not only for escorting convoys but also for protecting our coasts from the threat of invasion."

Moreover, he added, "this event will strengthen the feeling of good will and friendship between our two great peoples."

'Good News, for Once'

The official reaction from a Foreign Office spokesman was that "successful conclusion of this agreement (for delivery to Britain of the destroyers; for lease to the United States of north and south Atlantic air and naval bases) is greeted with the greatest possible satisfaction by His Majesty's Government and the peoples of the British Empire and commonwealth of nations."

The traditionally careful spokesman could not restrain his personal enthusiasm. He greeted reporters with the words: "For once I've got some good news for you."

On the street the little man read

President Roosevelt's message, and, despite its assurance that the deal does not in any way affect the United States' status of peace, his usual reaction was something like this:

"It looks like we've got some one with us at last, eh mate?"

"The best news for Britain since the deliverance of our army at Dunkerque," said "The Daily Herald."

Wilson Broadbent, diplomatic correspondent of "The Daily Mail," said that a "trans-Atlantic telephone talk between Mr. Winston Churchill from his study in No. 10 Downing Street and President Roosevelt at the White House in Washington clinched the agreement."

He added that the final arrangements for the leasing of British territory to the United States were "agreed upon when President Roosevelt met Mr. Mackenzie King on the Canadian border a month ago."

In an editorial headed "America Acts," "The Mail" said the destroyers' transfer "is a sign that the United States means to help us to the limit. It is a portent of the final defeat of the Axis powers."

"The Herald" pointed out under an editorial headed "Triumph" that "to us accession of fifty destroyers will be a gain of colossal magnitude." It said the agreement was a "major milestone in the struggle against Nazi aggression," but added that it should be remembered "it is a no more than mutually beneficial arrangement, like the defense talks between Canada and the United States."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who will describe the agreement to the House of Commons on Thursday, went tonight to see the king and, undoubtedly, to discuss the arrangements in the light of their significance to the empire.

That agreement in principle had been reached on the air and naval bases was made known here two weeks ago, but the British had waited anxiously for the news of the destroyers: especially so since

Churchill told Parliament a fortnight back that Britain hoped America would see fit to send these "timely reinforcements" to bridge the gap between the British peace-time flotillas of 1939 and the war-time flotillas they expect to have by 1941.

Officials said it was no secret that Britain needed the destroyers—"for convoys, dealing with submarines and keeping open sea channels between the United Kingdom and the two Americas." This need has become all the more pressing in the face of a formally proclaimed total blockade of British waters by Germany's air and sea forces.

The Germans have sunk at least thirty of Britain's 185 destroyers and

others have been damaged. There have been some replacements from new construction, but the number is a secret. However, American naval sources said the fifty over-age ships would give the United Kingdom in the neighborhood of 200 destroyers for its whole far-flung empire.

Before the war Germany had twenty-two destroyers; Italy, sixty-one.

Officially the whole arrangement was described here as "a practical method of contributing to each other's defense requirements." It shows, a spokesman said, how "democracies can insure through negotiations their own and common interests."

The destroyers will come to Britain manned by British crews, and with British names, naval sources said.

The air-naval bases, although remaining under British sovereignty, will lie under the flag of the leaseholder, the Stars and Stripes.

Too Late To Help Britain, Is Unofficial Nazi View

Berlin, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's announcement of the transfer of fifty over-age United States destroyers to Great Britain caused no apparent surprise here tonight and there was no spontaneous reaction.

Official circles and authorized spokesmen were cautious in their comment.

"It's a question of conceivable vast import in relation to which the German attitude could not be defined be-

fore a thoroughgoing study of all aspects of international law involved," one spokesman said.

"It's Too Late To Help"

Without in any way reflecting the official view of the Government, many Germans were saying: "It's too late to help England."

These people feel the transfer of the destroyers will be inadequate help to swing the balance in favor of Britain.

On this there was no authorized comment.

Other German sources, still not reflecting the official view, observed that the transfer was a good deal for the United States, holding that ninety-nine-year leases meant, for all practical purposes, permanent possession of British properties in the Western Hemisphere.

These quarters also held that the United States was taking a realistic view of world happenings and that it would be neglecting its own interests if it didn't "stake claims" on British lands within its legitimate sphere of influence.

British Likely to Rename 50 Destroyers From U.S.

Admiralty's Policy Is to Keep Ships' Identities Secret

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The chances are that the new names assigned to the 50 destroyers received from the United States never will be made public. The naming job will fall to a small department of the Admiralty which specializes in this work.

British destroyers are named according to their class—Class A destroyers all having names beginning with "A," and so on down the alphabetic classes. There are some special classes, such as the "Tribal" group, named after tribes.

As a complete new group, the United States destroyers might be designated the "L" class, for instance, and all get names starting with "L," or they might be called something like the "Western Class" and get Western Hemisphere place names.

In any event, Admiralty policy in war time is not to mention names except in communiques concerning war action, and not always then.

British Hear Churchill Clinched Deal by Phone

LONDON, Sept. 4 (Wednesday) (A. P.).—"The Daily Mail" said today that a telephone conversation between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt "clinched the agreement" for transfer of destroyers and "adequate ammunition supplies and other details affecting equipment of the destroyers."

Bases Must Be Used For All Brazil Believes

Foreign Minister Says U. S. Must Be Defended By Union Of All American Nations

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, commenting on United States acquisition of defense bases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere, declared tonight:

"In the continental conception arising from many Pan-American conferences, all naval bases in America, wherever established, must be at the disposition of all for the common defense in case of attack, because America must be defended by the union of all American nations."

LONDON, SEPT. 4-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THESE BIG HEADLINES IN THE DAILY

MAIL TODAY WERE TYPICAL OF THE "PLAY" THE BRITISH PRESS GAVE TO

ACQUISITION OF U.S. WARSHIPS:

50 U.S. DESTROYERS OURS!

BRITAIN GIVES AMERICA 8 ATLANTIC BASES

NO SURRENDER BY OUR NAVY, PLEDGE.

KABOSPED

30.24-4685

LONDON, SEPT. 3-(AP)-PERSONS CLOSE TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TONIGHT THEY COULD MAKE "NO COMMENT AT THIS STAGE" ON THE BRITISH PLEDGE TO THE UNITED STATES--ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON--TO THE EFFECT THAT THE BRITISH NAVY NEVER WOULD BE SUNK OR SURRENDERED IN THE EVENT THAT WATERS AROUND THE UNITED KINGDOM BECAME "UNTENABLE."

THIS ASSURANCE FROM BRITISH AMBASSADOR LORD LOTHIAN TO U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE HULL, THEY EXPLAINED, FOLLOWED A REQUEST BY HULL FOR A CLARIFICATION OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S DECLARATION SOME TIME AGO IN WHICH HE SAID BRITAIN WOULD NEVER SURRENDER.

THUS IT WAS STATED THAT THE ASSURANCE WAS NOT DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE TRANSFER TO GREAT BRITAIN OF 50 OVER-AGE U.S. DESTROYERS, BUT MIGHT BE CONSIDERED "A PARALLEL DEVELOPMENT."

MJ828PED

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, SEPT. 4-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-CONCLUSION OF AN AGREEMENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF NAVAL AND AIR BASE SITES IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES TO THE UNITED STATES WAS WELCOMED BY THE TRINIDAD GUARDIAN TODAY AS "A TRIUMPH OF COMMON SENSE."

"THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF THE CORDIALITY OF THE WELCOME THE PEOPLE OF TRINIDAD WILL EXTEND TO UNITED STATES NAVAL AND AIR FORCES," THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED. "THIS BRITISH COLONY HAS WATCHED WITH SUPREME INTEREST THE GROWTH OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT BETWEEN THE DEMOCRACIES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC."

(TRINIDAD IS ONE OF THE ISLANDS WHERE BRITAIN HAS MADE FACILITIES FOR BASES AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED STATES IN RETURN FOR OVER-AGE DESTROYERS.)

THE GUARDIAN EXPRESSED THE HOPE THE NEW AGREEMENT PRESAGED THE

DEVELOPMENT OF "A NEW ORDER IN WHICH THE MIGHT OF THE GREAT POWERS WHICH STAND FOR ORDERED PROGRESS WILL BE SO MARSHALLED AND DISPLAYED THAT WOULD-BE AGGRESSORS WILL PAUSE AND SMALL NATIONS LIVE AT PEACE, AS IN THE SHADOW OF A GREAT ROCK IN A WEARY LAND."

MJ1228AED

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, SEPT 3-(AP)-THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE ANNOUNCED LATE TODAY THAT A U.S. CRUISER WAS DUE HERE THURSDAY WITH NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS "TO INITIATE PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS" REGARDING A PROPOSED U.S. NAVAL BASE.

KA939PED

OTTAWA, SEPT. 3-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING SAID "THE FACTS ELOQUENTLY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP," IN COMMENTING TODAY ON THE EXCHANGE OF 50 OVER-AGE AMERICAN DESTROYERS FOR DEFENSE BASES ON BRITAIN'S WESTERN HEMISPHERE OUTPOSTS.

THE ENTIRE TRANSACTION IS ONE CONCERNING SOLELY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, ALTHOUGH THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN KEPT INFORMED OF THE NEGOTIATIONS, OTHER OFFICIALS SAID.

SOME SOURCES EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THE AMERICAN VESSELS MIGHT BE DELIVERED IN CANADIAN WATERS AND MANNED BY CREWS SENT OVER FROM ENGLAND AS WELL AS AVAILABLE PERSONNEL IN CANADA.

JR315PED

DASH MATTER--FOLLOW WASHINGTON NAVAL BASES

---DASH

(ADVANCED) BY THE AGREEMENT THE UNITED STATES WILL ACQUIRE A STRING OF BASES REACHING APPROXIMATELY 2,100 MILES FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.

THE JOINT CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES DEFENSE BOARD ALREADY HAS VIEWED PROSPECTIVE BASES ON NEWFOUNDLAND'S RUGGED COAST. THE ISLAND IS GOVERNED BY A GOVERNOR AND COMMISSION RESPONSIBLE TO THE BRITISH DOMINIONS SECRETARY.

THE ASSSEMBLY OF BERMUDA, AN ISLAND 600 MILES EAST OF THE ATLANTIC COAST, RECENTLY RECEIVED A COMMUNICATION FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT INDICATING THE GREAT SOUND, A LARGE ISLAND-PROTECTED BAY AT THE WESTERN END OF THE ISLAND, WOULD BE USED AS AN AIR BASE, AND POSSIBLY AS A NAVAL BASE AS WELL.

(MORE) WT127FD

UNDATED--SECOND (CORRECT) AND DASH MATTER FOLLOW WASHN NAVAL BASES WHICH NOW RELEASED X X X BASE AS WELL.

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, THE FORMER EDWARD VIII, RECENTLY TOOK OVER THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS, A STRING OF ISLANDS WHICH SCREEN THE PASSAGE BETWEEN CUBA AND FLORIDA.

JAMAICA, A 4,404-SQUARE MILE ISLAND 100 MILES SOUTH OF CUBA AND ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE WEST OF HAITI, WAS DISCOVERED BY COLUMBUS IN 1494 AND HAS BEEN BRITISH SINCE 1655.

ST.LUCIA, ONE OF THE WINWARD ISLANDS, IS ABOUT 900 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PUERTO RICO AND NEARLY 500 MILES NORTH OF THE COAST OF VENEZUELA. ITS AREA IS 233 SQUARE MILES.

ST.LUCIA, WITH GRENADA, ST.VINCENT AND DOMINICA, IS AN EASTERN BARRIER TO THE CARIBBEAN BETWEEN THE FRENCH-OWNED ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE AND TRINIDAD.

TRINIDAD IS AN ISLAND OF 1,862 SQUARE MILES OFF THE COAST OF VENEZUELA, IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE MOUTH OF THE ORINOCO RIVER. IT LONG HAS BEEN REGARDED BY STRATEGISTS AS A POTENTIALLY POWERFUL NAVAL BASE FOR PROTECTION OF THE VENEZUELAN AND COLOMBIAN OIL FIELDS AND THE OFF-SHORE DUTCH ISLANDS OF ARUBA AND CURACAO, WHERE THE WORLD'S LARGEST REFINERIES ARE SITUATED.

ANTIGUA IS ONE OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS, NORTH OF THE WINWARD GROUP, AND ABOUT 530 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PUERTO RICO. THE AREA IS 108 SQUARE MILES.

BRITISH GUIANA, ON THE NORTH COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, IS SOME 150 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TRINIDAD. THE AREA IS ABOUT 89,480 SQUARE MILES, THE COASTLINE ABOUT 230 MILES, THE CHIEF PORT AND PROBABLE BASE GEORGETOWN. IT IS THE WESTERMOST OF THE GUINAS, DUTCH AND FRENCH.

WT132FD

LONDON DRIVES OFF 300 NAZI WARPLANES

**Claims Destruction of 23 Attackers in One
of the War's Biggest Air Battles—
England Extensively Raided.**

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Two German attempts to smash through London's air defenses failed today against the combined fire of British fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns.

30.24-4687

The second attempt kept London under air alarm for one hour and ten minutes from 2:50 P. M. to 4 P. M. (9:50 to 11 A. M., New York time).

Apparently some German planes reached the metropolitan area, but at such an altitude they could not be seen from the ground.

Shortly before the warning sounded, persons in one London area heard the now-familiar heavy drone of a considerable number of unseen Nazi raiders and the rapid bursts of British fighter planes' machine-gun fire.

Observers said at least 300 raiders were beaten off. In mid-afternoon the Air Ministry announced that twenty-three attacking planes had been destroyed. It admitted the loss of fifteen British planes but declared the pilots of eight were safe.

[In Berlin British losses for the day were reported at fifty-four planes, thirty-nine shot down in

battle and fifteen destroyed on the ground, with only twelve German planes missing.]

Royal Ceremony Uninterrupted.

The first air alarm in London sounded as Buckingham Palace was filling with British fighting men, invited to receive military decorations from King George VI. The King, ordering that there be no interruption of the investiture ceremony, awarded 330 decorations, including three Victoria Crosses—Britain's most prized military honor.

Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Aircraft Production, was present

to see his son, Squadron Leader Maxwell Aitken of the Royal Air Force, receive the Distinguished Flying Cross from the King.

Recipients of the Victoria Cross were:

Lieut.-Commander Richard Stannard of the trawler Arab, who tried to extinguish a fire in an ammunition dump at Nameos, Norway;

Second Lieut. Richard Annand of the Durham Light Infantry who, among other exploits, disregarded his own wounds to get his injured orderly to safety;

Flight Lieut. Roderick Learoyd, who bombed a vital link of the Dortmund-Ems Canal in the face of point blank German anti-aircraft fire.

Meanwhile the Admiralty announced that a Norwegian torpedo boat, co-operating with British naval forces, had shot down a German dive bomber which attacked the torpedo boat and a nearby merchant ship.

In the earlier repulse of the Ger-

A bomber, pouring smoke, crashed in a vertical dive. One air man was seen to bail out and float to earth by parachute miles away.

The first German fighter downed went spinning to the earth from about 20,000 feet. Before she struck her gasoline tanks appeared to explode.

In another raid earlier in the southeast of England a Nazi dropped incendiary bombs on an industrial plant, starting a fire which was visible for miles. No workers were on duty.

London Has New Alarm.

Meanwhile, today London was under alarm for one hour and twelve minutes beginning at 10:22 A. M. (5:22 A. M. New York time). The sirens sounded their warning almost within the half hour of the

moment a year ago when a sad-voiced Neville Chamberlain, then Prime Minister, announced that Great Britain was declaring war upon Germany. Two days earlier Germany had invaded Poland.

It was London's thirty-third raid since August 18, and the seventh in the last three days.

Last night German bombers held London under alarm for four hours and twenty-one minutes, the all-clear sounding at 2:55 A. M., after a day of bitter daylight fighting in which a total of about 700 German planes attacked Great Britain.

Little activity was observed in the night attack on the London area. One raider dropped about fifteen bombs and another unloaded two scream bombs, damaging houses but causing no casualties.

The Germans attacked elsewhere, particularly in the industrial Midlands, where they struck for the eleventh successive night. Several persons were killed by a direct hit on an air raid shelter there.

List 1967 Nazi Planes Shot Down.

The Government announced today that the general damage from the night raids was slight and that the number of casualties was "remarkably small."

The Air Ministry said of yesterday's daylight raids that 300 planes—bombers and fighters—were used in the last attack alone. It reported that forty-two German planes were brought down yesterday, while the British lost thirteen. The pilots of seven of the latter were said to have landed safely.

With these forty-two planes conquered, Great Britain closed the first year of the war with a claimed total of 1,967 German planes shot down over the British Isles, 1,771 by British fighter planes and 196 by anti-aircraft guns.

The Air Ministry reported that, roughly, 1,500 of the German planes

were destroyed since the daily air attacks began on Great Britain on June 18.

Showing the degree to which the air war has been accelerated, the Ministry said that pilots of the fighter command flew 200,000 miles in September, 1939, and 4,500,000 miles in August, 1940. The year's total was set at 17,000,000 miles—or 700 times around the world.

August also accounted for roughly half of the whole year's total of German planes shot down by fighter planes—967, the Ministry said.

Nazis Report Big Assault.

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—New waves of German raiders roared to the assault against southern England this afternoon, informed sources said, after hours of battling this morning in which fifty-four British planes were reported destroyed.

Again the raiders charged into defending British planes.

At least fifteen of the British planes destroyed this morning were on the ground, Germans said, while twelve British planes failed to return.

Clouds of smoke and flame were reported shooting more than a mile high over four of England's naval bases and harbors today by German airmen who returned from night attacks marking the start of a second year of war with Britain.

Smoke was shooting 6,500 feet into the air over Bristol, southeast England port, the flyers said. They mentioned Swansea and Cardiff, both in Wales, and the great south England naval base of Portsmouth as places where other fires as big had been started by their bombs.

In addition, the High Command said, four other of Britain's most important harbors and naval bases—Liverpool, Plymouth, Portland and Poole—were heavily attacked and with the aim of destroying warehouses and piers.

Damage to Airports Claimed.

The High Command said hangars and barracks at a string of airports at Hornchurch, Gravesend, Eastchurch and Detling, all in southeast England on the road which the air force is attempting to blast to London, were partly destroyed by fire in yesterday's day raids.

Armament plants and airports in central England also were attacked.

In almost continuous air fights, the High Command said, ninety-three British planes were destroyed, while twenty-three German planes were missing.

British Retreat In Kenya.

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—British forces have retired southward from Buna, Kenya colony on the Ethiopian frontier, London military circles acknowledged today in confirming previous Italian reports to this effect.

CZECH FLYERS HELP BRITISH BEAT OFF NAZIS

Shoot Down Seven Germans—Three Attacks Made On London

England Says R. A. F. Bagged 25 Attacking Craft During Day

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 3—Aided by a newly formed squadron of Czech airmen who shot down seven German planes, England today beat off three more Nazi air attacks on London.

Three raid alarms were sounded in the metropolitan area, but in only one case did the attackers reach the city itself. Even then, anti-aircraft fire kept them so high they could not be seen from the ground. The third alarm was London's thirty-ninth of the war.

Other night bombers, however, attacked the industrial Midlands, northwest, northeast, southeast and southwest England and areas in Wales and Scotland. Bombs fell in at least one southeast town. At east thirteen cities reported raiders overhead.

Claim 25 Nazi Planes

The British said twenty-five attacking planes had been destroyed during the day at a British loss of fifteen planes. Pilots of eight of the R. A. F. craft, however, were said to be safe.

Describing the work of the Czech fighters, the Air Ministry news service

said: "During the morning attack a Czech squadron of the R. A. F. shot down another seven of the enemy—six Messerschmitt 110 fighter-bombers and one Dornier 215 bomber. So far the squadron has destroyed sixteen enemy aircraft and lost only one pilot.

"They first attacked the Messerschmitt 110's, which were flying in large numbers at about 20,000 feet. Below them were Dorniers, above them Messerschmitt 109's. The Czechs dived in their Hurricanes out of the sun, each choosing one of the enemy to attack. So far as they know the enemy's first knowledge of their approach was when a hail of bullets began to hit them.

One Forced To Bail Out

"One pilot had to bail out. Apart from that, not one of the Hurricanes had a single bullet hole to show it had been in action.

"Today our ground defenses also gave new proof of their strength. On the first anniversary of the start of the war, it became known that the anti-aircraft gunners have so far accounted for more than 200 of the enemy.

"With the addition of a further eight shot down yesterday, the gunners' total now is raised to 204, not counting any successes that may later be reported as a result of today's fighting.

Attack Airdromes

"Up to 7 P. M. the enemy had made two big attacks. The objectives appeared in each to be R. A. F. airdromes.

The first wave came about 10 A. M. when about 250 enemy aircraft flew up Thames estuary. They made a two-pronged attack north and south of the river.

"The second wave in middle afternoon was smaller. About 100 to 150 bombers and fighters again sought to attack southeast England, some crossing the Kent coast and others ap-

proaching, as in the morning, up the Thames estuary.

Just Before Midnight

The third attack was shortly before midnight, but the London alarm lasted less than twenty minutes.

As for the offensive, at the start of the second year of war, the Air Ministry told of successful raids by the Royal Air Force on objectives all the way from German-conquered Norway to Italy.

Especially heavy blows were rained

upon a power plant at Genoa, a dynamite works near Cologne, and gun emplacements on the French coast, the Ministry declared. Nazi supply ships in a Norwegian harbor on Sogne fjord and off the Dutch coast also were bombed.

Heavy thudding of bombs heard across the Channel this afternoon indicated the British were attempting once more to smash German gun emplacements on French soil from which shells have been dropped on the English coast.

British Look for Change in War

Abrupt Swing Toward Victory Is Forecast as Hostilities Enter Second Year.

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—A change in the course of the war within the first few weeks of its second year, which opened today, is regarded as likely by observers watching the struggles which apparently are coming to a head simultaneously in Great Britain, the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

They predicted that Germany and Italy would increase the pressure on all three fronts, then quickly swing their weight into whichever showed the least resistance.

On the British front, the Air Ministry warned the nation to expect continued mass raids probably accompanied by increased attack by night.

The British appeared confident, however, that the Royal Air Force would gain the upper hand. The London press took this view unanimously today in summarizing the war's first year.

See Flow Toward Victory.

The tide is "already flowing toward victory," said the London Times, which counted among Great Britain's assets the fact that "sympathy for our cause has been widening in America" where there is "a progressive realization that the ideas we are defending" are ideas on which "their republic and all the politics of humane civilization have been built."

Observers hold that if Britain's air defense fails to soften before mid-September Germany would be almost too late to attempt an invasion next year.

This would still leave her a chance,

however, to consolidate her diplomatic drive in the Balkans, where Rumania is regarded as threatened with the possibility of German occupation. It was along this route that the empire planners of imperial Germany envisioned a Berlin-to-Bagdad route, freeing the Reich from dependence upon ocean trade.

Defense Called a Big Surprise.

On the third front, the Mediterranean, Italian pressure on Greece and the apparent imminence of an Italian offensive from Libya against British power in Egypt fit into the opportunist strategy of the Rome-Berlin axis.

The British defense that Germany from landing a knockout blow by bombers is regarded as a major sur-

prise of the war so far, second only to the collapse of France.

The flexibility of the British air defense and the hard-hitting British fighter attacks are credited here with spoiling the German mass raids. One instance of this flexibility is the sudden shifting of anti-aircraft batteries whenever the Germans appear to have found a safe "alleyway."

A newly placed battery yesterday was said to have caught a group of Dorniers off guard and bounced them against a swarm of Hurricane and Spitfire fighters. Anti-aircraft guns along the Thames Estuary were reported to have put up a vir-

tual wall of shells to keep out the invaders.

Darker Days Recalled.

London newspapers, in viewing the future with confidence today, recalled the dark days of the French collapse.

The Times said that the nation's man power had not been seriously depleted by casualties during the first year and that material resources were substantially intact, but "on the other hand, we have suffered a worse series of strategic disasters than the most pessimistic imagination could have contemplated a year ago."

"In this tale of disaster there came a moment—let it now be acknowledged, for it is past and will not recur—when imminent defeat stared the British Empire in the face," said the Times.

Sees Whole Aspect Changed.

"That was the time when a retreating army stood at bay in the Channel ports and the informed judgment of the High Command estimated that not more than 30,000 would then escape the enemy's clutches."

Prime Minister Churchill said that 335,000 men, including some French, were removed safely.

The Times said that since then, however, the whole aspect and temper of the war had changed.

"The people of Great Britain," said the paper, "deserted by France, found themselves by July, to their indignant astonishment, faced for a few desperate days with the possibility of defeat. The discovery turned the tide, however, and the supreme will of the people under the inspired leadership of the Premier has wrenched strength from weakness and preparedness from chaos."

Nazis Appear Confident.

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The second year of the war got under way today with Germany claiming

the mastery of the air over Great Britain and apparently confident that the sweeping successes already achieved by her armed forces would bring ultimate victory before the passage of many more months.

The Nazi press, reviewing the achievements of the past twelve months, found the situation thoroughly satisfactory from the German point of view.

Newspapers said that despite the best efforts of the British naval blockade, they found no cause to grumble over the food situation in Germany and declared that adequate supplies of oil were available to keep the Nazi Air Force aloft until Great Britain has been smashed.

Informed Nazi spokesmen declared that English resistance in the air could not survive two more weeks of battering.

Commentators reviewing the past year of war said that the German battle losses in the conquest of Poland, Norway, the Low Countries and France were fewer than the 60,000 German civilians allegedly "massacred" in Poland before the conflict started.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, SEPT. 4—(WEDNESDAY)—GERMAN RAIDING PLANES IN GREAT WAVES BEAT IN VAIN YESTERDAY AT A CURTAIN OF DEFENSIVE FIRE THROWN UP ABOUT LONDON AND WERE DRIVEN OFF A THIRD TIME LATE LAST NIGHT AFTER A 14-MINUTE (CORRECT) ENGAGEMENT AT THE CITY'S OUTSKIRTS.

OTHER NIGHT BOMBERS, HOWEVER, ATTACKED THE INDUSTRIAL MIDLANDS; NORTHWEST, NORTHEAST, SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST ENGLAND AND AREAS IN WALES AND SCOTLAND. BOMBS FELL IN AT LEAST ONE SOUTHEAST TOWN. AT LEAST 13 CITIES REPORTED RAIDERS OVERHEAD.

THE DAY'S THIRD RAID ON LONDON CAME AT 11:35 P.M. (5:35 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.) IT WAS THE SHORTEST ON RECORD FOR THE LONDON AREA.

ALMOST AT THE SAME TIME THAT LONDON REPORTED "ALL CLEAR", THE GERMAN WIRELESS ANNOUNCED THAT AN AIR RAID ALARM HAD BEEN SOUNDED IN BERLIN, THUS INDICATING THAT THE BRITISH WERE RECIPROCATING.

THE RAF CONTINUED AT NIGHT ITS RAIDS ON THE FRENCH COAST. OBSERVERS IN ENGLAND SAW ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS AND BOMBS BURSTING IN THE CALAIS REGION.

THE NAZIS' DAYLIGHT ATTACKS ON SOUTHEAST ENGLAND HAD BROUGHT ONE OF THE WAR'S BIGGEST AIR BATTLES, BUT THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THE GERMANS MANAGED TO BOMB ONLY ONE SPOT IN KENT, AND THE MAJORITY WERE TURNED BACK AT THE COAST.

HELPING IN THE DEFENSE OF BRITAIN, A NEWLY-FORMED CZECH SQUADRON WAS OFFICIALLY SALUTED AND CREDITED WITH DESTROYING SEVERAL GERMAN PLANES DURING THE DAY.

THE BRITISH SAID 25 (CORRECT) ATTACKING PLANES WERE DESTROYED

30.24-4689

30.24-4689

DURING THE DAY AT A BRITISH LOSS OF 15 PLANES. EIGHT RAF PILOTS, HOWEVER, WERE SAID TO BE SAFE.

AS FOR THE XXX FIFTH GRAPH FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

MJ816PED

Churchill Cabinet In Abbey During Raid

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—While today's record air battle raged over London Prime Minister Churchill and his Cabinet Ministers attended in Westminster Abbey a service commemorating the first anniversary of the war.

The late afternoon sun slanted through the tall windows and in the distance could be heard the faint booming of the anti-aircraft guns.

The all-clear signal sounded shortly before the service ended.

Woman of 70 Prefers Watching Air Raids

A SOUTHEAST COAST ENGLISH TOWN, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—A little old lady who scorns shelter is the air raid mascot of Rope Walk, Dover's front line in Nazi aerial assaults.

"Nothing can happen to us while she's here," her neighbors say.

From a window in her cottage, one of a row straddling the cliffs to the west of the harbor, she watched the air battles over the English Channel.

Efforts to get her to abandon her grand stand seat for the war have been unavailing, despite showers of bullets from Messerschmitts taking pot shots at barrage balloons, cascades of splinters and the crash of British coastal defense guns.

"I'm well over 70," she said. "I want to see the fun—all of it. My time will come when it must."

Dutch Premier in Exile Resigns.

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Derek Jan De Geer, seventy-year-old Prime Minister of Holland's exiled Government, resigned today and was succeeded by Justice Minister Pieter S. Gerbrandy.

THREE GET VICTORIA CROSS

British King Refuses to Let an Air Raid Interrupt Ceremonies

LONDON, Sept. 3 (P).—King George, refusing to permit an air raid to interrupt the ceremonies, today bestowed three Victoria Crosses, the highest British military honors. The recipients were: Lieutenant Commander Richard Stannard of the Trawler Arab, who tried to extinguish a fire in an ammunition dump at Namsos, Norway.

Second Lieutenant Richard Anand of the Durham Light Infantry, who among other exploits, disregarded his own wounds to get his injured orderly to safety.

Flight Lieutenant Roderick Leary, who bombed a vital link of the Dortmund-Ems Canal in the face of point blank German anti-aircraft fire.

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, was present to see his son, Maxwell Aitken, a Royal Air Force squadron leader, receive a Distinguished Flying Cross.

U. S. Hospital Unit Arrives in England

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The first volunteer American hospital unit for service in Britain under the Ministry of Health arrived in England today.

Headed by Dr. Phillip D. Wilson of New York, it includes seven doctors, three nurses and two women workers.

'Watch And Ward'

[By the Associated Press]

LONDON, Sept. 3.—War Secretary Anthony Eden, in an anniversary message to the nation today, said "it would be most foolish to suppose that, because autumn approaches, the threat of invasion is already passed."

Addressing the National Defense Public Interest Committee at a luncheon, Eden continued:

"The contrary is the fact. There is

no shred of evidence to show that Hitler has abandoned his declared intention to seek to subdue this country by invasion."

August "Best Month"

Eden observed, however, that, with the Battle of Britain still beating "about our ears," August was "for us in many respects the best month of this fighting year."

Then he warned Britons not to be less alert.

"At any moment," he declared, "fighting may begin on a large scale in the Middle East," where both the British and the Italians have large forces.

He emphasized the strides Britain has made in armaments, but added:

"There is no weapon in its armory of which the army does not ask for more.

"Watch And Ward"

"There is plenty of evidence to cause us to be especially watchful during these next few weeks," he said.

"Vigilance is as compelling a duty today as it has been at any time in these last three months. To watch and

ward is our instruction, not as troops that hold passively a defensive line but as an army waiting to spring should the foe come within our grasp."

Continuing, Eden said:

"In some respects today our position is the most enviable of any in our history. There are times when it is good to stand alone, especially when you know that you are not going to stand like that forever, and we know that.

Praise For Churchill

"Every nation that Hitler has overrun is his unwilling victim.

"All the propaganda in the world will not make a man who has once tasted true liberty accept as genuine the Goebbels substitute. In this country today are contingents, and they are growing contingents, from the armies of all those peoples under

Hitler's rule. They are our comrades."

Eden praised Prime Minister Winston Churchill, remarking:

"Nothing could have equaled his courage at the darkest hour. He is a true warrior, brave and fertile in expedients, ever cool and watchful."

Defense Works Speeded

The War Secretary declared "defense works have been pushed forward at immense speed."

"In contrast with three months ago, they represent a national transformation," he said.

Eden noted that "the R. A. F., by its splendid gallantry, strikes the prelude for victory," but added "it's the army that must deal the final blow."

Stock Exchange Visited By Queen Elizabeth

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Queen Elizabeth paid her first visit to the London Stock Exchange today on a tour of stations selling flags for the benefit of service men.

Silk-hatted traders doffed their topers and cheered. The Queen wore a silver gray ensemble with a hat to match.

Queen's Sister-in-law Fined in England

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Queen Elizabeth's sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, pleaded guilty in Bedford Police Court to a charge of leaving her automobile unattended without making it immobile. She was fined £1 sterling (about \$4). She said that she thought regulations did not apply to Bedford.

The regulation violated by Mrs. Bowes-Lyon was put in force as a precaution against use of any car by Germans who happened to land by parachute.

Britain Jails Suspects For Signaling Raiders

Three Women and Swiss Couple Held as Fifth Columnists

LONDON, Sept. 3 (P).—Growing evidence of attempts by "fifth columnists" to signal German air raiders has been uncovered in different parts of Great Britain, informed sources said today.

Three women have been taken into custody on suspicion of signaling to the raiders from a rooftop in Willesden, a London suburb. An elderly Swiss couple were remanded for trial Saturday on the same charge.

In one northwest English town, air-raid wardens discovered a number of oblong bits of metal with strong reflective powers hidden in the grass of an open field. Experts expressed the belief these objects were placed there to indicate the proximity of military objectives when "flares" were dropped.

Tells British To Use Care On Parachutists

Air Ministry Says Bailing-Out Flyer May Be Own Or Allies' Pilot

LONDON, Sept. 3 (P).—The Air Ministry again warned Britons tonight against over-zealous pursuit of parachutists with the reminder "not only is there a chance of an isolated parachutist being a British pilot, but it may well be one of our Polish, Czech, French or Belgian Allies who is unable to speak English at all."

One British pilot who bailed out of his plane two days ago had a narrow escape from an irate crowd.

British Trial Is Held In Air Raid Shelter

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The first legal case in British history ever tried in an air raid shelter was written into the record today.

A High Court Judge adjourned underground with witnesses and barristers when warning sirens interrupted a hearing.

Dickie Lee, Ace, Lost Again; Can Foe Hold Him?

R. A. F. Still Hopes Hero, 22, Will Be Back; He Escaped Captivity Twice Before

LONDON, Sept. 3 (P).—The casualty list said simply: "Missing—Lee, flying officer, R. H. A., D. S. O., D. F. C., 33208 . . ."

His name was Dickie Lee. He was a blond, smiling lad of twenty-two who looked like a collar ad and flew like the devil. The son of a World War airman, Dickie was a flight lieutenant and the hero of a hundred news stories telegraphed by American correspondents who met him at the airfield near Lille, France, last fall. Until now they couldn't use his name because of censorship.

When he flew out to fight the Germans and didn't come back, Great Britain's Royal Air Force lost one of its most brilliant pilots. In less than a year he had become something of a legend. King George VI awarded him the Distinguished Service Order and the Distinguished Flying Cross in June after he had shot down close to fifty Nazi planes.

But that was only part of the Lee story. A good-natured youth, he liked to sing "Frankie and Johnnie," "Casey Jones" and other rollicking songs. He was twice captured, and twice escaped. Once he got away by disguising himself as a French peasant and slipping through the German lines. The second time, as he put it, he just walked away "while there was a hell of a strafe going on."

At the airport where he was based they say merely now, "Dickie's gone." But they add hopefully: "Hell, he's too good to crash. If he wasn't killed he'll be captured, and no prison camp can hold him."

\$12,292,000 Raised For London Red Cross

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Lord Mayor of London's Red Cross Fund totaled £3,073,000 (about \$12,292,000) for the first year of the war, it was announced today.

The fund collected £1,575,877 in the first year of the last war.

16 MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK IN ONE WEEK

London Admits Loss of 13 British Vessels.

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that sixteen merchant ships, thirteen of them British, were destroyed by enemy action during the week ended August 25-26. They totaled 79,750 tons.

This total compared with an average weekly loss of 52,540 tons since the start of the war, the Admiralty said, but was below the average of 88,700 tons since May 27, when Germany intensified her war on shipping.

German losses total roughly 923,000 tons and Italian losses 273,000 tons since the outbreak of war, the Admiralty asserted.

Enemy claims to have sunk 183,964 tons of shipping during the week under review were declared to be "considerably over twice the actual recorded losses."

SEP 4-1940

LONDON--3RD ADD MERCHANT SHIPPING X X X RECORDED LOSSES."

IN A REVIEW OF THE FIRST YEAR OF WAR AT SEA, A NAVAL SPOKESMAN SAID ENOUGH ACTION HAD BEEN SEEN TO PROVE THAT THE CHANCES OF A SUCCESSFUL AIR ATTACK AGAINST AN EFFICIENT FLEET, EITHER AT SEA OR IN HARBOR, ARE SMALL.

"WE HAVE FOUND OUR SHIPS BETTER IN CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION THAN PRE-WAR ESTIMATES," HE SAID. "THEY HAVE PROVED THEIR VALUE IN EVERY TEST."

SEP 4-1940

THE PRE-WAR CONCEPTION OF DEFENSE AGAINST AIR ATTACK HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BE "NOT VERY WRONG," HE ADDED, "THOUGH WE HAD TO INVEST MILLIONS OF POUNDS ON THEORETICAL CONSTRUCTION FOR AERIAL DEFENSE."

THE SPOKESMAN ASSERTED WAR EXPERIENCE SHOWED THAT "ALL NAVAL DEFENSES" CAN BE DEFENDED. AS AN EXAMPLE, HE SAID, SINCE THE ORKNEYS BASE AT SCAPA FLOW WAS WELL ARMED AGAINST AN AERIAL ONSLAUGHT, IT HAD NOT BEEN MOLESTED.

ON THE "POSITIVE SIDE" OF THE YEAR'S LEDGER, HE ALSO LISTED THE ITEMS OF BRITISH "DEFEAT" OF THE MAGNETIC MINE, AND CONTINUED CONTROL OF THE SEAS, INCLUDING THE MEDITERRANEAN.

JH802AED

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE KING CAROL FAILS; COUP BY IRON GUARD BLOCKED

Gunmen Fire 7 Shots At Palace Window—Soldiers Thwart Would-Be Killers—Pro-Nazi Plot To Enthroner Prince Mihai Blamed

SEP 4-1940 [By the Associated Press]
Bucharest, Wednesday, Sept. 4—Gunmen attempted in vain to assassinate King Carol last night in an alleged Iron Guardist plot to seize power and place Prince Mihai on the throne.

While the would-be assassins broke through the palace guard and fired seven shots at a lighted window in Carol's palace, other groups of Iron Guardists attacked the Bucharest radio station and the American-owned telephone company's central office.

Similar Coups Crushed

Similar coups were attempted at Brasov and Constanza, but were quickly crushed.

One Iron Guardist and one palace guard were reported shot in the assassins' attempt to storm the palace here, but neither was wounded fatally.

Many shots were fired in the palace grounds before the attackers were overcome and hustled away by soldiers in the car in which they had arrived at the palace.

Switchboards Wrecked

Several men entered the telephone exchange and wrecked some of the switchboards with hatchets. Most local lines were put out of order. The radio station went off the air after a group of men in uniform burst in and tried to destroy the equipment. All were arrested.

The fact that a coup had been attempted was acknowledged in an official communique, but the effort to kill King Carol was minimized.

Government's Communique

The Government's communique said:

"On the evening of September 3 an attempt was made at a disturbance of public order. A group of young men dressed in military uniform forced entry into the radio station pretending to be a

military guard. Members of this group did minor damage to the radio station apparatus.

"At the same time at the headquarters of the telephone company similar operations were attempted by a few young men.

"A young man at the same time fired a series of shots from a revolver in front of the palace in a demonstrative way. Similar attempts were made at Brasov and Constanza. Those implicated were arrested and the authorities are inquiring into the matter."

Iron Guardists Blamed

The various groups made no secret that they were Iron Guardists. In the palace grounds they threw out hundreds of manifestos signed by Horia Sima, the Iron Guard Führer who recently resigned from the Cabinet.

These leaflets called for immediate abdication of Carol and for Prince Mihai to be proclaimed King in his stead.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Prince Mihai—Michael in English—will be 19 in October. He ruled as King from May 10, 1929, to June 7, 1930, while his father, the present King was in self-exile in Paris.]

Another circular, signed "Iron Guard," said:

"The nation demands capital punishment for those to blame for Rumania's present troubles.

"Selling Out The Country"

"We demand an extraordinary tribunal to judge those who brought the country to disaster. . . . They are selling out the country. It is treachery. . . . Those to blame are still in the Government and are persecuting the Iron Guard, the only political force which can cope with this difficult moment."

The situation through the country became increasingly critical. Immediately after the incidents in Bucharest soldiers were rushed to the palace with machine guns, gas masks and full equipment. All restaurants and other public places were closed at once and soldiers and gendarmes filled the streets.

Unconfirmed reports spread that four of the highest ranking generals in the Rumanian army were under arrest. There also were rumors that

three army corps in northern Transylvania had revolted.

Hungarian Mayor Killed

It was over the Transylvanian issue—the Government's submission to Axis demands that Rumania gave northern Transylvania to Hungary—that the crisis arose.

Two under secretaries of state resigned in protest against the Government.

The Hungarian Mayor of St. George, in the ceded area of Transylvania, hung out a Hungarian flag on the City Hall and was killed by a crowd which stormed the building. Several other deaths were reported at St. George.

At Timisoara, in south Transylvania, Italian and German consulates were wrecked, as were Hungarian and German stores.

New Warning Issued

The Minister of Interior issued a new warning that "severe measures" would be taken against certain members of old political parties for their present activities.

Some circles here expressed fear the Germans might establish a complete military occupation of Rumania—thus making this nation a bat-

protection officially described by a member of the Rumanian Government as similar to those given to Slovakia.

2. In northern Transylvania men died in armed clashes between Rumanians and members of the Hungarian minority, and there was a prospect of even graver outbreaks. Defying orders from Bucharest to yield, Rumanians fought for possession of communications, railway station and military barracks.

In Cluj, the Transylvanian capital, shouting thousands filled the streets carrying placards proclaiming: "We will fight!"

Here in the capital, crowds demonstrated in protest against the Transylvanian cession.

The King himself was reported by qualified persons to have lost thirty-three pounds in the continuous official nightmare that began when Soviet Russia marched into Bessarabia and northern Bucovina last July 1, taking those areas by ultimatum.

Ever since the Vienna conference of last week, during which the agents of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini decided that Rumania must yield yet again, this time to Hungary, extraordinary precautions had been taken to guard the King from assault.

Only yesterday semi-official German sources here, angered by demonstrations against Germany and Italy, declared that Nazi troops would occupy all of Rumania unless this nation-wide agitation was checked.

Sept. 3 (A. P.).—An attempt by three men to assassinate King Carol was frustrated today by palace guards in a gun fight in the palace gardens.

One of the assassins was reported killed. The attack took the guards by surprise and the three reached a driveway near the palace proper before they were surrounded and overcome.

The incident occurred at 8:55 o'clock tonight as a crowd mulled idly about in front of the palace.

An automobile with three men drew up in front of a palace gate. One of the occupants leaped from the machine and ran inside the driveway shouting, "Long live the Iron Guards." They fired, then, at the brightly-lit palace windows as they ran.

Flags flying over the palace indicated that the King was in residence there at the time.

Ministers in Session at Time.

The news ran quickly through Bucharest streets, where crowds had been demonstrating in protest against the Transylvania cession forced by Germany and Italy.

All telephone communication was cut off within five minutes after the shooting. A meeting of the Council of Ministers was going on in the palace at the time.

Ever since the Vienna conference—at which the Axis made the decision that Rumania must give up part of Transylvania—special pre-

cautions have been taken to guard the King. He has not appeared in public since the decision was announced, but has been in constant conference with his Cabinet ministers and the Crown Council.

He is reported to have lost thirty-three pounds during the crisis because of his long hours of work and worry.

Nazis to March Into Rumania.

Earlier today informed spokesmen said that German motorized divisions will take over on September 15 the protection of Rumania's South Bucovina border, newly formed by

Rumania's cession of North Bucovina to Soviet Russia.

The first line of defense against the possibility of any further Russian penetration in that area, they said, will be centered at Vatra Donel, with Rumania's own forces dropping back to form a second line in the vicinity of Piatra Neamt.

The reported date for German forces to take over is two days after the Hungarian occupation of northern Transylvania, ceded by Rumania under the axis dictate, is slated to be completed.

Both Rumanian Government and semi-official German spokesmen said that strong Nazi forces would be supplemented by some Italians as a token of axis collaboration in the guarantees given King Carol's country at the Vienna arbitration meeting last week.

Fighting in Rumania.

Troubled conditions in northern Transylvania continued with clashes for possession of communications, railway stations and barracks reported in some places between armed Hungarian groups and Rumanian gendarmes and police.

From border towns came reports

of sporadic armed clashes with many injuries and some deaths.

Plans for military resistance against transfer to Hungary continued in northern Transylvania despite stern warnings.

Gen. Ian Antonescu has been made commander-in-chief of Transylvanian units and released from the monastery where he was confined after organizing armed opposition to the Government after the Russian occupation of Bessarabia.

It was uncertain, however, whether he would side with Gen. Ion Dargolina, who sent word to Bucharest that he and his men would resist to the end, although the Rumanian troops are under orders to withdraw in preparation for Hungary's entry into Transylvania on Thursday.

A like message came from Gen. Mihai Corniciu, former Minister of War, who is also in command of troops on the Transylvanian frontier.

At Cluj, the ancient capital of Transylvania, the Rumanian Peasant leader Julius Maniu, ardent opponent of the surrender dictated at Vienna last week by Germany and Italy, was reported to be rallying his followers for armed resistance to the Hungarians.

Thousands Kneel for Oath.

At Brasov, the scene of some of the most violent week end disorders, thousands of people knelt in the public square and took an oath pledging "death to the traitors"

who had acquiesced in the surrender of Transylvania.

Hastily organized groups of armed Transylvanians seized control of communications, transportation services and strategic military posts at Sighet, Stau Mare and other towns in the affected territory.

Bucharest itself appeared calmer after the week end of disturbances, but troops still patrolled the streets and kept a close guard on King Carol's palace.

The Government, apparently spurred by a semi-official German threat to occupy all of Rumania with Nazi troops unless the anti-

axis agitation is curbed, announced that 281 "alarmists" had been sentenced to concentration camps. This roundup was continuing.

Unconfirmed reports said that two units of Nazi motorized troops were already poised at the frontier near Sighet.

Ion Lugaianu, member of Parliament, former Minister to Rome and editor of a leading Bucharest newspaper, was released yesterday after being held in jail overnight. His newspaper, defying Government censorship, published a long account of Sunday's disorders, in which German, Italian and Hungarian property was destroyed and scores of persons were injured.

Moscow Asks About Nazi Pledge.

There were reports meanwhile that Soviet Russia had sent a note to Berlin asking for a clarification of the German guaranty to protect Rumania against further territorial encroachments, made at Vienna in return for Rumania's agreement to cede northern Transylvania to Hungary.

The note was said to have been the subject of a conference which the German Minister to Rumania, Wilhelm Fabricius, held yesterday with the new Russian Minister to Bucharest, Arkady I. Levrentiev.

Late this afternoon the Government press reported a nationwide gasoline shortage which was ascribed by oil men to the use of all available tank cars for exports to Germany and Italy. The press said that large farms producing grain for Germany were unable to obtain fuel for their harvesting machinery.

New Reich-Soviet Border Fixed.

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Authorized sources commenting on the German-Russian border agreement signed yesterday said today a joint committee working in a "spirit of mutual helpfulness" had fixed a frontier line of 1,389 kilo-

meters (about 868 miles) in dismembered Poland.

Yesterday's agreement was designed to regulate legal affairs on the new common frontier.

BRITISH SET FIRES AS RUSE, GERMANS SAY

Blazes Declared Started In Effort To Mislead Nazi Night Raiders

Berlin Reports 2½-Hour Air-Raid Alarm As R. A. E. Pays Visit

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Wednesday, Sept. 4 — The British, trying to mislead the night-long attacks of the German air force, set great fires in open places, authorized German spokesmen said today in describing the unremitting aerial assaults on England which ushered in the second year of war.

Implying that the ruse failed, the Germans said the fires started by Tuesday's titanic bombardments led the overnight raiders to their objectives without the aid of maps.

Bombs of the heaviest caliber were dropped on southern England through the night, the sources declared.

Raid Alarm in Berlin

At the same time, British bombers droned over Berlin early today. One plane was reported shot down over the Elbe river as heavy anti-aircraft fire met the enemy.

Bombs were dropped in the region of Magdeburg, Braunschweig and Halberstadt, authorized sources said, but the main force of the raiders apparently was dispersed by terrific anti-aircraft artillery fire, and Berlin was declared to have escaped. The capital had a two-and-one-half-hour alarm, however.

Reports that the bomber crashed after striking a barrage balloon near Magdeburg were not verified.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British originated the barrage balloon idea and have described it as effective. This is the first intimation that Germany may be trying the same system.]

Meanwhile, from early Tuesday morning until dawn this morning German planes swarmed across the narrow Channel waters, engaging Britain's Royal Air Force in battles all along the coast and then driving on to attack air and naval bases.

Heavy Smoke Reported

Pilots back from night raids on eight British harbors described smoke pouring from the southeastern port of Bristol and darkening the skies to 6,500 feet. The damage at three other ports and bases, Swansea and Cardiff in Wales, and Portsmouth on the south coast, was said to be hardly less.

The high command said fires resulted from other night attacks on Liverpool, Plymouth, Portland and Poole.

In the series of heavy raids yesterday, the high command said, barracks and hangars were partly destroyed at several air fields on the road to London which the air force is trying to blast open.

54 Planes Destroyed

At least fifty-four British planes were destroyed before noon, reports from the raiding squadrons said, fifteen before they could rise to do battle. Twelve German planes failed to return.

Hornchurch, Gravesend, Eastchurch and Detling were fields mentioned by the communique.

Birmingham, Coventry and Filton were named as aircraft and industrial centers bombed in central England.

In these battles, the communique said, ninety-three British planes were lost, while German planes missing totaled twenty-three.

tleground if Russia should move further to the southwest.

Informed Rumanians said, too, they feared that Rumanian troops returning from Transylvania might turn their arms over to the peasants, a vast number of which already have organized corps to resist the cession.

Inside the palace, at the time of the attack, the tired monarch's council of ministers was reported holding another in an almost endless series of meetings that had followed the crisis.

Developments Discussed

Yesterday there had been these developments, which presumably were under discussion:

1. A high authority said Rumania's new frontier with Russia would be lined September 15 by German Panzer divisions to stand as a barrier against any further Soviet penetration and that they would be backed up by yet another line of Rumanian military forces. This was in pursuit of the German arrangement made in connection with the forced settlement of the Transylvanian issue itself to give Rumania guarantees of military

CAROL'S PALACE IS FIRED UPON BY 3 ASSASSINS

Royal Guards Overcome Trio in Gun Fight in Garden, Killing 1.

IRON GUARD CRY IS RAISED

German Motorized Divisions Will Enter Rumania Sept. 15 to Watch Russian Border.

BUCHAREST, Rumania.

Berlin Outlook

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The second year of the war got under way today with Germany claiming mastery of the air over Britain and apparently confident of victory before many more months. The Nazi press, reviewing the achievements of the past twelve months, found the situation thoroughly satisfactory.

Newspapers said that despite the best efforts of the British naval blockade they found no cause to grumble over the food situation in Germany, and declared adequate supplies of oil were available to keep the Nazi air force aloft until Britain has been smashed.

Paralyzing Blows Claimed

Paralyzing new blows were struck at the British air force yesterday in a series of sweeping raids, the high command reported, and informed sources claimed English resistance in the air could not survive two more weeks of battering.

Authorized sources declared 1,575 British planes and 177 barrage balloons were destroyed during the twenty-four days ended August 31. German plane losses during the same time were given as only 406.

The Nazi air force's present task was described as the systematic but swift destruction of British war industries, ports and R. A. F. ground facilities.

Several of Britain's principal harbors were said to have been the object of destructive week-end raids designed

to seal her overseas sources of supply.

German sources minimized the effects of British air raids on Germany.

Commentators reviewing the past year of war said Nazi battle losses in the conquests of Poland, Norway, the Low Countries and France were less than the 60,000 German civilians allegedly "massacred" in Poland before the conflict started.

Wreck Kills 15 War Refugees

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 3 (AP).—Fifteen persons were killed and fifty injured when a freight train rammed a refugee train carrying 1,200 persons from the south of France to Belgium and the Netherlands last night at the Sambre River. The last car of the refugee train was destroyed and the others badly damaged.

Italians Bomb British Fleet

Dive Planes Claim Hits on Battleship, Aircraft Carrier and Cruiser.

ROME, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Newly formed squadrons of Picchiattelli—Italy's model of the dive bomber—were reported by the High Command today to have surprised a British naval squadron and scored square hits on a battleship, an aircraft carrier, a cruiser and a destroyer in a furious attack.

The battle between the roaring little planes and the warships was said to have taken place in the central Mediterranean, a part of the sea from which Italy had claimed to have driven the British.

An air battle occurred simultaneously with the air-sea fight, the High Command said, but four British planes were reported by the Italians as crashing, while no Italian plane losses in that encounter were mentioned.

"Violent anti-aircraft reaction and sharp fighting with enemy pursuit planes failed to hinder the drive and ardor of our high-flying bombing formations and new picchiattelli dive bombing formations to achieve evident results," said the High Command.

Malta Heavily Bombed.

Three Italian planes were acknowledged lost in a raid by another squadron which violently bombed the British naval base at Malta.

The Italians accused British planes of machine-gunning an Italian Red Cross seaplane while it was searching for survivors of aircraft lost at sea.

In Africa, Italian planes bombed a British encampment at Gadabi, near the Atbara River in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the High Command said.

Details of the construction and performance of the new dive bombers have not been disclosed, but they are understood to resemble Germany's stukas.

Linked To U. S. Film.

Although their name Picchiattelli can be translated as "little divers," the word, Romans say, first entered the Italian language as a translation for "pixilated" in the American motion picture, "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." (The term means a person is affected by fairies or goblins, and therefore is slightly crazy.)

Italians claim to have been the first to use dive bombing tactics in recent warfare, having used ordinary bombers to make diving attacks in Spain.

How many of the new dive bombers Italy has is not known, but the experimental models are understood to have been approved by Gen. Francesco Pricolo, Under-Secretary for Air, in a demonstration only last March.

R. A. F. Drops Bombs on Genoa

Two Killed, 15 Hurt in Italian City—Nazis' Big Guns in France Attacked Too.

ROME, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—An Italian High Command communique reported today that British warplanes had again raided northern Italy, killing two persons and injuring fifteen at Genoa. It said three of the raiders were shot down in flames and two others were believed to have crashed.

Premier Benito Mussolini is at present making a two-day flying trip over the industrial area of northern Italy, which includes Turin and Milan, which the Royal Air Force has bombed several times, aiming at airplane and munitions plants. The Duce piloted his plane today from Rimini to Jesi, near Ancona, where he inspected the Savoia Marchetti seaplane factory.

Strike at Guns in France.

LONDON, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Targets from Norway to Italy were attacked yesterday and last night by Britain's bomber squadrons, which aimed especially heavy blows

at a power plant at Genoa, a dynamite works near Cologne and gun emplacements on the French coast, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

Three British planes were lost in the operations, the Ministry said.

It also declared that British planes bombed supply ships in a Norwegian harbor on Sogne Fjord and at sea off the Dutch coast.

The heavy thudding of bombs heard across the English Channel from the southeast coast this after-

noon indicated that the R. A. F. was still trying to smash the big guns which have been firing on the English coast from Nazi-occupied France. The French coast was invisible through the channel haze.

Air Ministry's Communique.

The Air Ministry's communique on the bombing of Germany and Italy said:

"New targets in Germany and Italy were attacked by aircraft of the bomber command last night.

"The dynamite works at Schleivusch, northeast of Cologne, and the important railway junction of San Pier D'Arena at Genoa were heavily bombed.

"Other aircraft attacked the electric power station at Genoa, oil installations at Ludwigshaven and Frankfurt, the Bosch ignition plugs factory at Stuttgart for the second night in succession, the Bayer Explosive Works near Co-

fighter plane brought down the third, it was said.

No military objectives were hit by the British during their night raid, the Nazis reported, and the invading planes were declared not to have penetrated deeply.

The British did not come "anywhere near Berlin," it was added.

The daily High Command communique acknowledged, however, that British planes had again dropped bombs last night at several places in west and southwest Germany. The damage, the communique stated, was limited to the destruction of a few buildings. No casualties were reported.

British planes, which attempted to raid Berlin early yesterday morning, never reached the capital despite a forty-seven minute air alarm, the German High Command asserted, adding, however, that a policeman was killed when two bombs fell in Munich and that a few casualties were caused by British raiders in other scattered localities. The material damage was said to be negligible in yesterday's raids.

Air-raid Alarms in Berne.

BERNE, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Swiss High Command announced today that British warplanes had probably violated Swiss territory last night and were responsible for three air-raid alarms here in the Swiss capital.

Anti-aircraft batteries fired during the alarms.

About twenty planes crossed western Switzerland during the alarms, the High Command said in a communique. This seemed to indicate that they were en route to northern Italy.

One large plane also flew over the northern Swiss frontier several times, the military authorities said. This was believed to have been fired upon by the German anti-aircraft batteries across the border.

Swiss batteries were in action at various points.

Previous flights of British bombers over Switzerland en route to Italy have elicited strong protests from the Swiss Government, which received London's assurance that the transgressions would not be repeated.

BLAST TOLL REACHES 38

174 Injured in Bologna (Italy) Munitions Factory

Rome, Sept. 3 (AP).—Death of twenty-eight persons injured in the Bologna munitions factory blast of August 29 raised the fatality toll to thirty-eight. One hundred and seventy-four others injured are recovering.

Report British Shot Down.

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Three British planes were shot down over German territory last night, informed spokesmen said today.

Anti-aircraft guns accounted for two of the planes and a German

Rome Says 'Pixilated' Planes Damaged 4 British Warships

Claims Baby Dive Bombers Attacked Foe Off Malta.

R. A. F. Active In Eritrea

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 3—Italian flyers attacking British naval units with small, "pixilated" dive-bombers were reported today to have damaged a battleship, an aircraft carrier, a cruiser and a destroyer in two running fights near Malta in the central Mediterranean.

Squadrons of "Picchiattelli"—little divers or "flying fools"—developed expressly to harass British shipping, also downed four challenging British planes which took off from the aircraft carrier, the high command announced. Three Italian planes were lost.

Got Word From U. S. Movie

Romans said the word "picchiattelli" first entered the Italian language as a translation for "pixilated," as used in an American movie to designate a person slightly crazy.

The first British naval unit was sighted leaving Valletta harbor, Malta, early yesterday morning, and the second group was engaged in the afternoon about thirty miles southeast of the island.

Stefani news agency said one battleship, struck by two heavy caliber bombs, turned away and abandoned formation, while other bombs badly damaged the aircraft carrier.

British Put Up Jarrage

British ships put up a hot anti-aircraft barrage, bringing down at least one Fascist plane. Its crew bailed out, and when a Fascist Red Cross seaplane sought to rescue the pilots it was machine-gunned repeatedly by British pursuit planes, Stefani reported.

Italian pilots, meanwhile, reported large-scale British naval operations throughout the Mediterranean area from Gibraltar in the West to Cyprus in the East.

Three British bombers were reported downed and two others were believed to have crashed in a continuation of raids on northern Italy. The daily communique said two persons were killed and fifteen injured at Genoa.

British Report New Air Attacks In Eritrea

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 3 (AP).—A new British attack on jetties and warehouses at Assab, Eritrea, was reported today in an R. A. F. communique.

The British have been hammering at the town for several days.

The communique: "A further attack on the jetties and warehouses at Assab was made by R. A. F. bombers yesterday. All bombs fell within the target area, but it was impossible to observe results.

Fire Still Burning

"One fire started in a raid the previous day was still burning fiercely. In the Buna area of northern Kenya, the aircraft of the South African

air force attacked enemy troops and transport while aircraft from the Rhodesian squadron carried out extensive reconnaissance in other areas. A formation of enemy bombers and escort fighters attempted to raid Mal-ta. No damage was caused by the heavy bombs used."

Move On Syria Feared

Belief that the Italians were moving toward occupation of French-mandated Syria was expressed tonight in official British quarters.

This belief was based on a report that members of the Italian armistice mission had demanded that France disband her air force in Syria as the first step in the direction of Italian occupation.

A tendency among the French in Syria to resist such demands was reported here.

American Survivor Tells Of Raid on Egypt Mission

Says Italy Attacked After U. S. Group Rejected Summons

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 3 (AP).—The Rev. Kenneth Oglesby, of Brooklyn, missionary wounded in an Italian air raid on Aug. 23 when Dr. and Mrs. Robert Grieve, of Spokane, Wash., were killed, said tonight the attack followed the refusal of the missionaries to cross into Ethiopia and present their passports to Italian military authorities.

In an account forwarded here

from the raided mission post at Doro, in the Upper Nile province, the survivor said Mrs. Grieve had been expecting a child, and gave that as one of the reasons the Italian demand was refused. Mrs. Oglesby also was wounded in the attack. Malcom I. Forsberg, American head of the mission at Chali, received a letter from the Italian commander at Kurmur in near-by Ethiopia on Aug. 5, demanding that the mission personnel at Chali and Doro present themselves to him, Oglesby said.

Forsberg sent a native runner across the frontier to ask the Italians to allow the missionaries to remain at their posts, explaining that there was no means of transportation to Kurmuk, that it was dangerous for women and children to travel in wet, malarious weather, and that Mrs. Grieve was an expectant mother. "The runner did not receive an answer," Oglesby related, "but the final reply came on Aug. 23 when eighty bombs, including incendiaries, were dropped, killing the Grieves while they were spreading out an American flag."

BERLIN WARNS SWISS OVER BRITISH RAIDS

Criticizes "Lame Neutrality"—Charges Against Dutch Recalled

Bern Bolsters Air Defenses To Check R.A.F. Flights

[By the Associated Press]
Berlin, Sept. 3.—The news commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, which is close to the Foreign Office, said tonight that Germans were "increasingly astonished," because Switzerland had replied to violation of Swiss territory by British planes "merely with weak and completely ineffective protests." It spoke of "lame neutrality," The same charges frequently were made against the Netherlands prior to last German invasion.

The commentary said the "systematic character" of British flights over Switzerland, mainly to Italy, "is taken especially seriously in Berlin."

Swiss Bolster Defense To Check British Raids

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 3 (AP).—Switzerland was reported today to be reinforcing her anti-aircraft defenses in an effort to halt British flights across Swiss territory on bombing raids to Italy and southern Germany.

Heavy caliber batteries were said to have been erected on high Alpine peaks in order to improve the efficiency of their fire against high-flying British squadrons.

President Marcel Pilet-Golaz reported to the Federal Council that the British legation here had assured him London's reply to the latest of Swiss protests against violation of Swiss territory would be delivered within a few days.

Nazis Working War Prisoners On Reich Farms

880,000 French Captives Reported Transferred to Germany to Grow Crops

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (AP).—Germany is transferring some French war prisoners into the Reich from occupied France to do urgently needed farm work, but has no intention of stripping France of necessary hands, authoritative German sources said today.

This comment was made on reports from Verrieres, on the French-Swiss border, that the transfer involved 880,000 prisoners. The German informants said the correct figure would be published later.

Number Set at 880,000

VERRIERES (at the French frontier), Sept. 3 (AP).—The Germans are transferring French prisoners of war from concentration centers in Northern France to camps inside Germany, reliable sources reported today. The number of prisoners involved in the transfer, said to be based on a growing German conviction that the war would continue at least through the winter, was placed at 880,000.

Of an estimated 1,200,000 prisoners, 200,000 are said to be officers

and 200,000 native Colonial soldiers not included in the transfer scheme. The Colonials are reported being concentrated near Bordeaux, the officers along the Loire River.

Prison camps in the vicinity of Strasbourg already have been emptied, it was reported.

According to the sources here, the Germans were unwilling to free the prisoners in occupied territory because of fear of sabotage and disorders, and the Vichy government was said to be unequipped to care for them in the French zone not under occupation.

Americans in Food Caravan

VICHY, Sept. 3 (AP).—Five Americans are among truck drivers in a caravan leaving here tomorrow morning with food and clothing for French war prisoners in the German-occupied portion of France. They are Karl Berthold, of New York; Gilbert Denby Wilkes, of Detroit, and Albert Hochstetter, Fred Defraza and George Cabras, all residents of Paris. All drove ambulances until the armistice.

The French Red Cross is undertaking to provide for an estimated 2,000,000 men scattered in more than twenty camps in the occupied area and in Germany itself. Transportation difficulties prevent sending supplies at present into Germany, where about 1,000,000 French prisoners are believed already to have been taken.

French officials said they were confident the contributions would actually reach the prisoners, since those in each camp help unload the trucks and participate in immediate distribution.

Reports reaching Vichy say typhus has broken out in some camps, and previous reports told of influenza and dysentery. The Germans, however, refuse at present to permit distribution of medical supplies.

Escaped prisoners reaching here report generally good treatment, with coarse fare much like that of the Germans themselves, but say that packages addressed to individual prisoners are not permitted.

Nazis Would End Dutch Debt

Demand Central Americas Cancel Items in Occupied Nations

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 3 (AP).—The newspaper "Diario de Costa Rica" declared today the German government has demanded, in a note to Central American governments, cancellation of commercial debts of Holland and other Nazi-occupied nations. The paper added that official acknowledgement of receipt of the note was lacking.

Germany's action, the paper observed, illustrated the Reich's need to obtain new economic resources. It suggested Costa Rican "alertness" to confront the "arrogant practices" of the Reich.

London Recalls Spee Hero

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 3 (AP).—Rear Admiral Sir Henry H. Harwood, hero of the battle which resulted in the scuttling of the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee last December, has been succeeded as commander of the British South Atlantic Fleet by Commodore F. H. Pegram, informed sources reported today. Admiral Harwood will sail for England tomorrow aboard the armed auxiliary transport Alcantara, damaged in a battle with a German raider off Brazil on July 29.

Paris Reports Nazis Let Imports Into Seized Zone

Special German Authorization Required for Shipments

PARIS, Aug. 31 (delayed, via Berlin) (AP).—French newspapers announced today that merchandise may be imported freely into occupied France from non-occupied France.

Special authorization from German authorities is needed to send goods from occupied to non-occupied territory. Personal objects, however, are permitted specifically.

Sixteen subway stations which closed at the outbreak of the war to conserve electricity will be opened soon, and eleven Paris auto bus lines now are functioning in the suburbs.

Australia Will Increase Both Navy and Air Force

Will Build 50 Warships and Train 8,500 Flyers

MELBOURNE, Sept. 3 (AP).—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies announced today that navy and air forces will be built in Australia "to defend shipping from submarines, aircraft and mines." It is planned to complete the ships by next year, Menzies said. Seven shipyards now engaged in naval construction are to be augmented by others. The new craft will be of Australian design, manned by Australians and named after Australian towns.

Air defenses will be strengthened in northeastern Australia, Arthur Fadden, Air Minister, announced. The expansion calls for expenditure of millions of pounds on establishments, aircraft and personnel. The proposed strength of the air force will be set at about 8,500 officers and men. Nine training schools will be established.

British Raids After Curtain Time in Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Germany has introduced time-table methods in its air raid defensive measures.

In order to give patrons of the State Opera, the State Theater and other entertainments time to get home before the British air raiders arrive—usually around midnight—the curtain hour has been advanced an hour to 7 P. M.

Three New Factories Scheduled For Canada

Chemical, Gun And Rifle Plants To Cost \$17,500,000, Munitions Minister Howe Announces

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 3 (AP).—Munitions Minister Howe announced today that three new factories, costing in all some \$17,500,000, will be added immediately to Canada's expanding program of industrial development to meet wartime demand for guns and chemicals.

The plants will be in operation in 1941, employing "a personnel of many thousands," the Minister said. They will be an \$8,000,000 chemical plant, a \$7,000,000 gun plant and a rifle plant costing \$2,500,000.

The chemical plant, a part of Canada's explosives program, will be located in Alberta and the other two will be established in central Canada. To prevent specific information reaching Germany, definite locations are not announced.

Frederick Of Prussia Reported Imprisoned In Camp Near Ottawa

New York, Sept. 3 (AP).—The New York Daily News says that Prince Frederick of Prussia, 28, grandson of former Kaiser Wilhelm and a favorite of British society until the outbreak of war, has been imprisoned in a concentration camp in Canada for a month.

"Word that the youngest son of Germany's one-time Crown Prince Willy had been taken across the Atlantic after his arrest as an enemy alien in July came to New York yesterday in a letter from another German prisoner," the Daily News said. "Frederick, the prisoner revealed in

a carefully-worded message designed to deceive the censors, is imprisoned at Camp 'L,' believed to be somewhere near Ottawa."

Norwegian Freighter Unreported 86 Days

Tropic Sea, Of British Registry, Feared Lost On Way From New Zealand To Baltimore

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Sept. 3 (AP).—The Norwegian motor freighter Tropic Sea, carrying a crew of thirty-five, was posted officially here today as unreported for eighty-six days and "feared lost."

The 5,000-ton freighter, of British registry, left here March 25 with a cargo of sulphates for Japan, and sailed from Auckland, New Zealand, June 8 with a general cargo for Baltimore and Philadelphia. She has been unreported since.

Nazis Ban U. S. Movies In Belgium And France

Prohibition In Occupied Nations Conforms To Regulations In Effect In Germany

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—A ban on American motion pictures in Belgium and northern France was reported today by the Commerce Department.

A message from Vice Consul E. A. Dow, Jr., in Brussels said that the ban was imposed by German commanders and that it conformed with film regulations in Germany.

1,055 Pounds Of Mail Removed From Clipper

British Censors Take Material From Craft Arriving From Lisbon

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP).—The Dixie Clipper came in from Bermuda today with only 211 pounds of the 1,26 pounds of mail she started out with from Lisbon, the remainder having been removed by British censors.

Much of the material delayed, and some of it undoubtedly will be entirely withheld, is news dispatches and news pictures originating in countries other than Great Britain.

Some 2,300 pounds of mail taken off Clippers previously by the censors also was brought in by the Dixie.

Frontiers Disregarded By Alsatian Weeds

BASEL, Switzerland (A. P.).—Any wind from Alsace and the Vosges is an ill wind for thousands of Swiss farmers.

War drove Alsatian and Vosges farmers away from their fields after the 1939 harvest and they couldn't get back for 1940.

What once were rich fields now are forests of weeds, going to seed. The winds waft the seeds for miles, with no regard for frontiers. Farmers all over northwestern Switzerland are fighting a losing battle against weeds in hitherto immaculate fields.

PETAIN ASSERTS EMPIRE IS INTACT

Marshal in Broadcast to French Colonies.

VICHY, France, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Premier Marshal Philippe Petain declared today that the unity of the French empire, "forged by a thousand years of effort and sacrifices," remains intact.

In his first broadcast addressed directly to France's colonial empire since the armistice with Germany, Petain declared "No attempt, no matter from what direction or concealed under no matter what ideal, can prevail upon this unity."

(The Vichy Government, however, has acknowledged a rebellious movement in some French possessions in Africa and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, self-styled leader of Free Frenchmen, has claimed the allegiance of all French Equatorial Africa for his forces still allied with Britain.)

In his broadcast Marshal Petain referred to the empire as the "flower of the French crown."

At the same time the official journal published a decree dismissing the Governor of New Caledonia, and the former Governor of French Indo-China, Gen. Georges Catroux, whose replacement already has been announced.

French officials have ascribed trouble in some of the colonies to lack of communication with the home Government.

Paul Patterson, publisher of the Sun papers of Baltimore who is a passenger on a California clipper tour of the Pacific, reported from New Zealand yesterday that the New Caledonia Council had resigned in protest at the appointment of a new Governor. Previously, clipper passengers reported that the council had gone over to Gen. De Gaulle but that George Pelicier, then Governor, apparently was remaining loyal to the Petain Government. The island is the world's third largest producer of nickel, and an important producer of chrome.

VUCHY - 3RD ADD PETAIN X X X HOME GOVERNMENT.

THE TEXT OF MARSHAL PETAIN'S BROADCAST SAID:

"FRENCHMEN, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE ARMISTICE, THE VOICE OF FRANCE IS HEARD BY ITS EMPIRE. I WANTED THE FIRST MESSAGE ADDRESSED TO THE POPULATIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, TO THEIR GOVERNORS, THEIR COLONISTS, TO FRENCH CITIZENS AND THEIR PROTEGES TO BE A MESSAGE OF THE CHIEF OF STATE.

"THIS MESSAGE IS OF TRUTH AND CONFIDENCE. FRANCE LOST THE WAR. THREE-FIFTHS OF ITS TERRITORY IS OCCUPIED. SHE IS PREPARING FOR A DIFFICULT FTER. SHE MUST PERFORM THE MOST DIFFICULT OF TASKS.

BUT HER UNITY--A UNITY FORGED BY THOUSANDS OF YEARS OF EFFORT AND SACRIFICES--REMAINS INTACT. IT CANNOT BE DOUBTED. NO ATTEMPT, FROM NO MATTER WHAT DIRECTION OR CONCEALED UNDER NO MATTER WHAT IDEAL, CAN PREVAIL UPON THIS UNITY. THE FIRST DUTY TODAY IS TO OBEY. THE SECOND IS TO AID THE GOVERNMENT IN ITS WORK WITHOUT ANY REFLECTION OF RETICENCE.

"AT THE CALL OF THE MOTHERLAND, THE EMPIRE, THAT FLOWER OF THE FRENCH CROWN, WILL REPLY 'PRESENT.'"

QQ1045AED

Communiques of Belligerents

British

LONDON, Sept. 3 (P).—A communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries:

Early this afternoon several formations of enemy aircraft approached the coast of Kent and the Thames estuary. Most of them were driven off by anti-aircraft fire and by our fighters, and only a few succeeded in crossing the coast.

Reports show that bombs were only dropped at one place in Kent and that damage caused was negligible. A few persons were injured, one of them seriously.

Two more enemy aircraft have been shot down today by our fighters, making a total of twenty-five.

It is now established that fifty-five enemy aircraft in all were destroyed in Monday's engagements, forty-three of them by our fighters and twelve by anti-aircraft fire. Two pilots previously reported missing as a result of yesterday's actions are now known to be safe.

An Air Ministry communique:

Enemy aircraft in considerable numbers crossed the southeast coast this morning. Preliminary reports so far available indicate that a few bombs were dropped in Kent and Essex. Little damage appears to have been caused. A few casualties are reported, several of which were fatal.

Twenty-three enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed. Fifteen of our aircraft are missing. Eight of the pilots of these aircraft are known to be safe.

Final reports of yesterday's actions show that twenty of our aircraft were lost, ten of the pilots being safe.

An Air Ministry communique:

Further reports of yesterday's actions confirm that eight more enemy aircraft were shot down yesterday by anti-aircraft fire. This brings the total enemy aircraft destroyed yesterday to fifty, of which twelve were shot down by anti-aircraft fire. The total number of enemy aircraft shot down by our ground defenses is now over 200.

An Air Ministry communique:

New targets in Germany and Italy were attacked by aircraft of the bomber command last night. The dynamite works at Schle-vusch, northeast of Cologne, and

the important railway junction of San Pier d'Arena at Genoa were heavily bombed. Other aircraft attacked the electric power station at Genoa, oil installations at Ludwigs-haven and Frankfurt, the Bosch ignition plugs factory at Stuttgart for the second night in succession, the Bayer explosive works near Cologne, the Dortmund-Ems Canal, the French Port of Lorient and gun emplacements at Cap Gris Nez. Two of our aircraft were lost in these operations.

Aircraft of the coastal command bombed supply ships at sea off the Dutch coast yesterday and another supply ship in a Norwegian harbor on Sogne Fjord, and also forced down a Dornier flying boat into the sea. Attacks were made on oil tanks at Flushing and on the Harbor of Ostend.

An Admiralty communique:

A Norwegian motor torpedo boat was in the vicinity of a merchant vessel when both were attacked by enemy dive bombers. They were at once engaged and the formation broken.

It was then observed that aircraft which had unsuccessfully attacked the merchant ship were passing overhead. They were at once engaged and several hits with tracer bullets were seen. One of the aircraft sideslipped badly and was seen to be on fire. It succeeded in flattening out, but continued to lose height. It touched water once, rose a few feet and then crashed into the sea.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 3 (P).—A Royal Air Force communique:

A further attack on the jetties and warehouses at Assab (Eritrea) was made by R. A. F. bombers yesterday.

All bombs fell within the target area, but it was impossible to observe results. One fire started in a raid the previous day was still burning fiercely.

In the Buna area of northern Kenya, the aircraft of the South African Air Force attacked enemy troops and transport, while aircraft from the Rhodesian Squadron carried out extensive reconnaissance in other areas.

A formation of enemy bombers and escort fighters attempted to raid Malta. No damage was caused by the heavy bombs used.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (P).—The German high command communique:

On Sept. 2 our battle and pursuit units attacked enemy airports

in southern England. In Hornchurch, Gravesend, Eastchurch and Detling, hangars and barracks were destroyed by bombs and partially fired. A series of air fights developed in which our units were victorious.

Night raids by our fighting plane units were directed against port facilities on the west and south coasts of England, and against armament plants and airports in central England. Thus bombed were the ports of Liverpool, Swansea, Bristol, Plymouth, Portland, Poole and Portsmouth, and armament plants at Birmingham, Coventry and Filton. At several places big fires were started.

Mining of British ports was continued.

British planes last night dropped bombs at several places in west and southwest Germany. Besides the destruction of buildings on one farm, neither property nor personal damage was inflicted.

The enemy yesterday lost a total of ninety-three planes, of which eighty-six were downed in the day's air fights, one was downed by night chasers, one by anti-aircraft, one by

naval anti-aircraft and four were destroyed on the ground. Twenty-three of our own planes are missing.

Destroyer Squadron 76 scored its 500th air victory.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 3 (P).—The Italian high command communique:

An enemy naval formation in the central Mediterranean was overtaken by our aviation and repeatedly attacked. Violent anti-aircraft reaction and sharp fighting with enemy pursuit planes failed to hinder the drive and ardor of our high-flying bombing formations and new Picchiarelli (little divers) dive-bombing formations to achieve evident results.

An aircraft carrier was seriously struck on the bow. A battleship, a cruiser and a destroyer were hit squarely and seriously damaged. Four enemy planes were shot down in the combat. The above results have been checked with photographic documents.

Meanwhile the naval base at Malta was violently bombed. Three of our planes failed to return to their bases.

One of our rescue seaplanes bearing the prescribed Red Cross insignia was attacked and machine-gunned while proceeding to search for a plane which had fallen into the sea.

In East Africa, enemy encampments and motor trucks were bombed at Gadabi, near the Atbara River in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Our losses during the bombardment of Assab reported yesterday amounted to four dead among Italians and eight among natives, with a score wounded, according to later information.

Enemy planes, still coming from Switzerland, flew over some localities in northern Italy. Met by quick anti-aircraft reaction, they were able to drop bombs only at Genoa, where two civilians were killed and fifteen injured. Three planes were shot down in flames by anti-aircraft artillery. Two others were probably shot down.

said by the Chinese informants here to increase the possibility of Indo-China becoming a battlefield.

Chinese Ready to Act.

There is little expectation here that the French forces in Indo-China, largely native troops and lacking adequate armament, would seriously resist a Japanese invasion. The Chinese Government, has announced, however, that it would send troops into the French colony should the Japanese enter it, "on

Japanese Ultimatum Reported

Army Said to Threaten French Indo-China With Force if Troops Are Barred.

HONGKONG, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Japanese Army was reported today to have demanded French Indo-China's immediate submission to demands for the right to move Japanese troops through the French colony and the right to use Haiphong as a military base, or "take the consequences."

Reports from informed neutral sources in Hanoi, capital of Indo-China, said that the Governor-General, Jean Decoux, newly appointed by the Vichy Government, was trying to delay a showdown on this virtual ultimatum by asking time to seek instructions from Vichy and to consider the larger aspects of the case.

An agreement permitting Japanese planes to land at Hanoi on the Japan air transport company's Japan-Formosa-Thailand service was reported, however, today in a broadcast by Domei, Japanese news agency.

Permission for such landings was

one of several Japanese demands made recently on the authorities of the French colony. The Japanese transport company is Government-supported.

Predicts Petain Will Yield.

Chinese officials in Hongkong said that Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, yesterday warned the Central Chinese Government at Chungking the Petain regime was prepared to meet the Japanese demands.

Hitherto it had been believed that the Japanese would not force the issue until after the end of the rainy season in French Indo-China, probably in mid-October.

The Hanoi developments were

any pretext or under any conditions, with a view to an attack on China."

The Japanese have indicated they want to use the French-owned Yunnan railway as an avenue into China. This runs from Haiphong, on the coast, 220 miles to the Chinese border and thence 200 miles further to Kunming, capital of Yunnan province and nerve center of Chinese land and air communications in the south. A drive up the railway would permit the Japanese to flank strong Chinese armies in Kwangsi province to the east and formidable mountain barriers that for ten months have blocked Japan's thrusts at China's back door.

Indo-China Said to Balk.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—A Reuters, British news agency, dis-

patch from Saigon, French Indo-China, said today that French Indo-China had rejected a Japanese ultimatum demanding permission to move troops through that French colony.

Reuters said that the ultimatum was delivered September 1.

TAHITI REPUDIATES VICHY GOVERNMENT

South Seas Colony Votes 5,251 For De Gaulle, 18 For Petain

19 More French Planes Land At Gibraltar Rather Than Return Home

[By the Associated Press]

Papeete, Tahiti, Sept. 3—A plebiscite held on Tahiti and other French islands in Oceania resulted in 5,251 votes being cast for Gen. Charles de Gaulle, London, who is leader of dissident French forces, and 18 votes for Marshal Petain, of the French Government at Vichy, France. The results were announced today.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 3—The headquarters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of dissident French forces, announced tonight that the Southern Pacific island of Tahiti had decided to continue the war on the side of Britain.

General de Gaulle declared that other French islands in Oceania are expected to follow Tahiti's decision.

The Tahiti Governor was said to have been repudiated by the population and the Council of Three appointed to administer the islands.

(Tahiti, about 2,000 miles south of Hawaii and about 2,200 miles northeast of New Zealand, is the largest of the French Society Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Its area is about 600 square miles. Its population in 1936 was 19,029 inhabitants.)

19 More French Planes Lost To Vichy Regime

Algeciras, Spain, Sept. 3—Nineteen French fighter planes and bombers from French Morocco landed at Gibraltar today to join others that flew here rather than return to France.

Previous reports have told of the decision by a number of French pilots to fight with the British against the Germans.

Vichy Notes Improvement In Situation In Africa

Vichy, France, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—"Improvement of the situation" in French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa, where the Government has acknowledged a rebellious movement, was reported tonight in a communique issued after a Cabinet meeting.

The terse communique, giving no details, also said the Ministers had approved a law "concerning measures

to be taken for maintenance of public security."

Japanese And Chinese May Fight In Indo-China

[By the Associated Press]

Hongkong, Sept. 3—A reported virtual ultimatum from Japan to the Governor of Indo-China heightened tonight the possibility that rich, torrid possession of defeated France would become a battlefield—even if its poorly-armed forces do not resist.

Neutral informants from Hanoi, Indo-China capital, said the Japanese insisted on immediate use of Haiphong, main port on the Gulf of Tonkin, as a military base—and the right, as well, to move Japanese troops over the French-owned Yunnan railroad to the Chinese border.

Threatens Invasion

China's Foreign Minister, Wang Chung-hui, already has declared that Chinese forces would invade Indo-China if the Japanese sent troops there.

Although Reuter dispatches from Saigon, French Indo-China, said the Japanese army ultimatum had been rejected, Hanoi informants asserted the Petain-appointed Governor General, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, had decided to try to delay a decision and seek further instructions from Vichy.

Chinese officials in Hongkong said the Chinese Ambassador to France had warned the Chungking Govern-

ment last week that Vichy was liable to accede.

Would Ship Troops By Sea

The Japanese presumably would transport their troops by sea to Haiphong, whence the Yunnan railway runs 220 miles to the Chinese border and from there 200 miles farther to

Kunming, capital of Yunnan province and nerve center of China's internal and international land and air communications.

An advance by this route would enable the Japanese to flank strong Chinese armies and formidable mountain barriers which for ten months have frustrated their thrusts toward China's back door.

PRO-JAPANESE SHOT DEAD IN SHANGHAI

Head of Chinese Newspaper Is Slain by Assassins.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Liu Han-ha, a naturalized Japanese, who was recently made president of a pro-Japanese-Chinese language newspaper, was shot and killed by two Chinese gunmen today in a restaurant in the International Settlement.

The assassins escaped before the arrival of the police.

The newspaper executive, whose post Liu was expected to assume shortly was assassinated on June 26. He was known to be a follower of Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese regime at Nanking.

Today's shooting occurred in the ex-British defense sector, which has been taken over temporarily by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps since the withdrawal of the British troops.

Railroad Ripped Up.

TIENSIN, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Chinese guerrillas ripped up a section of track on the Tientsin-Peiping Railroad near the midway station of Langfang last night, disrupting traffic.

Railway transportation elsewhere in North China also was reported to be suffering from a series of raids begun by the Chinese on August 21.

Night traffic on the Peiping-Hankow Railroad was suspended because of the danger of attack and a three-mile break was reported on the Tungpu Railway leading into North Shansi province.

On one North China line guerrillas were said to have blown up bridges between eight stations and to be preventing repairs by sweeping the railway with artillery and machine-gun fire from nearby mountain tops.

TOKIO, SEPT. 3.—(AP VIA RADIO)—AN AGREEMENT PERMITTING JAPANESE

PLANES TO LAND AT HANOI, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, ON THE JAPAN AIR

TRANSPORT COMPANY'S JAPAN-FORMOSA-THAILAND SERVICE WAS REPORTED

TODAY IN A BROADCAST BY DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY.

PERMISSION FOR SUCH LANDINGS WAS ONE OF SEVERAL JAPANESE DEMANDS

JE RECENTLY ON THE AUTHORITIES OF THE FRENCH COLONY. THE JAPANESE

TRANSPORT COMPANY IS GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED.

U7203AED

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 4-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-SHANGHAI BECAME VIRTUALLY AN ARMED CAMP TODAY AS POLICE IN THE FRENCH CONCESSION IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT TOOK SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST POSSIBLE TERRORIST OUTBREAKS.

THE PRECAUTIONS APPARENTLY WERE PRECIPITATED BY REPORTS 80 ARMED SYMPATHIZERS OF WANG CHING-WEI'S JAPANESE-SPONSORED REGIME IN NANKING PLANNED TO INVADE THE FOREIGN AREAS AND ATTACK CHINESE FOLLOWERS OF THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT.

THE ATTACK WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PLANNED IN RETALIATION FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF LIU HAN-HA, A NATURALIZED JAPANESE NEWSPAPERMAN WHO WAS SHOT AND KILLED YESTERDAY BY TWO CHINESE GUNMEN IN THE BRITISH DEFENSE SECTOR.

FRENCH POLICE SURROUNDED THEIR CONCESSION WITH BARBED WIRE BARRICADES AND SEARCHED EVERY VEHICLE ENTERING OR LEAVING THE AREA.

POLICE PATROLS WERE DOUBLED AND STREETS LEADING TO THE FRENCH CONCESSION AND THE "BADLANDS" AREA WERE BARRICADED.

FRENCH POLICE DENIED RUMORS THE PRECAUTIONS WERE CONNECTED WITH A REPORTED MOVEMENT IN THE CONCESSION IN SUPPORT OF GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, LEADER OF THE "FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE" IN LONDON WHICH IS CONTINUING THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY. OFFICIALS IN THE CONCESSION SOME TIME AGO ANNOUNCED THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT VICHY.

MJ1254AED

BY TAYLOR HENRY

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, SEPT. 4-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THE MIDLANDS, INDUSTRIAL HEART OF ENGLAND, HAVE BEEN BOMBED HEAVILY BUT APPEAR

ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY NIGHT-RAIDING GERMAN PLANES SEEKING TO CRIPPLE BRITAIN'S WAR PRODUCTION.

IN A SURVEY OF BIRMINGHAM AND ITS SURROUNDING INDUSTRIAL AREA, I HAVE SEEN ONLY TWO FACTORIES SO BADLY DAMAGED THAT PRODUCTION HAD TO STOP--AND THEY WERE SMALL PLANTS.

NATURALLY THERE HAS BEEN DAMAGE TO OTHERS DURING THE PAST THREE WEEKS OF INTENSIVE RAIDS, BUT THE DAMAGE WAS COMPARATIVELY SMALL AND PRODUCTION WAS ALMOST UNINTERRUPTED.

AS A ROUGH ESTIMATE, I WOULD SAY THE OUTPUT FOR THE WHOLE BIRMINGHAM AREA HAS NOT BEEN CUT MORE THAN FIVE PER CENT.

THAT IS BASED ON PERSONAL OBSERVATION OF THE DAMAGE DONE BY BOMBS TO ESSENTIAL PARTS OF PLANTS AND BY TALKS WITH WORKMEN. SEP 4-1940

IT IS NOT BASED ON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FIGURES OR ON GOVERNMENT INFORMATION.

MY SURVEY WAS MADE WITHOUT OFFICIAL GUIDANCE--WITHOUT EVEN OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE EXCEPT THAT OF THE LOCAL POLICE TO WHOM I REPORTED AS A REGISTERED ALIEN AS A MATTER OF ROUTINE.

I SIMPLY HIRED A CAR AND A LOCAL DRIVER AND TOLD HIM WHERE I WANTED TO GO AND WE WENT. WHEN I SAW A PLANT WHICH HAD BEEN BOMBED, I STOPPED, CHECKED DAMAGE AND TALKED WITH WORKMEN WHO HAD WORKED RIGHT THROUGH THE RAID.

MJ1250AED

30. 24-4697
OXFORD, ENGLAND, SEPT. 3-(AP)-JOHN STAFFORD CRIPPS, SON OF SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, BRITISH LABOR LEADER AND AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET RUSSIA, APPEARED BEFORE A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' TRIBUNAL TODAY AND WAS REGISTERED AS AN OBJECTOR PROVIDED HE DO WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

CRIPPS ARGUED THAT WAR WAS IRRECONCILABLE WITH THE CHRISTIAN BELIEF IN THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

JR312PED

LONDON, SEPT 3-(AP)-THE NOISE OF AIR BATTLES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE DRIVEN AWAY MOST OF THE SOUTHEAST COAST'S BIRDS.

EVEN THE HARDY ENGLISH SPARROWS COULDN'T TAKE IT.

THE RESULT IS A PLAGUE OF CATERPILLARS WHICH IS HARASSING AMATEUR "DIG FOR VICTORY" GARDENERS.

THE ONLY STAY-AT-HOMES ARE SEAGULLS AND THEY TAKE REFUGE AT SEA DURING AIR RAID ALARMS.

E2154PED

LONDON, SEPT 3-(AP)-ALL BUT A FEW OF THE PARENTS OF THE 320 BRITISH CHILDREN RESCUED FROM A TORPEDOED LINER FRIDAY NIGHT WHILE BOUND FOR CANADA ARE SUPPORTING THE YOUNGSTERS' WISH TO SAIL AGAIN, THE CHILDREN'S OVERSEAS RECEPTION BOARD REPORTED TODAY.

SEP 4-1940
THE BULK OF THE CHILDREN WILL LEAVE A NORTHERN PORT TOMORROW MORNING FOR THEIR HOMES, WHERE THEY WILL WAIT UNTIL NEW SHIPPING ACCOMMODATIONS ARE READY.

VY958AED

LONDON, SEPT 3-(AP)-A BRITON'S CHANCES OF BEING KILLED BY GERMAN AIR BOMBS IN THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 20 TO AUG. 20 WERE AROUND ONE IN 3,000,000, IN ANY 24 HOURS, LORD CROFT, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, SAID IN A STATEMENT TODAY.

ON THIS BASIS THE AVERAGE OF FATALITIES AMONG THE ISLAND'S 44,937,444 INHABITANTS WAS LESS THAN 15 A DAY.

VY904AED

ROME, SEPT. 3-AP-VIA RADIO-THE ITALIAN CABINET HAS BEEN SUMMONED FOR ITS MONTHLY MEETING SEPT. 7. TO PASS ON IMPORTANT BILLS, THE ITALIAN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 3-AP-DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THE POLISH CREW OF A BRITISH PLANE WHICH TOOK PART IN THE LAST ATTACK ON BERLIN HAD LANDED AT A WARSAW AIRPORT INSTEAD OF RETURNING TO ENGLAND "BECAUSE THEY REALIZED THE ABSURDITY OF FIGHTING."

THE AGENCY SAID THE FLIERS, FORMER POLICE AVIATION OFFICERS WHO BECAME MEMBERS OF THE POLISH ARMY IN ENGLAND, ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BERLIN RAID.

ONCE ABOVE BERLIN, DNB SAID, THE PILOT CONTINUED EASTWARD. AT FRANKFURT-AM-ODER THE MACHINE WAS EXPOSED TO HEAVY GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

THE POLISH CREW THEN ASKED THE FRANKFURT AIRPORT BY RADIO TO INSTRUCT THE OKIECE AIRPORT AT WARSAW THAT THEY INTENDED TO LAND THERE AND TO HAVE THE LANDING LIGHTS WORKING.

THE PLANE LANDED SHORTLY AFTERWARDS AT OKIECE. DNB SXXMX SAID THE POLES DECLARED "THEMSELVES READY TO TELL THE GERMANS EVERYTHING OF INTEREST" AS A GUARANTEE OF THEIR RELEASE.

SHANKES

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 3-AP-THE GOVERNMENT PRESS REPORTED TODAY A NATION-WIDE GASOLINE SHORTAGE WITH LARGE FARMS PRODUCING GRAIN FOR GERMANY UNABLE TO OBTAIN FUEL FOR THEIR HARVESTING MACHINERY.

THE SHORTAGE, DESPITE PETROLEUM RESERVES SO LARGE THAT RUMANIAN WELLS MAY BE CAPPED, WAS ASCRIBED BY OIL MEN TO THE USE OF ALL AVAILABLE TANK CARS FOR EXPORTS TO GERMANY AND ITALY.

LONDON, SEPT. 3-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF LABOR ANNOUNCED TODAY THE UNEMPLOYED IN BRITAIN TOTALED 799,452 AS OF AUG. 12--A DECREASE OF 27,814 WITHIN ONE MONTH.

JH816AED

BERLIN, SEPT. 3-(AP)-GERMAN AUTHORIZED SOURCES DISPLAYED EXTREME CAUTION TODAY IN REACTION TO THE UNITED STATES' TRANSFER OF 50 OVER-AGE DESTROYERS TO GREAT BRITAIN. THEN DECLARED IT INVOLVES "A QUESTION OF CONCEIVABLE VAST IMPORT IN RELATION TO WHICH THE GERMAN ATTITUDE CANNOT BE DEFINED BEFORE A THOROUGHGOING STUDY OF ALL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNED."

WM402PED

BERLIN--FIRST ADD AGREEMENT X X X LAW CONCERNED."

BUT COMPLETELY UNOFFICIALLY AND WITHOUT IN ANY WAY REFLECTING THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S VIEW, SOME NAZIS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE WARSHIPS WERE "TOO LATE TO HELP BRITAIN" AND THAT, AT THIS STAGE, 50 DESTROYERS WERE NOT SUFFICIENT TO SWING THE BALANCE OF POWER TO THE BRITISH.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANNOUNCEMENT CAUSED NO SURPRISE, HOWEVER.

WM411PED

BERLIN, SEPT 3-(AP)-THIRTY NINE BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN AIR FIGHTS AND 15 WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND TODAY DURING MORNING ATTACKS ON BRITAIN BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, PRELIMINARY REPORTS REACHING BERLIN SAID. TWELVE GERMAN PLANES WERE MISSING.

WY102JAE

MOSCOW, SEPT. 4-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED TODAY SIGNATURE OF A RUSSIAN-HUNGARIAN TRADE TREATY TO BE EFFECTIVE SEPT. 15 AND PROVIDING FOR A TRADE TURNOVER OF \$3,700,000 ANNUALLY.

VICHY, FRANCE, SEPT 3-(AP)-GASTON HENRY-HAYE, FORMER MAYOR OF VERSAILLES, AND NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, STARTED FOR WASHINGTON TODAY.

HE PLANNED TO FLY FROM BARCELONA TO LISBON AND BOARD A TRANS-ATLANTIC CLIPPER PLANE FRIDAY.

HF826AED

VICHY, FRANCE, SEPT. 3-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, ACKNOWLEDGING THAT REVOLT HAD BROKEN OUT IN NEW CALEDONIA EARLY IN AUGUST, PUBLISHED A DECREE TODAY REMOVING ANGE BAYARDELLE AS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE PACIFIC ISLAND COLONY AND DESIGNATING PAUL NOUVEL DE LA FLECHE AS HIS SUCCESSOR.

(DISPATCHES FROM SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, ON AUG. 3 SAID NEW CALEDONIA HAD REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THE GERMAN-FRENCH ARMISTICE AND PLEDGED SUPPORT TO BRITAIN IN CONTINUING THE WAR. NEW CALEDONIA, WHICH LIES ABOUT 875 MILES EAST OF AUSTRALIA, HAS AN AREA OF 8,548 SQUARE MILES AND A POPULATION OF 57,630.)

JH809AED

GENEVA, SEPT 3-(AP)-SEAN LESTER, DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, TODAY TOOK CHARGE OF THE LEAGUE AS TEMPORARY SUCCESSOR TO RESIGNED SECRETARY-GENERAL JOSEPH AVEROL.

WY930AED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE HOT-SPOT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR TODAY--APART FROM HITLER'S INTENSIFIED BOMBING OF ENGLAND IN AN EFFORT TO MAKE A QUICK KILL BEFORE THE BAD WEATHER OVERTAKES HIM--IS RUMANIA WHERE THE NAZI CHIEF BIDS FAIR TO ACHIEVE A NOTABLE GAIN AS THE RESULT OF THE AXIS "SETTLEMENT" OF THE HUNGARIAN-RUMANIAN TERRITORIAL DISPUTE.

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GERMANY INTENDS TO SEND TROOPS OF OCCUPATION TO SAFEGUARD RUMANIA'S FRONTIERS SHEDS A LOT OF LIGHT ON THE SITUATION GROWING OUT OF THE AXIS AWARD OF ABOUT HALF RUMANIAN TRANSYLVANIA TO HUNGARY.

THIS MEANS THAT HERR HITLER IS ESTABLISHING WHAT NAZIDOM CALCULATES TO BE A PROTECTORATE OVER THE STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT DOMAINS OF KING CAROL.

UNDATED--FIRST ADD MACKENZIE'S THE WAR TODAY X X X OF KING CAROL. WITH THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF RUMANIA HITLER WILL HAVE DRIVEN A GREAT WEDGE CLEAR THROUGH FROM GERMANY TO THE BLACK SEA, SINCE HUNGARY MUST BE CONSIDERED AS WORKING ALONE WITH THE REICH. THIS WILL AT ONCE INCREASE GERMANY'S POLITICO-ECONOMIC DOMINATION OF THE BALKANS AND TEND TO STYMIE RUSSIA'S EFFORTS TO EXTEND HER OWN INFLUENCE OVER THE PENINSULA.

THE TENSE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS WAS FURTHER COMPLICATED BY

THE THREAT OF RUMANIANS IN TRANSYLVANIA TO RESIST BY FORCE TRANSFER OF THIS TERRITORY TO HUNGARY. ALREADY THERE HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLE DISORDERS, BUT THE ONLY RESULT OF THIS TENSE FEAR HAS BEEN A SEMI-OFFICIAL NAZI THREAT TO OCCUPY ALL RUMANIA UNLESS THE AGITATION IS STOPPED. COMPLETE OCCUPATION WOULD, OF COURSE, SERVE GERMANY'S PURPOSE EVEN BETTER THAN THE ORIGINAL PROPOSAL OF SENDING TROOPS TO PROTECT THE BORDERS.

MOSCOW'S VIEW OF THIS GERMAN OPERATION NATURALLY IS OF VAST IMPORTANCE, BUT THE BOLSHEVISTS HAVE BEEN WATCHING THE MOVE THROUGH THEIR ARMY BINOCULARS WITHOUT DOING ANY TALKING. WHETHER THE SOVIET HAS GIVEN TACIT ACQUIESCENCE OR NOT, IT HAS MADE NO MOVE AS YET TO COUNTER HITLER'S OPPORTUNIST COUP. IT WOULDN'T SURPRISE MOST OBSERVERS, HOWEVER, TO SEE RUSSIA STICK HER THUMB INTO THE PIE AND PULL OUT A PLUM TO MATCH THE NAZIS.

BE THAT AS IT MAY, IN MY MIND WE HAVE ONE FUNDAMENTAL FACT WHICH WE CAN USE AS A YARDSTICK IN MEASURING RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS. THIS IS THAT THEIR INTERESTS CLASH HEAVILY, AND ESPECIALLY IN THE BALKANS. THE FACT THAT THEY HAVEN'T COME TO BLOWS CANNOT ALTER THIS SITUATION. IN MY VIEW THERE WILL BE A PAY-OFF SOONER OR LATER.

WHEN STALIN THE LATTER PART OF JUNE ANNEXED NORTHERN BUKOVINA AND Bessarabia, HE WAS WIDELY BELIEVED TO BE ON HIS WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE STRATEGIC DARDANELLES. CONTROL OF THIS VITAL PART OF THE BALKANS HAS BEEN A DREAM OF MOSCOW FOR GENERATIONS.

STALIN ACQUIRED A FINE MILITARY POSITION WHEN HE TOOK OVER Bessarabia AND THIS SNOWED HIS FRONTIER FORWARD TO THE LINE OF THE

GREAT RIVER PRUTH, AND UP AGAINST THE LOWER DANUBE WHERE IT EMPTIES INTO THE BLACK SEA. ONE PURPOSE OF THIS MOVE WAS TO SECURE CONTROL OF THE NAVIGABLE DANUBE WHICH HAPPENS TO BE HERR HITLER'S ONLY FEASIBLE ROUTE TO THE BLACK SEA.

NOW STALIN'S SHREWD MOVE HAS BEEN LARGELY COUNTERED. WHEN HITLER HAS THROWN HIS MECHANIZED FORCES UP AGAINST THE PRUTH AND LOWER DANUBE, HE WILL BE ABLE TO SALUTE THE MUSCOVITE AND SAY "CHECK." THAT STALIN WILL QUITE AS POLITELY EXACT A PRICE FOR THIS MAY BE REASONABLY ANTICIPATED.

UNDATED--SECOND ADD MACKENZIE'S THE WAR TODAY
X X X REASONABLY ANTICIPATED.

THE COLD FACT IS THAT NEITHER HITLER NOR STALIN WANTS WAR WITH THE OTHER AT THIS TIME.

UNLESS THERE IS SOME KITCH IN THE HUMANIAN PROGRAM AS LAID DOWN, HITLER WILL HAVE STRENGTHENED HIS POSITION IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN GREATLY. HE NOT ONLY WILL HAVE GAINED MILITARY DOMINANCE IN THE NORTHERN BALKANS BUT WILL HAVE CONTROL OF THE DANUBIAN BASIN WHICH IS ONE OF THE GREATEST GRAIN GROWING DISTRICTS IN THE WORLD. HE IS GOING TO NEED FOOD SUPPLIES FROM THERE DESPERATELY IF THE WAR GOES ON THROUGH THE WINTER.

WT1027AKD

NEW YORK, SEPT 3-(AP)-BERNARD STRASSER, ARRIVING TODAY ON THE DIXIE CLIPPER, SAID THE GESTAPO WAS "CHASING" IN PORTUGAL HIS BROTHER, OTTO, AN ARCH-FOE OF ADOLF HITLER.

HE REFUSED FURTHER COMMENT ABOUT HIMSELF OR HIS BROTHER, SAYING THAT "A BAD SITUATION" AROSE WHEN IT WAS DISCLOSED RECENTLY

THAT OTTO STRASSER WAS IN PORTUGAL.

AT LISBON, WHERE THE CLIPPER DEPARTED YESTERDAY, IT WAS REPORTED THAT BERNARD, A BENEDICTINE MONK, WAS SEEKING REFUGE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR HIS BROTHER.

THE CLIPPER CAME IN WITH ONLY, ETC PICK UP 1ST GRAF.

SN527PED

NEW YORK, SEPT. 3-(AP)-THE DIXIE CLIPPER CAME IN FROM BERMUDA TODAY WITH ONLY 211 POUNDS OF THE 1,266 POUNDS OF MAIL SHE STARTED OUT WITH FROM LISBON, THE REMAINDER HAVING BEEN REMOVED BY BRITISH CENSORS.

MUCH OF THE MATERIAL DELAYED, AND SOME OF IT UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE ENTIRELY WITH-HELD, IS NEWS DISPATCHES AND NEWS PICTURES ORIGINATING IN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN GREAT BRITAIN.

SOME 2,300 POUNDS OF MAIL TAKEN OFF CLIPPERS PREVIOUSLY BY THE CENSORS ALSO WAS BROUGHT IN BY THE DIXIE.

WM409PED

HOLLYWOOD, SEPT. 3-(AP)-RICHARD GREENE, YOUNG ENGLISH MOVIE ACTOR, SAILED LAST TUESDAY FROM NEW YORK FOR ENGLAND TO ENLIST IN SOME BRANCH OF THE SERVICE, ACTRESS VIRGINIA FIELD,

SAILED LAST TUESDAY FROM NEW YORK FOR ENGLAND TO ENLIST IN SOME BRANCH OF THE SERVICE, ACTRESS VIRGINIA FIELD, HIS FIANCEE, SAID TODAY.

MISS FIELD SAID GREENE LEFT HERE SECRETLY "BECAUSE HE DID NOT WANT THE PUBLIC TO THINK IT WAS A PUBLICITY STUNT."

30771-4901

GREENE TRIED TO ENLIST IN THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS, IN VANCOUVER, B.C., SEVERAL WEEKS AGO, BUT LEARNED THAT THAT UNIT OF THE CANADIAN ARMY WAS NOT RECRUITING. A CANADIAN ARMY OFFICIAL LATER ACCUSED GREENE OF "USING THE CANADIAN ARMY FOR PUBLICITY PURPOSES." GREENE DENIED THE ACCUSATION.

HU1 53PC8

NEW YORK, SEPT. 3-(AP)-THE CHILD REFUGEE SHIP WHICH THE BRITISH LAST SUNDAY SAID HAD BEEN TORPEDOED, WAS IDENTIFIED TODAY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES, QUOTING PRIVATE SOURCES, AS THE HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINER VOLENDAM.

THE VESSEL, THE TIMES SAID, DID NOT SINK AND WAS TOWED BACK TO A PORT IN SCOTLAND FOR REPAIRS AFTER ALL OF ITS 320 CHILD REFUGEES HAD BEEN TAKEN TO SAFETY.

THE VOLENDAM IS A 15,434-TON LINER WHICH HAD BEEN IN TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE SINCE 1922.

THE TIMES QUOTED HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE REPRESENTATIVES AS SAYING THEY DID NOT KNOW THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF THE VOLENDAM AND KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE UNNAMED REFUGEE SHIP MENTIONED BY THE BRITISH.

MJ1220AED

NEW YORK, SEPT. 3-(AP)-MAURICE GARREAU-DOBASLE, COMMERCIAL COUNSELOR TO THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN THE UNITED STATES ENDED 32 YEARS SERVICE TODAY WHEN HE TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION TO THE VICHY GOVERNMENT IN PROTEST AGAINST NAZI DOMINATION IN THE AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

A CABLEGRAM FROM THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE IN VICHY YESTERDAY DIR-

ECTED HIM TO RETURN TO FRANCE BY "QUICKEST POSSIBLE" MEANS, HE SAID. THIS WAS THE FIRST WORD HE HAD RECEIVED FROM HIS GOVERNMENT SINCE FRANCE'S SURRENDER IN JUNE.

"I HAVE SENT MY RESIGNATION," HE CONTINUED, "POINTING OUT THAT I HAD REMAINED AT MY POST SINCE THE ARMISTICE SIMPLY BECAUSE I HAD NEVER RECEIVED A SINGLE WORD FROM THE VICHY ADMINISTRATION AND HAD BEEN LEFT FREE TO DEFEND HERE FRENCH INTERESTS, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF OUR COLONIES, WITHOUT ANY POSSIBLE GERMAN PRESSURE. I ADDED THAT I WOULD NEVER ACCEPT ANY TASK UNDER GERMAN CONTROL."

JR426PED

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD GARREAU-DOBASLE XXX GERMAN CONTROL.

GARREAU-DOBASLE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HE PROBABLY WOULD VACATE HIS OFFICE IN THE FRENCH BUILDING IN ROCKEFELLER CENTER TOMORROW.

HE JOINED THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE IN 1908, WORKING IN PARIS UNTIL THE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN 1914. HE SERVED WITH THE FRENCH ARMY UNTIL 1919.

DURING THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME, HE WAS LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. HE WAS WOUNDED AND SEVERAL TIMES MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES. FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE, HE WAS AWARDED

THE WAR CROSS, THE MILITARY CROSS, AND WAS MADE A COMMANDER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

AFTER THE WORLD WAR, GARREAU-DOBASLE SERVED FOR FIVE AND ONE-HALF YEARS AS COMMERCIAL ATTACHE IN INDIA, BEFORE COMING TO NEW YORK IN 1927. SINCE THEN HE HAS BEEN HIS COUNTRY'S RANKING COMMERCIAL ADVISOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

"ALL MY EFFORTS HAVE BEEN TENDING TO IMPROVE AND DEVELOP FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND THIS COUNTRY," HE SAID. "OUR RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT OF 1936, FOR WHICH I HAD SO MANY OBSTACLES TO SURMOUNT WAS THE REWARD OF THESE EFFORTS."

OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT, HE SAID:

"FROM THE BEGINNING, I CLOSELY COOPERATED WITH OUR BRITISH FRIENDS ON ALL ECONOMIC QUESTIONS."

GARREAU-DOMBASLE IS 58 YEARS OLD. HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER ARE IN THIS COUNTRY. OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS IMMEDIATE FAMILY ARE IN FRANCE.

KA507PED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, SEPT. 3)

GERMANY'S FIVE-YEAR MOTORIZATION
PROGRAM LED TO SUCCESS
IN 1940 CAMPAIGN (650)

(ADVANCE) BERLIN (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--THE GERMAN ARMY WON A GOOD PART OF ITS 1940 CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST WHEN IT DECIDED IN 1935 TO FOCUS ITS ENTIRE MOTOR INDUSTRY ON MILITARY NEEDS.

IN THAT YEAR THE ARMY WENT ON WHEELS. FIVE YEARS LATER, ON WHEELS AND WINGS, IT SLICED THROUGH THE FRENCH, BRITISH, DUTCH AND BELGIAN DEFENSES.

WITH THE MOTOR AS ITS SPEARPOINT OF ATTACK BOTH IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND THE GERMAN ARMY ACCOMPLISHED IN LESS THAN A YEAR ONE OF THE MOST ASTOUNDING SERIES OF MILITARY SUCCESSES IN THE HISTORY OF WAR.

WHEN THE POLES COLLAPSED LAST SEPT. 23 AT THE END OF THREE WEEKS THE WORLD SUPPOSED THEY HAD BLUNDERED MILITARILY. ONLY THE GERMAN ARMY ITSELF--AND PERHAPS A FEW WISER FOREIGN MILITARY OBSERVERS--KNEW THEN THE STRIKING POWER OF THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE. BUT BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND THE BEST FORCES OF FRANCE WERE CRUSHED AT EVEN A FASTER PACE.

IN THE MAIN, A YEAR OF FIGHTING HAS DISCLOSED NO STARTLING NEW OR UNUSUAL WEAPONS. THE GERMAN INFANTRYMAN IS SHOOTING WITH A BOLT-ACTION RIFLE, MUCH SLOWER THAN THE NEW UNITED STATES GARAND. THE GERMAN ARTILLERYMAN IS USING NEW CANNON, BUT PATTERNED ON THE LINES OF THE OLD.

THE MACHINE GUNS OF THE RIVAL ARMIES FIRE AT ABOUT THE SAME SPEED, AND WITH THE SAME ACCURACY.

A "NOW AND SECRET WEAPON" IS REPEATEDLY MENTIONED IN GERMANY. BUT A GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL ADVISES THAT THIS WEAPON WAS NOT USED, EXCEPT POSSIBLY IN THE TAKING OF THE FIRST LIEGE FORT OF EBEN EMAEL, SO IT WAS NOT A DECISIVE FACTOR.

THE WORLD WAR EDUCATED GERMANS ABOUT MOTOR POWER. AGAINST THE FLOOD OF TANKS WHICH THE ALLIES SENT AGAINST THEM, THE GERMAN FORCES COULD BUILD ONLY 45 TANKS. IN 1935 GERMANY THREW OFF THE RESTRAINTS OF VERSAILLES AND SET OUT TO BUILD AN ARMY. IT TURNED AT ONCE TO THE MOTORIZED INDUSTRIES FOR STRIKING POWER.

THE GERMAN FIGHTING PLANE WAS THE FIRST AND PROBABLY THE BEST OF ITS PRODUCTS.

IT WAS BEST SUITED TO SURPRISE AND THE SWIFT PARALYZING ACTION

30.24-4703

WHICH HAS MARKED THIS WAR. IT WAS THE DEADLIEST, FAREST-REACHING INSTRUMENT OF WAR.

REICH'S MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THESE POINTS. HE LIFTED HIS AIR FORCE FROM A MERE AUXILIARY TO AN INDEPENDENT BRANCH OF THE ARMED FORCES. HE SAW TO IT THAT THE GERMAN AIRFORCE WAS NUMERICALLY STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER.

"THE AIRFORCE STRIKES AT THE HEART OF THE ENEMY--THERE WHERE NO OTHER WEAPON REACHES," AN OFFICER SAID.

THESE HIGHLIGHTS OF AIRFORCE ACTIVITY STAND OUT:

1. THE LAYING OF MINES FROM THE AIR IN ALLIED WATERS.
2. THE COUNTER-BLOCKADE EFFORTS BY THE AIRFORCE AGAINST THE ALLIES IN THE NORTH SEA AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, PARTICULARLY THROUGH RAIDS ON CONVOYS. AFTER ELEVEN MONTHS OF WARFARE, THE HIGH COMMAND CREDITED THE AIRFORCE WITH SINKING 1,261,313 TONS OF ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING SPACE AND DAMAGING AN ADDITIONAL 1,500,000 TONS.
3. DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUKA (DIVE BOMBER).
4. THE USE OF PARACHUTE SOLDIERS AND TROOPS LANDED BY TRANSPORT PLANE.

SEP 4-1940

DURING THE SIX WEEKS OF THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE ALLIES LOST AT LEAST 4,233 AIRPLANES, CLOSE TO 2,000 DESTROYED ON THE GROUND. FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE CAMPAIGN--THE ONLY PERIOD FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE--THE GERMANS SAID THEY LOST 432.

THERE ARE NO OFFICIAL FIGURES ON THE SIZE OF THE GERMAN AIRFORCE. UNOFFICIALLY THE ESTIMATES RANGE ALL THE WAY FROM 15,000 TO 40,000 PLANES.

30.24-4703

AS TO MILITARY MOTORS FOR THE GROUND FORCES, MAJOR GENERAL ADOLPH VON SCHELL WAS DIRECTED BY FIELD MARSHAL GOERING IN 1936 TO CUT DOWN THE NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILE TYPES AND TO SEE THAT ALL CIVILIAN TYPES COULD BE QUICKLY CONVERTED INTO MILITARY TYPES.

A109

FUEL AND TIRES ALSO PRESENTED A PROBLEM. BUNA, A HIGH QUALITY SUBSTITUTE RUBBER, WAS DEVELOPED. A LARGE PORTION OF THE GERMAN FIGHTING MACHINE ROLLS ON IT. LEUNA, A SUBSTITUTE GASOLINE, WAS DEVELOPED OUT OF COAL AND LIME. HOWEVER, THE QUANTITY IS UNKNOWN. THE GREAT INDUSTRIALIST, FRITZ THYSEN, STARTED HIS HUGE PLANT AT DUISBERG TO MANUFACTURING IT BEFORE HE, AMONG OTHERS, HAD TO LEAVE GERMANY.

THE GERMANS SEE EVERY CAMPAIGN AS A PROVING GROUND FOR THE NEXT. AS ONE MILITARY WRITER SAID, "THE WAR AGAINST POLAND WAS A DRESS REHEARSAL OF THE GERMANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST FRANCE. THE EXPEDITION TO NORWAY WAS THE DRESS REHEARSAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ENGLAND."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, SENT AUGUST 31.)

JH816AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4)

STORK NEWS

YOU MUST HAVE MORE

BABIES, GERMANS

TELL CZECHS

AND BABY BUGGIES MUST BE KEPT ROLLING IN REICH (550)

(ADVANCE) PRAGUE,--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--
THERE WILL BE A LOT MORE CZECHS SOON BECAUSE OF GERMAN
OCCUPATION OF BOHEMIA, NAZI OBSERVERS PREDICT.

THE GERMANS BROUGHT WITH THEM, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE GERMAN
CONVICTION THAT THERE MUST BE MORE BABIES.

IN DEFENSE AGAINST THE CHARGE THAT THE DEEP-SEATED AND EVIL PURPOSE
OF THE REICH IS TO BRING ABOUT THE GRADUAL EXTINCTION OF THE CZECH
PEOPLE IN EUROPE, THE GERMANS THAT SAY THAT, ON THE CONTRARY, MEASURES
ARE BEING INTRODUCED TO STIMULATE BIRTHS.

GERMANS HAVE LONG SCORNFULLY REFERRED TO THE FRENCH AS A DYING
PEOPLE--BY RACE SUICIDE ELIMINATING THEMSELVES AS A CULTURAL AND
POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THE WORLD. THEY ASSERTED THE SAME FORCES OF
DESTRUCTION AND EXTINCTION WHICH OPERATED IN FRANCE WERE MANIFEST IN
OLD CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

MEASURES TO STIMULATE GROWTH OF POPULATION WERE ENUMERATED AS
FOLLOWS:

1.--TOTAL ELIMINATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

2.--INCREASE OF EARNING POWER.

3.--DEMOBILIZATION OF THE CZECH ARMY, WITH THE RESULT THAT MANY
MEN ARE HUSBANDS INSTEAD OF SOLDIERS.

4.--STERN PUNISHMENT FOR ABORTION.

5.--ENCOURAGEMENT OF MARRIAGES.

6.--DISCOURAGEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN, OR REGULATION OF SUCH
EMPLOYMENT IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THERE IS ROOM FOR BOTH BABIES AND
A CAREER.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MEASURE, IN THE GERMAN VIEW, WAS ELIMINATION OF
UNEMPLOYMENT. IN JANUARY, 1939, THERE WERE MORE THAN 750,000 JOBLESS
IN THE REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DESPITE THE FACT THAT ABOUT 1,500,000
MEN WERE IN THE ARMY. IN THE YEARS 1930 TO 1935 THE UNEMPLOYED
AVERAGED, ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT FIGURES, ABOUT 1,500,000, ABOUT
ONE TENTH OF THE POPULATION.

(MORE)

14150AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.)

ITALY, IN WAR ONLY FEW

MONTHS, EXPECTING

LARGE SPOILS

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE SLIGHT,

BUT HIGH TAXES AND LIVING

COSTS ARE PINCHING (720)

30.24 - 4705

30.24 - 4705

BY RICHARD G. MASSOCK

(ADVANCE) ROME--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--THE END OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR FINDS ITALY WITH BUT FEW CASUALTIES TO SHOW FOR HER THREE-MONTHS PARTICIPATION, BUT IN A POSITION TO GAIN A LARGE PART OF THE SPOILS WHICH SHE THINKS WILL COME.

ONE YEAR OF WAR, WAGED WITH SWIFTER AND MORE DEADLY ARMS THAN EVER IN THE PAST, HAS BROUGHT ALL CONTINENTAL EUROPE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FOUR SMALL COUNTRIES, UNDER AXIS DOMINATION.

AND THE ITALIAN PRESS HAS BEEN WARNING THESE FOUR--SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE--WHO HAVE NOT COME WHOLEHEARTEDLY UNDER AXIS POLICY, TO MEND THEIR WAYS.

WITHIN RECENT WEEKS SHE HAS RAISED A CRY AGAINST GREECE FOR TERRITORY ALONG THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER TO FREE AN ALBANIAN MINORITY THERE FROM GREEK "OPPRESSION."

OLD CLAIMS TO THE DALMATIAN COAST OF YUGOSLAVIA HAVE BEEN MENTIONED ANEW IN THE PRESS.

IL POPOLO D'ITALIA WARNED SWEDEN THAT HER "MILD POLITICAL REFORM" WAS AN "ILLUSION, DESTINED TO DISAPPEAR."

IT HAS BEEN PERSISTENTLY RUMORED, BUT ALWAYS DENIED, THAT THE GERMANS PROPOSED INVASION OF SWITZERLAND TO RECLAIM THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN-SPEAKING CANTONS, BUT THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI, WHO ONCE FOUND POLITICAL EXILE THERE, DEMURRED.

IL POPOLO D'ITALIA RECENTLY DESCRIBED THE SWISS AS "ONLY HOPING IN THEIR GOOD LUCK AND LARGELY IN THE 'PERSONAL PROTECTION' OF MUSSOLINI," DESPITE THE FACT THAT IN THE PAST THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN A "FAITHFUL CLIENT" TO THE "PLUTOCRACIES."

THE PLANS OF MUSSOLINI AND ADOLF HITLER FOR THEIR "NEW EUROPE" REMAIN TO BE DISCLOSED IN DETAIL WHEN THE EVENTUAL PEACE CONFERENCE TAKES PLACE, BUT FOREIGN OBSERVERS BEL

EVE ITAL

TAKES PLACE, BUT FOREIGN OBSERVERS BELIEVE ITALY HOPES TO GET;
(MORE)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3)
(ADVANCE) ROME--FIRST ADD ITALY IN WAR XXX TO GET:

1. IN EUROPE, PARTS OF GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA, AND THE STRIP, ABOUT 18 MILES WIDE, OF FRENCH TERRITORY WHICH ITALIAN TROOPS OCCUPIED IN A FOUR-DAY ATTACK IN THE ALPS.
2. IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE FRENCH ISLAND OF CORSICA, THE BRITISH ISLAND OF MALTA, AND PERHAPS THE GREEK ISLAND OF CORFU.
3. IN AFRICA, THE SUBSTITUTION OF AN ITALIAN PROTECTORATE FOR THE FRENCH OVER TUNISIA, THE SUPPLANTING OF THE BRITISH IN EGYPT WITH ITS SUEZ CANAL, AND IN THE SUDAN, WITH ITS RICH UPPER NILE COTTON FIELDS, POSSESSIONS OF FRENCH AND BRITISH SOMALILAND, AND PERHAPS PART OF BRITISH KENYA.
4. IN THE NEAR EAST, THE SUBSTITUTION OF ITALIAN INFLUENCE FOR THE BRITISH AND FRENCH OVER SYRIA, PALESTINE, ARABIA, IRAK AND IRAN, WITH THE MOSUL OILFIELDS.

ITALIANS BELIEVE THEY ARE ALREADY IN A POSITION TO CLAIM THESE FRUITS OF THE WAR IN THE EVENT OF VICTORY.

FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS THEY HELPED THEIR BIGGER ALLY, GERMANY, BY DISTRACTING BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WHILE THE GERMAN ARMY SPREAD OVER EUROPE. SIMILARLY, BY THEIR ACTIVITIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN NOW, THEY ARE PREVENTING THE BRITISH FROM CONCENTRATING THEIR FORCES IN DEFENSE OF THE HOME ISLANDS.

ON AUG. 17, ITALY ANNOUNCED A TOTAL OF 2,052 KILLED IN THE FIGHTING SINCE SHE ENTERED THE WAR JUNE 10, BUT DESPITE THESE LOW LOSSES SHE HAS:

1. OCCUPIED THE 18-MILE WIDE STRIP OF FRANCE IN THE ALPS.
2. DRAWN THE TEETH OF THE FRENCH IN TUNISIA, CORSICA, SYRIA, FRENCH SOMALILAND.
3. OCCUPIED BRITISH SOMALILAND.
4. KEPT UP HARRASSING AIR ATTACKS ON GIBRALTAR, WHICH HAS BEEN EAR-MARKED FOR ITALY'S FRIEND, SPAIN; MALTA, THE BRITISH NAVAL BASE AT ALEXANDRIA, AND NUMEROUS SCATTERED BASES IN EGYPT, THE SUDAN, KENYA, ADEN, AND BRITISH SOMALILAND, AND DESTROYED SOME OIL TANKS AT HAIFA.
5. OCCUPIED SOME BORDER POSITIONS IN NORTHERN KENYA AND IN THE SUDAN, WHICH ITALIANS SAY ARE KEY POINTS.
6. CLAIMS TO HAVE DOMINATED THE MEDITERRANEAN, BOTTLED UP THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN WHERE IT HAS BEEN KEPT ON THE DEFENSIVE, AND MAINTAINED ITALY'S SEA CONNECTIONS WITH HER FORCES IN LIBYA.
7. CLAIMS TO HAVE KEPT THE INITIATIVE ON THE EGYPTIAN BORDER WHERE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND INDIAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN KEPT ON THE DEFENSIVE AFTER THE FIRST BRIEF SKIRMISHES.

THE YEAR OF WAR PROBABLY HAS BEEN EASIER ON ITALY THAN ON ANY OF THE OTHER BELLIGERENTS. NINE MONTHS OF WAITING BEFORE ENTERING ACTIVELY INTO THE CONFLICT SPARED ITALIAN MEN, ARMS AND ECONOMY.

THE POPULATION HAS BLACKOUTS, RATIONING FOR SUGAR, SOAP AND GASOLINE, FOUR MEATLESS DAYS A WEEK, NO COFFEE, FEW PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES OPERATING.

BRITISH BOMBING PLANES HAVE VISITED HER NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL AREAS BUT FEW TIMES, AND THE ITALIANS SAY THE DAMAGE FROM THESE HAS BEEN SLIGHT.

THE GREATEST PINCH HAS BEEN THE MOUNTING TAXES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. SENT SEPT. 1.)

MJ1128PED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.)

WHILE NEIGHBORS BATTLE

PORTUGAL GOES ALONG

PEACEFUL WAY

SALAZAR GUIDES COUNTRY ON NEUTRAL COURSE (500)

BY J.P.MCKNIGHT

(ADVANCE)-LISBON--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--WERE IT NOT FOR THE NEWSPAPER HEADLINES, YOU WOULD NOT KNOW IN PORTUGAL TODAY THAT MUCH OF EUROPE HAD BEEN AT WAR FOR 12 LONG MONTHS.

30.24-4707

YOU CAN WALK INTO ANY PORTUGUESE RESTAURANT, AND ORDER ANYTHING YOU WANT TO EAT.

SHOPS ARE FULL OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS, AND YOU CAN BUY AT WILL.

BARS WILL SERVE YOU GERMAN, DUTCH AND AMERICAN BEER, CANADIAN, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN WHISKEY, FRENCH COGNAC, SPANISH SHERRY.

AMERICAN CIGARETTES COST YOU WHAT THEY DO IN NEW YORK CITY. BRITISH CIGARETTES GO FOR LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

TAILORS WILL CUT YOU SUITS OF IMPORTED WOOLENS, FOR THE MONEY THEY COST IN THE COUNTRY OF MANUFACTURE.

LIGHTS BURN BRIGHTLY ALL NIGHT LONG. TAXIS AND PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES TOTTLE HAPPILY ABOUT TOWN, THEIR DRIVERS SURE OF GASOLINE AT THE NEXT PUMP. MOVIE HOUSES AND THEATERS ARE WIDE OPEN, AND THE FILMS IN THE FORMER ARE FAIRLY NEW.

NO TROOPS ARE TO BE SEEN, IN THE CAPITAL OR ABOUT THE COUNTRY-SIDE. WHITE-CLAD SAILORS LOUNGE AROUND TOWN, BUT MOST OF THEM ARE FROM THE UNITED STATES CRUISER OMAHA AND THE DESTROYERS BARRIE AND GOFF ANCHORED IN THE TAGUS.

FOR ALL THAT, PORTUGUESE -- EVEN THOSE WHO DID NOT LIKE HIM BEFORE -- ARE PRETTY GRATEFUL TO DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR, THE SHREWD PROFESSOR OF ECONOMY WHOSE FINANCIAL ABILITY MADE HIM PORTUGAL'S DICTATOR 12 YEARS AGO.

AT THE START OF THE WAR, SEPTEMBER 2, 1939, HE TOLD THE NATION THE GOVERNMENT "WILL CONSIDER IT THE HIGHEST BLESSING OF PROVIDENCE IF IT MAY PRESERVE PEACE FOR THE PORTUGUESE PEOPLE, AND HOPES THAT

30.24-4707

NEITHER PORTUGAL'S INTERESTS, NOR HER HONOR, NOR HER OBLIGATIONS WILL FORCE THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE UP THIS AIM OF PEACE."

IN THE YEAR SINCE HE SPOKE THOSE SOLEMN WORDS, SALAZAR HAS PROVED HIMSELF AS ADEPT AS ANY MAN AT CARRYING WATER ON BOTH SHOULDERS -- BUT AT THE SAME TIME HE HAS BEEN HIS OWN MAN AND PORTUGAL'S OWN MAN, KNUCKLING UNDER TO NEITHER OF THE BELLIGERENTS. WITH WAR RAGING THROUGH THE CONTINENT, HE HAS CHALKED UP THESE NOT INCONSIDERABLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1. HE HAS KEPT PORTUGAL AT PEACE, AND ON GOOD TERMS WITH ALL THE BELLIGERENTS, AND HE HAS PLAYED HIS PART IN KEEPING SPAIN OUT OF THE WAR.
2. HE HAS ENDED ANOTHER FISCAL YEAR WITH A SURPLUS, BALANCED ANOTHER BUDGET FOR THE FOLLOWING YEAR AND HELD THE NATION'S CURRENCY ALMOST TO ITS PRE-WAR LEVEL AGAINST THE DOLLAR (THE ESCUDO IS NOW AT JUST OVER 25 TO THE U.S. DOLLAR, COMPARED TO 23.50 IN AUGUST, 1939).
3. HE HAS CARRIED THROUGH PLANS FOR THE EXPOSITION OF THE PORTUGUESE WORLD TO CELEBRATE THE EIGHTH CENTENARY OF THE FOUNDING OF PORTUGAL AND THE THIRD OF THE RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF SPAIN, AND, ALTHOUGH THE COST OF THE SHOW WAS LESS THAN \$1,000,000 HIS ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS HAVE PUT UP A SPECTACLE THAT MAKES EVERY VISITOR WHISTLE.
4. HE HAS STAVED OFF, THUS FAR, THE RATIONING OF FOOD AND GASOLINE THAT EVERY OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRY -- BELLIGERENT AND NEUTRAL ALIKE -- HAS INSTITUTED.

5. HE HAS AMNESTIED MANY OF HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

THE NATION'S GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION IS SUCH THAT SHE IS WELL REMOVED FROM THE ACTIVE THEATERS OF WAR. IT IS TRUE, TOO, THAT SHE IS FRIENDLY TO BOTH SIDES, ADMIRING GERMANY'S AND ITALY'S ACHIEVEMENTS AND MODELING HER FORM OF GOVERNMENT AFTER MUSSOLINI'S CORPORATIVE STATE WHILE BOUND TO ENGLAND BY OLD TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND ECONOMIC INTEREST, AND BY THE WORLD'S OLDEST ALLIANCE. BOTH SIDES IN THE WAR CONCEIVABLY FIND IT IN THEIR INTEREST FOR PORTUGAL TO STAY NEUTRAL.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, SEPT. 3. SENT SEPT 1).

TA1040PED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4)

GERMAN SALESMEN
INVADE PORTUGAL

OFFER UNLIMITED DELIVERIES AFTER OCTOBER (460)

BY J.P.MCKNIGHT

(ADVANCE) LISBON--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--GERMANY IS LAUNCHING AN ECONOMIC INVASION OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA ALONG WITH HER AIR BLITZKRIEG AGAINST THE BRITISH ISLES.

BUSY NAZI TRAVELING SALESMEN, THEIR GRIPSACKS CRAMMED WITH SAMPLES, BUZZ ABOUT SPAIN AND PORTUGAL AS THE REICH MOVES TO REGAIN MARKETS THE START OF WAR AND THE BRITISH BLOCKADE LOST HER.

REOPENING OF LINES OF COMMUNICATION SOUTHWARD, THE RESULT OF THE CONQUEST OF FRANCE, MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR GERMAN BUSINESS HOUSES ONCE

AGAIN TO OFFER PROMPT DELIVERY OF THE GOODS THEY MANUFACTURE.

THE GERMAN SALESMEN OFFER LIMITED CONSIGNMENTS NOW, UNLIMITED DELIVERIES AFTER OCTOBER--"WHEN," THEY SAY CONFIDENTLY, "THE WAR WILL BE OVER." THEY OFFER TO POST CASH GUARANTEES.

FUMING BRITISH SPOKESMEN HERE TERM THE GERMAN OFFERS "OUTRIGHT NONSENSE," PURE PROPAGANDA." BUT THEY ARE HAVING EFFECT.

FOR RAW MATERIALS THEIR HIGHLY ORGANIZED WAR INDUSTRIES NEED, THE GERMANS ARE PREPARED TO PAY HANDSOMELY. TUNGSTEN AND TIN PRODUCERS HERE HAVE BEEN OFFERED PREMIUMS OF 40 TO 50 PERCENT OVER THE MARKET QUOTATIONS. SPANISH MERCURY AND LEAD MINERS REPORT LIKE EXPERIENCES.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE GERMANS ARE LISTING THEIR CHEMICALS, MACHINERY AND PROCESSED GOODS AT 10 TO 30 PERCENT BELOW OTHER BEST OFFERS. THEY ARE READY TO TAKE LOSSES, IF NECESSARY, TO GET FOREIGN EXCHANGE, IT IS ASSERTED.

AT PRESENT, GERMANY CAN GET HER GOODS INTO THE IBERIAN PENINSULA ONLY BY RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY. NEITHER IS VERY SATISFACTORY.

FRENCH RAILWAYS ARE STILL IN FAIRLY CHAOTIC STATE, WHILE SPANISH ROADS HAVE NEVER FINISHED REPAIRING THE DAMAGE OF THE CIVIL WAR. TOO, TRANS SHIPMENT IS NECESSARY AT THE FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER, FOR PORTUGUESE AND SPANISH TRACKS ARE WIDER THAN FRENCH.

LONG HIGHWAY HAULS ARE NOT PRACTICABLE, EXCEPT FOR SMALL-VOLUME HIGH-VALUE GOODS, BECAUSE GASOLINE AND SUBSTITUTE FUELS ARE NEEDED FOR THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE. NEVERTHELESS, MOTOR VEHICLES HAVE BEEN USED. FIFTY-ONE GERMAN TRUCKS CAME ALL THE WAY TO OPORTO TO TAKE BACK GERMAN-OWNED MACHINERY BEING USED TO SALVAGE THE DUTCH LINER ORANIA SUNK FIVE YEARS AGO. THEY ALSO TOOK OLIVE OIL, CORK AND SARDINES.

30.24-4709
A SWISS SHIPPING COMPANY, LASTAG, HAS JUST INAUGURATED DIESEL TRUCK SERVICE BETWEEN SWITZERLAND AND PORTUGAL.

LUFTHANSA AIRLINERS, SCHEDULED SOON TO RESUME THE BERLIN-LISBON SERVICE SUSPENDED AT THE START OF THE WAR, ALSO WILL BRING TO PORTUGAL--AS TO SPAIN--SMALL AMOUNTS OF HIGH-VALUE MERCHANDISE.

BEFORE THE WAR STARTED, GERMANY WAS ONE OF PORTUGAL'S BEST CUSTOMERS, SECOND ONLY TO BRITAIN. UP TO OCTOBER, 1939, THE REICH HAD TAKEN 11.24 PERCENT OF PORTUGAL'S TOTAL EXPORTS, OR 120,643,000 ESCUDOS (CURRENTLY, \$4,825,000) WORTH, AGAINST BRITAIN'S 24.62 PERCENT OR 263,137,000 ESCUDOS (\$10,656,000), ALTHOUGH AFTER SEPTEMBER GERMANY COULD BUY ALMOST NOTHING HERE.

SIMILARLY, GERMANY WAS PUSHING ENGLAND FOR FIRST PLACE IN THE PORTUGUESE MARKET, HAVING SUPPLIED 251,549,000 ESCUDOS (\$10,060,000) OR 16.19 PERCENT OF HER IMPORTS DURING THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF LAST YEAR AS COMPARED WITH BRITAIN'S SALES OF 260,671,000 ESCUDOS (\$10,425,000) 91 16.77 PERCENT.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, SENT SEPT. 2)

JH151AED

1323(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.)

STREAMLINED ARMOR FOR
BRITISH SOLDIERS?

DOCTORS URGE NOVEL

30.24-4709
PROTECTIVE
DEVICES (250)

BY WILLIS L. YOUNG

(ADVANCE)-CHICAGO, SEPT 3-(AP)-THE WELL-DRESSED BRITISH SOLDIER WILL WEAR STREAMLINED ARMOR IF ENGLAND'S DOCTORS HAVE THEIR WAY.

THE BELIEF THAT A MODIFICATION OF MEDIEVAL ARMOR HAS A PLACE IN MODERN WARFARE WAS EXPRESSED AT A RECENT MEETING OF ROYAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE SURGEONS REPORTED IN THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THEY NOTED THAT THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO BE USING BODY ARMOR.

SUGGESTIONS INCLUDED LARGER HELMETS, VISORS, GAUNTLETS, CURTAINS OF CHAIN MAIL ATTACHED TO THE BACK OF HELMETS, AND STEEL OR COMPRESSED FIBRE PLATES FOR CHEST PROTECTORS.

THE OLD OBJECTION TO ARMOR--THAT IT WOULD OVERLOAD THE SOLDIER--WAS REGARDED AS NO LONGER APPLYING, BECAUSE OF THE EXTENSIVE MECHANIZATION OF ARMY MOVEMENTS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHTER PROTECTIVE MATERIALS.

SPECIMENS OF COMPRESSED FIBRE, INCLUDING BAKELITE, EXHIBITED WERE SAID TO HAVE "THE SAME TENSILE POWER AS ALUMINUM BUT HALF ITS WEIGHT" AND TO BE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST SHRAPNEL.

DOCTORS NOTED THAT IN THE LAST WAR MANY SOLDIERS WERE KILLED BY SMALL MISSILES ENTERING THE CHEST AND RIPPING UP ONE OF THE GREAT VESSELS OR THE HEART.

TO PROTECT THE CHEST, IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE SOLDIERS' BOX, RESPIRATORS BE MADE WITH A POCKET INTO WHICH A CURVED STEEL PLATE COULD BE SLIPPED. A DOCTOR POINTED OUT THAT BY ADDING A SUITABLE FASTENING, IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO ATTACH THE PLATE, WHEN NOT IN USE, TO A WOODEN HANDLE SO THAT IT COULD BE USED AS AN ENTRENCHING TOOL.

IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE, A PHYSICIAN SAID, TO PRODUCE SOMETHING WEIGHING TWO OUNCES TO COVER THE HEART "AND GIVE MORE PROTECTION THAN A BOOK OR FLASK CARRIED IN THE BREAST POCKET"--WHICH SAVED MANY A WORLD WAR SOLDIER.

ONE DOCTOR RECOMMENDED THAT CHAIN MAIL BE ATTACHED TO THE BACK OF HELMETS EXTENDING DOWN TO THE SHOULDER BLADES.

AN EYE SPECIALIST ASSERTED THAT 50 TO 70 PER CENT OF WAR BLINDNESS WAS PREVENTABLE AND DESCRIBED A DURALUMINUM VISOR HE URGED BE ATTACHED TO STEEL HELMETS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, MOVED AUG 31.)

R202AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, SEPT 3)

THE AIRPLANE COMES INTO ITS OWN IN A YEAR OF WAR

AERIAL "ARTILLERY" HOLDS THE SPOTLIGHT IN DRAMA OF DEATH AND SUFFERING, WITH THE FINAL ACT UNWRITTEN.

(BALTIMORE EVENING SUN NOTE)

BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE EUROPEAN WAR GOT FULLY UNDERWAY A YEAR AGO TODAY TO THE THUNDER OF BOMB BLASTS AND AIRPLANE MOTORS--THE LEITMOTIF IN A DRAMA OF DEATH AND DESOLATION WHICH ALREADY HAS ALTERED THE FACE OF A CONTINENT.

IT WAS ON SEPT. 3, 1939, THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY, FULFILLING THEIR PLEDGES TO POLAND, WHICH THE NAZI MILITARY MACHINE HAD INVADED TWO DAYS EARLIER.

NOW BRITAIN STANDS ALONE AGAINST THE ONRUSH OF A GERMANY ABETTED SINCE JUNE 10 BY FASCIST ITALY.

POLAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG AND FINALLY FRANCE HAVE FALLEN UNDER GERMAN RULE WITHIN THE PAST YEAR.

AS "SIDESHOWS" TO THE MAIN THEATER OF ACTION LATVIA, LITHUANIA AND ESTONIA HAVE BEEN SWALLOWED UP BY SOVIET RUSSIA; FINLAND HAS LOST MUCH TERRITORY AND A MEASURE OF FREE MOVEMENT TO RUSSIA, AND RUMANIA HAS BEEN DISMEMBERED. ITALY'S CURRENT QUARREL WITH GREECE IS FRAUGHT WITH POSSIBILITIES.

IN THE WAR ITSELF THE AIRPLANE HAS PLAYED A NEW AND DOMINANT ROLE.

GERMANY USED THE PLANE TO CRUSH POLAND IN LESS THAN A MONTH; SHE USED IT TO TERRIFY AND SEIZE DENMARK WITH A BRIEF SHOW OF FORCE; TO OVERWHELM NORWAY AND RENDER ALLIED AID INEFFECTIVE, AND TO SMASH THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FORCE A FALTERING FRANCE TO ACCEPT A DOLOROUS PEACE.

NOW SHE IS USING IT IN THE BURGEONING BATTLE OF BRITAIN, AND THE BRITISH IN TURN ARE USING IT IN THEIR FIGHT FOR LIFE.

ESTIMATES OF PERSONS DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING ALREADY RANGE FROM ABOUT 3,300,000 TO 5,300,000. WITH THE FINAL TOLL LIKELY TO BE FOUND

30.24-4711

ONLY IN THE HISTORY BOOKS OF A LATER GENERATION.

REASONABLE FIGURES ON MERCHANT AND WARSHIP SINKINGS OF ALL BELLIGERENTS AND NEUTRALS TOTAL MORE THAN 3,075,655 TONS.

THE LOSSES IN TANKS AND BIG GUNS ARE INEVITABLY GREAT. BRITAIN, FOR EXAMPLE, ACKNOWLEDGED LOSS OF ALL HER MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT AND MOST OF HER FIELD PIECES IN THE DESPERATE RETREAT FROM FLANDERS LATE IN MAY AND EARLY IN JUNE.

ECONOMIC AND NON-MILITARY PROPERTY LOSSES ARE AS YET NOT EVEN A SUBJECT FOR GUESSWORK.

YET THE FINAL KEY TO EUROPE'S FATE MAY LIE NOT IN THESE LOSSES BUT IN THE DESTRUCTION OF WARPLANES AND THE MEN WHO OPERATE THEM.

IT IS IN THIS VERY FIELD THAT THE CLAIMS AND ADMISSIONS OF LOSSES VARY MOST.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SINCE THE WAR BEGAN HAVE LISTED MORE THAN 5,000 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN THE AIR OR ON THE GROUND. THE BRITISH PLACE GERMAN LOSSES AT MORE THAN 4,000.

NEITHER SIDE HAS ISSUED GRAND TOTALS, AND EVEN THEIR DAY-TO-DAY COMMUNIQUE DO NOT OFFER AN ACCURATE CHECK.

HOWEVER, THE GERMANS HAVE CLAIMED THAT DURING THE DRIVE ON THE LOW COUNTRIES ALONE MORE THAN 1,800 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND 1,700 MORE WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

APPROXIMATELY 800 WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE BATTLE OF FRANCE, THE GERMANS SAID, AND THEY CLAIM THAT WELL OVER 1,000 BRITISH PLANES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED SINCE AUG. 1. GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ALONE HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR 1,900 OF THE VARIOUS FOES, THE NAZIS SAID.

AGAINST THIS THEY PUT THEIR OWN LOSSES AT LESS THAN 500 UP TO THE

30.24-4711

TIME FRANCE WAS DEFEATED, AND LESS THAN 700 THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

SEMI-OFFICIAL ALLIED REPORTS TOLD OF GERMAN PLANES BEING LOST AT THE RATE OF 400 AND 500 DAILY IN THE MAD MAY DAYS OF BLITZKRIEG.

THE BRITISH HAVE LISTED MORE THAN 1,250 GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED OVER BRITAIN ALONE SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, WITH THEIR OWN LOSSES UNDER 500.

ITALY, A LATE STARTER, HAS CLAIMED ABOUT 300 BRITISH PLANES DESTROYED TO LESS THAN THREE SCORE OF HER OWN IN THE FIGHTING IN AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE BRITISH HAVE EMPHASIZED REPEATEDLY THE NUMBER OF THEIR PILOTS SAVED WHEN PLANES WERE LOST, AND HAVE POINTED OUT THAT GERMAN FLIERS DOWNED IN BRITAIN WILL FLY NO MORE FOR THE REICH. BUT HERE, ALSO, RELIABLE FIGURES DO NOT EXIST.

GERMANY'S PRODUCTION HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT UP TO 3,000 PLANES A MONTH, WITH AN INITIAL FORCE OF ABOUT 18,000 OR 20,000 FIRST-LINE BOMBERS AND PURSUIT PLANES.

THE BRITISH ONLY A FORTNIGHT AGO ANNOUNCED THAT THEIR OWN HASTENED AROV

THE BRITISH ONLY A FORTNIGHT AGO ANNOUNCED THAT THEIR OWN HASTENED AND EXPANDED CONSTRUCTION, AUGMENTED BY PURCHASES IN THE UNITED STATES, NOW EQUALLED THE GERMAN OUTPUT. BUT NO FIGURES WERE GIVEN.

THAT THE BRITISH ARE TURNING OUT MANY PLANES MAY BE INDICATED BY RECENT EXTENSION OF THEIR RAIDS THROUGHOUT GERMANY AND ON THE INDUSTRIAL NORTH OF ITALY.

(MORE) KZ931 AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY SEPT. 3)

FIRST ADD WAR ANNIVERSARY AIRPLANE COMES INTO ITS OWN AS WAR ENDS
FIRST YEAR (EDS: STORY MAY CARRY BY-LINE: BY PAUL K. LEE) KEE OF ITALY.

GERMANY STARTED ALMOST DAILY AIR RAIDS ON BRITAIN ON JUNE 16, WHEN
FRANCE'S FALL WAS ASSURED THOUGH NOT YET FORMALLY ACCOMPLISHED.

ON AUG. 8 THE NAZIS STARTED MASS RAIDS BY HUNDREDS, EVEN THOUSANDS,
OF PLANES, AND ON AUG. 15 BOMBED THE VICINITY OF LONDON FOR THE FIRST
TIME.

ON THAT OCCASION THE GERMANS ASSERTED THE BRITISH HAD 3,000 FIGHTER
PLANES IN THE AIR.

EACH SIDE TELLS OF DESTRUCTION OF CIVILIAN PROPERTY AND LIVES--BUT
ALMOST NOTHING OF MILITARY DAMAGE.

IT HAS BEEN FREELY PREDICTED THAT GERMANY NEVER WILL ATTEMPT
INVASION OF BRITAIN BY LAND UNTIL AND UNLESS THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IS
KNOCKED OUT.

BUT THE SEASON GROWS LATE, THE WEATHER GROWS WORSE, AND FORECASTS
OF WINTER-LONG SPARRING AND STARVATION BLOCKADING GROW STRONGER EACH
DAY.

IN SUCH AN EVENT, SHIPPING AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY MAY GAIN NEW
PROMINENCE, WHILE LUFTWAFFE AND RAF AWAIT THE BRIGHT SPRING TO
STRIKE TELLING NEW BLOWS.

WITH AN EYE ON THIS, GERMANY HAS JUST FORCED ON UNHAPPY RUMANIA
CONCESSIONS DESIGNED TO SETTLE "FOR ALL TIME" TERRITORIAL SQUABBLES
IN THE BALKANS. HUNGARY IS TO GET ABOUT HALF OF THE PROVINCE OF
TRANSYLVANIA AND BULGARIA IS TO GET SATISFACTION ON HER CLAIMS TO
SOUTHERN DOBRUJA.

RUMANIA IS GUARANTEED PROTECTION AGAINST ANY FURTHER
ENCROACHMENTS BY SOVIET RUSSIA, WHICH ALREADY HAS TAKEN THE RUMANIAN
TERRITORIES OF BESSABANIA AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA.

GERMANY WANTS THE BALKANS TO STAY PEACEFUL AND PRODUCTIVE, FOR
GERMANY GETS MOST OF THEIR PRODUCE AND MAY WELL NEED IT ALL THIS
WINTER.

A153

RUSSIA'S COMPACT WITH GERMANY LAST YEAR, A WEEK BEFORE THE WAR
BEGAN, MADE THE WAR POSSIBLE FOR THE REICH. GERMANY DIVIDED THE
POLISH SPOILS WITH HER, BUT MAY LOOK ASKANCE ON TOO GREAT A RUSSIAN
PENETRATION OF THE BALKAN SPHERE.

THE GREEK-ITALIAN DIFFICULTIES, WHIPPED UP BY THE ITALIAN PRESS,
COMPOSE YET ANOTHER UNSETTLING POSSIBILITY.

ITALY, FENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BY BRITAIN'S CONTROL OF SUEZ AND
GIBRALTAR, HAS HAD SLIM PICKINGS OF THE WAR PRIZES. SHE OCCUPIED
FRAGMENTS OF THE FRENCH BORDER AREA; SHE HAS DRIVEN THE LIGHT BRITISH
FORCES OUT OF DISTANT BRITISH SOMALILAND, AND THAT IS NEARLY ALL.
ITALIAN INVASION OF EGYPT, CLOSE COLLABORATOR OF BRITAIN, HAS BEEN
THREATENED. INCONCLUSIVE AERIAL AND NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS HAVE OCCURRED
ALONG THE AFRICAN COASTS AND IN THE EAST AND WEST MEDITERRANEAN.

SOME PROGNOSTICATORS HAVE SAID THAT ITALY AND GERMANY MAY TRY TO
CRACK SUEZ OR GIBRALTAR OR BOTH BEFORE THE ATTEMPT TO INVADE ENGLAND.

THUS FAR, THE VARYING FIGURES ON HUMAN CASUALTIES IN EACH COUNTRY
ARE THESE:

POLISH-GERMAN:

30.24-4713

HITLER SAID 10,972 GERMANS WERE KILLED, 30,322 WOUNDED AND 3,404 MISSING. FRENCH AND BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID THERE WERE AT LEAST 150,000 GERMAN DEAD.

NO OFFICIAL POLISH FIGURES EXIST. GERMANY HAS SAID AN ACCURATE ESTIMATE WOULD TAKE AT LEAST TWO YEARS BUT HAS REPORTED CAPTURE OF 840,000 PRISONERS WITH ANOTHER 1,000,000 POLES "UNACCOUNTED FOR."

WILLIAM C. McDONALD, OF THE QUAKER COMMISSION FOR POLISH RELIEF, PUT THE DEAD IN AIR-BOMBED WARSAW ALONE AT 50,000.

FINNISH-RUSSIAN INTERLUDE:

RUSSIA LISTED 48,745 DEAD AND 158,833 WOUNDED; FINLAND PUT HER LOSSES AT 15,000 DEAD AND 40,000 WOUNDED, WITH 640 CIVILIANS KILLED BY BOMBS. RUSSIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES, HOWEVER, SAID THE FINNS LOST 85,000 DEAD AND 250,000 WOUNDED; AND MILITARY OBSERVERS IN SCANDINAVIA SAID THERE WERE 250,000 RUSSIAN DEAD AND AT LEAST 250,000 WERE WOUNDED.

DENMARK:

TAKEN WITH PRACTICALLY NO RESISTANCE AND ALMOST NO CASUALTIES.

NORWAY:

GERMANY LISTED 1,317 KILLED, 1,604 WOUNDED AND 2,375 MISSING, ALMOST ALL IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS TO NORWAY. NO NORWEGIAN FIGURES AVAILABLE.

THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM:

GERMANY REPORTED 2,890 DUTCH KILLED, 6,889 WOUNDED AND 29 MISSING. THERE WERE NO INDEPENDENT NETHERLANDS FIGURES, BUT DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER KILCO N. VAN KLEFFENS SAID 100,000 MEN, A QUARTER OF THE DUTCH ARMY, WERE KILLED; AND OTHER DUTCH SOURCES SAID 70,000 PERSONS

WERE KILLED IN THE AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF ROTTERDAM ALONE. THESE FIGURES AROUSED NEUTRAL SKEPTICISM, ALTHOUGH THE GERMAN REPORT WAS GENERALLY REGARDED AS LOW.

BELGIUM HAS NO CASUALTY FIGURES, BUT HER PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT SAID 10,000 WERE KILLED IN THE FIRST EIGHT DAYS AND 400,000 TO 500,000 SOLDIERS SURRENDERED. REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, SAID 300,000 OF BELGIUM'S 800,000 MEN WERE "LOST."

BATTLE OF FLANDERS:

BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL ANNOUNCED LATE IN AUGUST THAT BRITISH KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING FOR THE ENTIRE WAR WERE 92,000. GERMANY, HOWEVER, CONTENDED 250,000 BRITISH WERE KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED IN FLANDERS ALONE, AND THAT ONLY 50,000 OF AN ARMY OF 350,000 ESCAPED FROM DUNKERQUE. CHURCHILL ADMITTED THAT BRITISH CASUALTIES IN FLANDERS EXCEEDED 30,000.

BATTLE OF FRANCE:

GERMANY PUT HER TOTAL LOSSES IN THE BATTLES OF THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE AT 156,492^{27,074} KILLED, 111,034 WOUNDED AND 18,354 MISSING. BRITISH MILITARY SOURCES INSISTED THE TOTAL WAS MORE THAN 400,000.

RED CROSS OFFICIALS SAID 80,000 TO 100,000 FRENCH WERE KILLED. GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, HEAD OF FRENCH FORCES CONTINUING THE WAR FROM BRITAIN, ESTIMATED 60,000 FRENCH WERE KILLED AND 300,000 WOUNDED. THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAD NEARLY 2,000,000 FRENCH PRISONERS.

THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT VICHY HAS NO FIGURES.

ITALY:

IN MID-AUGUST, ITALY ANNOUNCED SHE HAD LOST 2,052 KILLED SINCE SHE ENTERED THE WAR, BUT THE BRITISH SINCE HAVE TOLD OF HEAVY ITALIAN CASUALTIES IN THE SOMALILAND FIGHTING.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN:

NO FIGURES, THOUGH BRITAIN DAILY ACKNOWLEDGES SOME DEAD FROM AIR BOMBARDMENT AND RECENTLY PLACED LOSSES OF AIR FORCE PERSONNEL IN THE ENTIRE WAR AT SOMETHING MORE THAN 4,000.

AIR FORCE LOSSES OF BOTH SIDES, IF THEY WERE KNOWN, MIGHT GIVE SOME FEIBLE CLUE TO THE WAR'S END.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, SEPT. 3)

THE WORST YEAR OF MARINE DESTRUCTION IN HISTORY

INCREASED USE OF SUBMARINES

AND PLANES CAUSES HEAVY

LOSSES IN SHIPS (550) (BALTIMORE EVENING SUN NOTE)

BY JOHN A. MOROSO, III

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, SEPT. 3-(AP)--THE FIRST YEAR OF THE EUROPEAN WAR WILL PROBABLY GO DOWN AS THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE IN MARINE HISTORY INsofar AS LOSS OF SHIPS, LIVES AND DISRUPTION OF WORLD TRADE IS CONCERNED.

FROM THE DAY THAT GERMANY MARCHED INTO POLAND, BELLIGERENTS SWIFTLY CAST ASIDE INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THEIR HASTE TO BLAST SHIPS FROM THE SEA WITH SUBMARINE, WARSHIPS, MINES, PLANES, RAIDERS AND SHORE BATTERIES.

REAL SEA WARFARE IS CONSIDERED BY MANY TO HAVE STARTED WITH THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH PASSENGER LINER ATHENIA ON THE NIGHT THAT ENGLAND ENTERED THE WAR. SINCE THEN, DANGER TO THE STURDY MEN WHO GO DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS HAS LURKED FROM EVERY WAVE AND FROM THE AIR.

THESE ARE SOME OF THE RESULTS ALREADY ACHIEVED:

ASSOCIATED PRESS RECORDS, WHICH INCLUDE ONLY VERIFIED LOSSES GATHERED FROM A MAZE OF CONFLICTING CLAIMS, SHOW THAT 837 NAVAL AND MERCHANT SHIPS OF 24 NATIONS, AGGREGATING 3,097,655 TONS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED WITH A LOSS OF 8,617 LIVES, AND WITH 6,467 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN LISTED AS "MISSING AND BELIEVED DEAD."

ENGLAND, IN AN ATTEMPT TO STARVE GERMANY INTO DEFEAT, BLOCKADED THE ENTIRE ATLANTIC EUROPEAN COAST, INCLUDING THE GERMAN-CONQUERED COUNTRIES--NORWAY, DENMARK, HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

STIMULATED BY A DESIRE TO AVOID INCIDENTS THAT MIGHT PLUNGE HER INTO THE WAR AND ABETTED BY A DESIRE TO AID BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES CONCOCTED A NEUTRALITY ACT BANNING HER SHIPS FROM ALL EUROPEAN PORTS EXCEPT SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, TOSSING AWAY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN TRADE.

THE MIGHTY FRENCH NAVY BECAME ALMOST NON-EXISTENT WHEN ENGLAND SANK, CAPTURED OR BOTTLED UP THE FLEET OF HER FORMER ALLY TO PREVENT AXIS USE OF THESE SHIPS.

MOST OF THE MERCHANT FLEET OF THE FIVE CONQUERED NATIONS, WHICH HAD A PRE-WAR FLEET OF 5,646 SHIPS OF 12,320,686 TONS, CHANGED OWNERSHIP. ENGLAND ACQUIRED MOST OF THESE VESSELS, GERMANY GOT A FEW AND HUNDREDS WERE TIED UP BY THEIR OWNERS IN NEUTRAL HARBORS.

30.24-4715

ASSOCIATED PRESS RECORDS SHOW THAT A SHIP--MERCHANT AND NAVAL-- WAS DESTROYED EVERY 10 HOURS DURING THE YEAR. THIS MEANT AN AVERAGE OF 2.39 SHIPS PER DAY, 16.45 PER WEEK AND 71.45 PER MONTH.

THESE RECORDS SHOW ENGLAND LOST 44 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK--284 SHIPS OF 1,187,663 GROSS TONS, OR 5.6 PERCENT OF HER PREWAR MERCHANT FLEET. BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES TOTAL 111 SHIPS OF 175,754 TONS.

GERMANY SHOWED A LOSS OF 71 MERCHANT SHIPS OF 370,556 TONS, 8.3 PERCENT OF HER FLEET, AND A NAVAL LOSS OF 17 SHIPS OF 67,555 TONS.

ITALY, ENTERING THE CONFLICT JUNE 10 HAS LOST 3.3 PERCENT OF HER MERCHANT FLEET--20 SHIPS OF 112,595 TONS AND FIVE NAVAL CRAFT OF 7,215 TONS.

GREECE HAS LOST 11.7 PERCENT OF HER MERCHANT FLEET--OR, 49 SHIPS OF 208,090 TONS.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS BY ENGLAND AND GERMANY MAKE IT VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN A TRUE PICTURE OF THE RESULTS. GERMANY CLAIMS TO HAVE DESTROYED APPROXIMATELY FOUR TIMES AS MANY SHIPS AS BRITAIN ADMITS SHE HAS LOST.

(MORE)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, SEPT. 3)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK--FIRST AND MORGSO, III'S SHIP BOUNDUP X X X HAS LOST.

IN ISSUING STATEMENTS ON LOSSES AND ADDITIONS TO THEIR FLEETS BOTH NATIONS HAVE CONTRADICTED THEMSELVES ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS.

A COMPARISON OF LOSSES DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE CURRENT WAR AND THE SAME PERIOD IN THE LAST CONFLICT IS UNFAIR.

30.24-4715

SUBMARINES WERE NEW TOYS IN THE LAST WAR.

IN ADDITION, THE PLANE, NOT A FACTOR IN THE LAST WAR, HAS PROVED DEADLY IN THIS ONE.

ONLY HISTORY WILL BE ABLE TO FURNISH A PICTURE OF THE FINAL RESULTS AND HISTORIANS HAVEN'T YET CAUGHT UP WITH THE TOLL OF SEA WARFARE DURING THE LAST WAR.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, SEPT. 3--SENT AUGUST 31).

JHAEZ902AKD

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Carol Yields Supreme Rule to Antonescu: Nazis Batter Britain All Day and Night: Hitler Threatens to 'Erase' English Cities

Rumania's King Bows to General, Superseding Himself and Parliament

Acquiesces to Exile Of Mme. Lupescu

New Premier Expected to Set Up Cabinet of Army Men and Iron Guardists

By The Associated Press

BUCHAREST, Sept. 5 (Thursday).—King Carol II of Rumania bowed today before Gen. Ion Antonescu, the man he chose to restore order in Rumania, and relinquished the bulk of his powers by giving the general supreme authority to rule his shrunken kingdom.

After an all-night conference, during which Gen. Antonescu refused to become Premier under any other conditions, a royal decree was issued at dawn. It dissolved Parliament, suspended the Constitution and gave the general the supreme power.

The King reserved for himself only the rights to confer decorations, commute sentences of criminals and negotiate conventions with foreign governments. He also will be commander in chief of the army. His ministerial appointments must have the Premier's signature.

Antonescu immediately took the oath as Premier. The new Cabinet was expected to include Iuliu Maniu, the Peasant leader, who bitterly opposed the King's decision to yield to the Vienna settlement which gave Hungary about half of Transylvania. It was expected to include also a number of generals and Iron Guardists.

Exile for Mme. Lupescu

[Diplomatic dispatches from Bucharest to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, said the basic demand laid down by Gen. Antonescu was that Magda Lupescu, titian-haired friend of King Carol, be banished from Rumania.

[The General's demand that she leave the country was understood to have been decided upon after his long conferences yesterday afternoon with army leaders and Magyars. The latter, as well as the army chiefs, have fought her openly throughout the years as wielding to great influence behind the throne.

[Mme. Lupescu, who began her association with King Carol fifteen years ago, and for whom the King once renounced his rights to the throne, was reported last August to have been imprisoned in her Bucharest home by Carol's order. In May, 1940, she was reported to be on her way to this country. The last report of her activity in the social life of Rumania was in July, 1939. The previous year it was reported her name had been found on a "death list" compiled by the Iron Guard.]

Carol and Gen. Antonescu had talked for hours in the Royal Palace as the monarch attempted to persuade the General to reconsider his decision not to accept the Premiership unless his conditions were granted. Then, at dawn, came the startling decrees, indicating the General had won.

King Carol called the general to the palace after, it was reported, Antonescu turned down the post because the King would not meet with certain "drastic conditions."

Guardists Hold Phone Exchange

Meanwhile, troops with gas bombs were sent to Brasov early today with orders to recapture the American-owned telephone exchange

from Iron Guardists (Rumanian pro-Fascists and nationalists), who had held it for more than twenty-four hours.

It was reported that the Iron Guard attacks Monday night, during which a futile attempt was made to assassinate the King, were more serious than had been supposed at first, with many serious injuries resulting.

Gen. Antonescu, it was understood, had demanded that all relations cease immediately between the palace and a group of close friends and advisers who are believed to have influenced Rumanian policy for years. Under this condition, it was said, the first who had to go was Ernest Urbaneanu, the Minister of the Palace, who resigned late last night.

Nevertheless, even after this concession, Gen. Antonescu was reported to have made further demands and, it was said, when these were not accepted he handed back his commission to form a new government.

After this the capital fell into confusion: troops, Iron Guardists, peasants under the leadership of Iuliu Maniu and Old Liberals all held meetings in the early morning hours, tensely awaiting the next move.

Carol, upon whose person and throne an unsuccessful attack was made Tuesday night, had summoned

Antonescu to form a new government after the King had accepted the resignation of the strongly pro-Nazi Premier Ion Gigurtu. Antonescu's first significant act was to summon urgently all Rumanian generals here for a secret conference. They came by airplane.

Bucharest was filled with troops today. Explosions in the outskirts were attributed to an attempt to blow up oil storage tanks. Troops

were sent into the oil fields.

Dispatches from Szolnok, Hungary, said, despite formal denials by the Budapest Foreign Office, that a small band of German soldiers had taken up quarters in the Szolnok railway station. It appeared these formed the first unit of a large force which is to be sent to Rumania to guard the Rumanian-Russian frontier.

Gen. Antonescu was released only a few hours before his call from a monastery, where he had been taken because of his opposition to Rumania's surrender of northern Bukovina to Russia some two months ago.

He returned to the capital amid a crisis caused by a new surrender—the government's acceptance of the order of Germany and Italy to give up northern Transylvania to Hungary.

It appeared Gen. Antonescu had been selected for the top post in the country because of his established reputation as an Iron disciplinarian, his high place in the army, whose favor is vital to the crown, and his record as a nationalist, who once before had stood out against the shrinking of Rumania's frontiers.

King Carol, it appeared, put aside personal enmity for Antonescu because of fear that continued outbreaks might lead Hungary to attempt to take not merely the northern half of Transylvania, but all of it, and that Russia might move again. During the day Rumania heard with concern that Moscow had called up new troops, and it was understood here that they were coming to Rumania's frontier. Practice blackouts in Kiev, in the Soviet Ukraine, also were reported.

It also appeared the King feared that Germany, whose troops are preparing to occupy Rumania's frontier with Russia, might take over the whole country unless growing agitation against the Transylvanian settlement dictated by the axis powers was halted.

The general, while not a member of the Iron Guard, has points of contact with that powerful organization, and some of its members privately saluted his return. Tonight

Rumania's police stations were being filled with arrested Iron Guardists, whose members accepted responsibility for the attempted coup Tuesday night.

In spite of all this, the inclusion of the Iron Guard leader, Horia Sima, in the Cabinet was discussed as a possibility.

Carol vs. Antonescu

King Carol II has been on the Rumanian throne a little more than ten years. On Dec. 31, 1935 when he was still Crown Prince, he renounced his right of succession to the throne, and when his father, King Ferdinand, died in 1927, Carol's son, Prince Michael, became King under a regency. Carol returned on June 6, 1930, however, took the oath of fealty to the constitution, and was proclaimed King in place of his son.

Gen. Ion Antonescu, who has been reported previously to be an Iron Guard sympathizer, was Chief of the General Staff in 1937, and was the Minister of War in the Goga and other Cabinets. He was commander of the 3d Army Corps until his suspension in 1938 because "he exceeded his prerogatives and adopted an attitude contrary to the state's interests." This referred to his blunt condemnation of Carol's suppression of the Iron Guard.

Antonescu was invited last June to become Minister of War under Ion Gigurtu, but he refused because the government was not 100 per cent Iron Guardist. Before his rise in the government, he served as military attache in London and Rome. Last July he was detained, but later released after a promise to stay out of politics.

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Thursday, Sept. 5—A stern demand that Magda Lupescu, titian-haired friend of King Carol of Rumania, leave that troubled country was the basic condition Gen. Ion Antonescu laid before the Rumanian monarch when he was called upon to form an iron-fisted Government, it was reported today in diplomatic dispatches from Bucharest.

Carol was reported in these dispatches to have insisted he would abdicate and leave with Mme. Lupescu if she was forced to go.

General Antonescu was described as remaining adamant that she be banished despite King Carol's threat to abandon the throne. The army chief himself was forced out as chief of the Rumanian general staff in 1935 because of Mme. Lupescu's influence, it was said.

Antonescu Is Given Supreme Authority By Rumanian King

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Thursday, Sept. 5. The British Broadcasting Company reported in a broadcast heard here by CBS early today that thirty-five persons had been killed and seventy wounded in riots in Constanta, Rumania Black Sea port. Hundreds of arrests were said to have been made.

strongly pro-Nazi Premier, Ion Gigurtu, and his Cabinet, the King called on Gen. Antonescu to form a new Cabinet, which is expected to constitute a military dictatorship.

The resignation of Gigurtu, in office since June 1, and the appointment of Gen. Antonescu, came only a few hours after the General's release from a monastery at Banat, where he had been locked up "for the safety of the regime" as popular feeling mounted against the surrender of northern Transylvania to Hungary.

Iron Guardists Seized.

It came, too, within a few hours after the Government, with Carol's own safety menaced by an alleged Iron Guard plot to place Crown Prince Michael on the throne, began rounding up Iron Guardists. Several shots were fired last night at the palace, where the King was

Carol Battles Rising Anarchy

All Generals Called to Capital of Quaking Regime by New Military Chief.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—With King Carol virtually barricaded in his palace after an assassination attempt, Gen. Ion Antonescu, his Premier-designate, urgently convoked all Rumanian generals from Transylvania and other parts of the country tonight for a mysterious conference.

King Carol had turned to Gen. Antonescu to save his realm from anarchy and possible depredation at the hands of her neighbors.

Accepting the resignation of the

known to be in residence.

During the early morning the heaviest military guard the capital had ever seen patrolled the principal streets of the city.

Even sailors with fixed bayonets were deployed around strategic

points. All automobiles were stopped a quarter of a mile from the Palace Square and all pedestrians approaching the square were halted and questioned.

[A British broadcast said that Bucharest had an air raid alarm

early today. The broadcast was heard in New York by the listening post of the National Broadcasting Company.]

In Bucharest and Constanta, where demonstrators last night made attempts to seize power, the situation, according to a Government spokesman, was under control.

However, at Brasov heavily armed Iron Guardists who captured the telephone offices were still in possession of the switchboards.

Capital Hears Explosions

Disturbances in Bucharest continued late into last night. Soldiers fought with an armed band which had seized the radio station on the outskirts. The men finally fled into the woods, only to surrender later.

Residents of the capital were awakened today by explosions on the outskirts. Unconfirmed reports spread that an attempt had been made to blow up some petroleum storage depots. Large re-enforcements of troops had been sent to the oil fields.

Gen. Antonescu is one of Rumania's most famous generals, known for his strategy in the world war. At that time he took charge of disarming the disorganized Russian Army when it collapsed.

Although he is not a member of the Iron Guard, that organization has frequently looked to him for guidance.

Released Only Yesterday

Gen. Antonescu, who was held for several weeks in a monastery, with others, on charges of organizing opposition to the Government after the Soviet occupation of Bessarabia in July, was released yesterday to become commander-in-chief of the Rumanian-Transylvanian forces. He was expected to pick a military cabinet.

He is 48 years old and had been strongly pro-Nazi throughout his official career. King Carol made him Prime Minister to bend Rumanian policy toward the Rome-Berlin axis and away from the pro-Ally course which his predecessor, Grigore Gafencu, had followed for two years.

Gigurtu was temporarily in disfavor last September when the Iron Guard was purged after the assassination of Premier Armand Calinescu, but regained Carol's favor when Russia, Hungary and Bulgaria began their territorial demands on Rumania, and sought German aid.

The long arm of the monarch's once powerful police force was partially paralyzed, today by nationwide railway strikes and communication breakdowns as his embittered subjects continued to demonstrate against the surrender of northern Transylvania to Hungary at the dictation of Italy and Germany.

A great question appeared to be whether the army, whose leaders returned Carol to the throne ten

years ago, would remain faithful to him in the face of growing public opposition to the Transylvania partition accepted by his Government.

Fear Hungarian Grab

Behind the situation was the ever-present fear that should the King fail to re-establish order, Hungary may seize the opportunity to seize all of Transylvania. Hundreds of thousands of Hungarian troops are already massed along the frontier ready to march into the ceded northern portion tomorrow.

Anxious eyes were cast also toward the new northern frontier facing Soviet Russia, where a border clash ten days ago was reported to have brought Red Army forces onto Rumanian soil.

Bucharest seethed with excitement over the alleged Iron Guard coup last night, in which shots were fired at windows of the palace in an unsuccessful attempt on Carol's life. Hundreds of members of the extremist organization were officially reported under arrest.

Four Generals Arrested

Four top-ranking Rumanian generals were among those reported arrested and charged with plotting the abortive coup. Besides the shots fired at the palace windows, attempts were made to seize the Bucharest radio station and the American-owned telephone company's central office.

Simultaneous coups were attempted at Brasov and Constanza but were quickly crushed.

Three men who broke through a guard of soldiers participated in the shooting at the palace, and many shots were fired in the grounds before the soldiers overpowered the three and hustled them away in a car. One Iron Guardist and one palace guard were reported wounded in the fray.

Many local lines were put out of order by a group of uniformed men who entered the telephone exchange posing as guards and attacked the switchboards with hatchets. The Bucharest radio station also went off the air after a similar attack there and an official statement said that minor damage was done to the apparatus.

Three Army Corps Said to Revolt

Pamphlets bearing the name of Horia Sima, the Iron Guard leader, were scattered through Bucharest demanding the abdication of King Carol and the elevation of his eighteen-year-old son, the Crown Prince Michael, to the throne. Prince Michael ruled as King from May 10, 1929, to June 7, 1930, while his father, the present King, was in exile in Paris.

The manifesto accused those responsible for the Transylvania surrender of treachery and said that their action had "filled the army with shame." Observers interpreted the latter statement as a plea for army support of an Iron Guard attempt to seize power.

Unconfirmed reports said that three army corps in Transylvania,

refusing to withdraw from the ceded territory, were in open revolt.

Hungarian Mayor Slain

Sima, who resigned recently from King Carol's Cabinet, was understood to be in hiding somewhere outside of Bucharest.

A steady stream of officials pouring out of Transylvania brought reports of fresh disorders there.

At Timisoara, in South Transylvania, Italian and German consulates were wrecked, and mobs ransacked Hungarian and German stores.

At St. George, in the ceded area, the Hungarian Mayor was killed by an angry crowd when he displayed a Hungarian flag from the City Hall.

Deny Carol Was Wounded

VICHY, France, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Rumanian embassy today issued an official statement denying that King Carol had been wounded in an attempted assassination.

NAZI TROOPS SAID TO BE IN HUNGARY

Soldiers Take Up Quarters at Rail Junction.

SZOLNOK, Hungary, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Uniformed German troops took up quarters in the Szolnok railway station, sixty miles southeast of Budapest, at a junction of the main railway line between Germany and Rumania.

In Budapest, the Foreign Office spokesman flatly denied there were any German troops on Hungarian soil. He said he would investigate to determine what "Hungarian troops could have been mistaken for Germans."

The Germans were reported to be the advance guard of a full size expeditionary force which will be sent into Rumania in fulfillment of the German-Italian promise of military protection for Rumania's new shrunken borders against any power.

Bucharest dispatches have said German armored divisions would hold the new Rumanian-Russian frontier.

The Germans here, twenty soldiers just arrived from the Reich made themselves comfortable in this station in the heart of Hungary. Wearing field gray uniforms with the black initials of SS (Schutzstaffel, Hitler Black Shirt elite guard) and the winged wheel insignia of the transport service, the German newcomers fraternized with a throng of Hungarian officers and privates in a railway yard.

No one apparently questioned the presence of German Army detachments so far from the frontier of the Reich.

Two automobile loads of German officers previously passed through Szolnok in the direction of north Transylvania.

80,000 Hungarians Under Horthy March Into Transylvania

[By the Associated Press]

Kismaria, on the Transylvania Frontier, Thursday, Sept. 5—Eighty thousand Hungarian soldiers marched today at the command of the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, toward the "eastern crest of the Carpathians" to occupy the Transylvania territory yielded to Hungary by Rumania in the recent Axis-ordered Vienna settlement.

The army started moving at dawn. It was scheduled to cross the frontier into Transylvania at 7 A. M. along a 150-mile line.

This was the first stage of an advance which will give Hungary north Transylvania and 2,500,000 additional citizens when the occupation of the

ceded territory is completed, by September 14.

In an order of the day Admiral Horthy told the army:

"Another part of the injustice of Trianon has been rectified.

"Let us start to take over once again new parts of our thousand-year-old heritage.

For 22 Years "In Chains"

"We bring liberation to our Hungarian brothers living for twenty-two years in chains in Transylvania and

affection to those faithful to us within our borders.

"Keep this before your eyes as you start in the name of God and country. Forward to the crest of the eastern Carpathians."

Rumanians Evacuating \$50,000,000 Carol Line

Oradea, Transylvania, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Scattered rifle shots, fired in the air "for fun," signaled the Rumanian army's evacuation today of the \$50,000,000 line of concrete fortresses on the Hungarian frontier.

The costly Carol Line, hurriedly built to save Transylvania from invasion, lay deserted, as lonely as a ruin in the long stretch of no-man's land which in forty-eight hours will pass to Hungarian rule.

Couldn't Resist One Shot

The retreating steel-helmeted troops, moving out because Transylvania was ceded to Hungary at the recent Axis-dominated Vienna conference, could not resist the temptation of emptying a few cartridges. One conscript, grinning, explained: "I want to fire at

least one shot before I leave the army." Along the ceder border the Hungarian civil defense corps was already in full control of towns and villages.

Shop owners are hastily printing signs in Hungarian. Only Hungarian newspapers are being sold. The household goods of Rumanians are banked high in railroad yards, but trains seldom run. Box cars are jammed with people.

Rumanian Bitterness Wanes

The national bitterness which led Rumanian crowds to attack the German consulate has become more restrained. Too busy now with the evacuation of Rumanians to the old kingdom, civilians have no time to demonstrate against "the Vienna sentence."

From the northern mountains come recurrent reports of minor clashes of Hungarian and Rumanian peasants. Cigarettes are no longer available here. Sugar and flour have disappeared from stores. Public buildings have been stripped of furniture.

The average Hungarian minority member seemed far from satisfied with the German-Italian solution of the Transylvania problem.

Making Slow Progress On Palestine Journey

500 Jews Travel Only Few Hundred Miles in Four Months.

Now At Sofia

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—After spending four months negotiating a journey of a few hundred miles, 500 Jews en route to Palestine arrived today at the Bulgarian Danube port of Ruse aboard a Bulgarian steamer.

They left Bratislava, Slovakia, in April but were detained at Sulina by Rumanian port authorities under passport restrictions. The Rumanians recently refused to provide fuel and food and the ship was turned to the Bulgarian side of the Danube.

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, SEPT. 4-(AP)—PREMIER PAL TELEKY TOLD A CHEERING PARLIAMENT TONIGHT THAT HUNGARY'S RECOVERY OF NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA FROM RUMANIA MARKED THE TURNING POINT IN THIS COUNTRY'S HISTORY, LIFTING HER FROM THE CLASS OF SMALL NATIONS TO THOSE OF MEDIUM POWERS.

SPEAKING ON THE EVE OF HUNGARIAN OCCUPATION OF THE FIRST STRIP OF THE CEDED TERRITORY, THE PREMIER EXPRESSED HOPE FOR BETTER RELATIONS WITH RUMANIA AS A RESULT OF THE AWARD, WHICH WAS FORCED BY GERMANY AND ITALY.

HUNGARIAN TROOPS ARE TO MARCH INTO NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA AT 7 O'CLOCK TOMORROW MORNING, BEGINNING AT THE TOWN OF SATU-MARE AND PROCEEDING BY EASY MARCHES UNTIL THE SCHEDULED COMPLETION OF THE OCCUPATION ON SEPT. 13. TONIGHT, THE TROOPS WERE ASSEMBLED AT THE FRONTIER, AWAITING THE FORWARD ORDER.

WAVES OF NAZI BOMBERS MEET HEAVIEST BARRAGE FROM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS

More Planes Over City Than Ever Before In Raid After Dark—Few Believed To Have Penetrated Outer Defenses

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Thursday, Sept. 5—British night bombers dropped two explosive bombs in Berlin, killing a policeman in Tiergarten Park and hitting an army warehouse in a northwestern suburb without "creating extensive damage," it was announced officially early today.

Another person was killed in a small town southeast of Berlin when a bomb struck a workers' settlement, the Germans said.

The British dropped incendiary and explosive bombs on various parts of the Reich, it was reported. The majority of the bombs landed on open fields, it was said.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 4—An air raid was loosed upon London by waves of German planes tonight just a few hours after Adolf Hitler had proclaimed his threat—"I'm coming!" It was met by the heaviest barrage of anti-aircraft fire that ever thundered over the city.

Even after the all clear had sounded at 10.30 P. M. there were new bursts of anti-aircraft fire.

This time, the barrage blasted at the raiders on three fronts simultaneously, and distant flashes appeared to be those of falling bombs.

Barrage Balloon Downed In Flames

A barrage balloon tumbled to earth in flames. At least two Nazi planes were believed to have been shot down southeast of London.

It was a big-scale assault—on the twenty-third anniversary of the first German attack on London ever made by planes—but it appeared that only a few Nazi bombers were able to break through the outer defenses.

Of these several were held in the searchlight beams long enough to be rocked by shell bursts.

Coast Guns And R. A. F. Bomb France

Meanwhile, British coastal guns, including the Dover batteries, and the Royal Air Force combined in attacking the French coast. Apparently they were seeking to blast German gun emplacements from which the Nazis have shelled Dover.

There was some indication that part of the Nazis' mission was reconnaissance for larger attacks to come, as parachute flares fell over wide area. There was no immediate evidence of bomb damage in London proper.

It appeared that there were more planes aloft than ever had been sent against London in a night raid.

Half a hundred searchlights threw up their beams, indicating that the attack was moving in from several directions simultaneously. Distant explosions could be heard.

One Shell Every Two Seconds

The anti-aircraft guns were throwing shells at the rate of one every two seconds.

The Nazis came in from high—apparently above 25,000 feet—and now and again sharp bursts of machine-

gun fire from British planes could be heard from aloft.

More than half an hour after the assault was begun, anti-aircraft fire still was gathering fury, first in one direction and then in another, and it seemed clear that the Nazis were coming over in waves.

The official British score card for daylight aerial engagements, which themselves were very heavy, meanwhile, was raised to fifty-four German planes shot down; eleven British planes lost.

A. A. Fire In Two Sections

Almost the moment the sirens for

the night attack had sounded, anti-aircraft fire went up simultaneously from two sections of London and the searchlights took up their long and restless pursuit across the sky.

Above the guns thundered; below the city was dark and quiet, save for the blasts from the air wardens' whistles directing the people to their shelters. On the streets, the busses rumbled on.

The barrage, silent for a moment, spoke again, filling the air with bursts at staggered heights as though the Germans were operating at different levels. The searchlights, too, changed their directions and a moment later parachute flares drifted to the ground.

Making Trial Trips

It seemed for a time that the raiders were making trial trips over their targets before dropping bombs.

At 10.30 o'clock there was a sudden lull. The sky, which only a little while before had seemed alive with Germans, was empty and quiet.

The biggest daylight Nazi formation of 200 planes crossed the Kent coast about noon, beating against terrific British anti-aircraft barrages and British fighting planes. Several formations were admitted to have broken through to drop explosive on inland

industrial sites. "Some damage and a number of fatal casualties" were caused, in the official phrase.

Homes Smashed

Other raiders bombed a Medway river town and southeastern areas, smashing homes and burying some in the wreckage.

Earlier waves struck at British airports in Kent and Essex, following up the pre-dawn attacks throughout England and Scotland to Wales, but those were broken up and chased back to France.

Still another wedge attempted to ascend the Thames Valley toward London, but anti-aircraft shells scattered that sortie, too.

Two Daylight Alarms

London had two daylight alarms, the second during luncheon hours when restaurants were jammed. Many grabbed sandwiches and ducked for shelter.

A bitter duel was fought three miles high over a southwestern city. British fighters dove on the Nazi invaders, shattered their formation and chased them back across the Channel.

In overnight Tuesday-to-Wednesday Nazi raids, direct hits destroyed homes in many sections of England, killing whole families, burying others in rubble heaps that had been homes, damaging schools and churches.

13 Cities Are Raided

At least thirteen cities were raided, but the Air Ministry said the raids "failed completely to weaken in any way or in any place our fighter opposition."

Rescuers found a 2-month-old baby uninjured in the wreckage of one home. In one Welsh district seven were killed when the raiders jettisoned their bomb loads under terrific anti-aircraft fire.

An independent Associated Press survey of the Birmingham area—industrial heart of England—disclosed only slight damage. Only two small plants were so severely damaged that production ceased. Hundreds in a workers' residential district were made homeless by bomb hits, however, and some residents still sleep in their automobiles outside the city at night.

Anti-aircraft Guns Send Up Heaviest Barrage of War.

PLANES FROM ALL DIRECTIONS

Several Dead After Bombs Fall on Inland Town and Factory.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—London's anti-aircraft artillery opened up tonight with the heaviest barrage yet lifted above this city, beating at a strong German air raid loosed upon London just a few hours after Adolf Hitler had thundered his threat: "I'm coming!"

It appeared that there were more planes aloft than ever had been sent against London in a night raid.

Half a hundred searchlights threw up their beams, indicating that the attack was moving in from several directions simultaneously.

Distant explosions could be heard. The anti-aircraft guns were

throwing shells at the rate of one every two seconds.

The alarm—third of the day—came shortly after 9 P. M. (3 P. M., Eastern standard time).

Attackers Are High.

The Nazis came in from high, apparently above 25,000 feet—and now and again sharp bursts of machine-gun fire from British planes could be heard from aloft.

Flares from the German planes lit up wide areas.

Attempted attacks on Kent and Essex airports by two German forces today, one of them consisting of forty bombers and escort fighters, were turned back in the morning without reported damage or casualties, the Air Ministry said.

A twenty-nine-minute air raid warning in the London area during these fights was succeeded in the afternoon by a twenty-four-minute alarm at the peak of the luncheon hour when many restaurants were crowded.

Third Force Also Repelled.

A third force was turned back in an attempted attack toward London.

Five German planes were brought down in this brief battle over a southeast town. Two fell into the sea and three further inland. No bombs were dropped.

In one of the earlier fights another German fighter plane was seen falling from the sky, and its parachuting pilot was captured.

Twenty planes, flying in formation at 20,000 feet, ran into a barrage from anti-aircraft guns and then into the machine-gun fire of fighter planes, British spokesmen said.

"The Germans turned and fled," an eyewitness declared. "One fighter got in a burst of machine-gun fire and I saw the German falling."

Other spectators saw one of the German crew bail out, his parachute bright in a brilliant sunshine.

Attack on Nazi Fields.

The British counterattack, which the Air Ministry said lasted from 9 o'clock last night until 1 A. M. today, was aimed at Germany's busy bases at Pas de Calais (across the strait from Dover), Le Touquet, St. Omer and others.

"High explosives were dropped on the landing ground, later aircraft maintained the attack and a pilot of one saw six separate fires on the airdrome," the Air Ministry said of the attack at Le Touquet, "another squadron bombed the St. Omer airdrome and scored hits on

the landing ground, which were followed by explosions."

The airdromes at Marck, near Calais; Guines, southeast of Calais, and Abbeville, further west along the coast, also were bombed, the Air Ministry said.

Screaming air raid sirens in the London area sent the populace to defense shelters during the first attack today.

A furious battle was fought in the haze at a height of almost three miles.

The raiders scattered as they fled toward the French coast, chased by the British fighters who had swooped down out of the blue.

The raiders tried to enter the Thames estuary, but were forced to turn by thickly spaced shell bursts and buzzing little British fighters.

Another German raid was reported in the vicinity of a southwest town in the afternoon.

Night Attacks Continued.

Most of the attacks during the night, the Government said, were directed against towns in the northwest of England and in the Bristol Channel area, although a few bombs were also dropped in rural areas in the northeast of England and in Scotland. The night raids were described as "not extensive."

More than fifty incendiary bombs were dropped in the residential district of one southeast of England coast town before dawn, starting fires in a number of houses, but no casualties were reported. The raiders fled seaward when British fighters appeared.

A lone raider flying at a great height dropped ten bombs on a southeast inland town. One bomb struck an air-raid shelter, injuring a woman. Her two children were pinned to the wreckage, but were unhurt.

Convent Afire in Northwest.

Many incendiary and high explosive bombs also were dropped on a northwest of England town, causing some fatalities. Direct hits destroyed homes in a thickly populated suburban area, while incendiary bombs hit a church and a school and set a nearby convent on fire.

Rescue workers were amazed to find a two-month-old baby uninjured in a mass of debris in one home hit squarely by a bomb.

Six persons in another northwest town were buried in the wreckage of their home when it was demolished by an explosive bomb, but they escaped uninjured.

Mrs. Mary Jones, one of the six, said:

"I was buried under the debris, and stuff kept bumping down on me. I saw the rest of my family were

pinned down and started calling out to them one by one. What a wonderful relief it was as they each answered the roll call. We got out as best we could."

A crude oil incendiary bomb fell in an industrial district in the same town, slightly damaging a bakery warehouse and splattering the walls with oil.

Random Bombing in Wales.

German raiders flew over Wales in small formations without making any concentrated attack, dropping bombs apparently at random on many districts along the coast. Anti-aircraft fire drove the raiders off one town.

Seven persons were killed in one Welsh district where bombs fell on a group of houses. Observers said the raiders appeared to have jettisoned their bombs when subjected to violent anti-aircraft fire.

Many casualties were reported when bombs were dropped in a suburban shipping center in Wales, damaging several shops, a church and a motion picture theater. One family was wiped out.

Air raid precautions wardens found a spaniel howling among the ruins of a picturesque Old World cottage at the edge of a southwest town. They dug from the debris the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Gwyri Jones, and their three-year-old daughter, Valerie.

Melville Brown, 10 years old, was blown into the roadway unharmed by the explosion of a bomb which scored a direct hit on the cottage.

Melville Brown, 10 years old, was blown into the roadway unharmed by the explosion of a bomb which scored a direct hit on the cottage.

One northeast of England town had two air-raid alarms during the night. But a heavy anti-aircraft barrage apparently kept the attackers from dropping bombs.

A number of incendiary bombs dropped along the southeast coast of Scotland fell in open country and caused no serious damage.

Czech Squadron in Action.

At least thirteen cities reported German planes overhead during yesterday's widely scattered raids, which the Air Ministry said had "failed completely to weaken in any way or in any place our fighter opposition."

A communique said that yesterday's aerial activity resulted in the destruction of twenty-five German planes and the loss of fifteen British aircraft. Eight British pilots, however, were said to be safe.

The communique also disclosed that a newly formed Czech squadron had participated in yesterday's fighting and was credited with destroying seven German planes during the first attack on London.

Say British Dodge Failed.

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—German raiders dropped bombs of the heaviest caliber on Southern England in attacks continuing throughout the night, authorized spokesmen announced here today, and added that the British tried to mislead the attackers, by lighting huge fires in open places, but that the German pilots were guided by their targets by the greater fires started in yesterday's raids.

This morning's raids on England were concentrated on airports north of the Thames Estuary, informed spokesmen reported, asserting that British fighter planes trying to stem the attacks were beaten back, and that the bombers continued unhampered toward their targets.

The heaviest German bombing raids against Britain last night were centered on Bristol and Rochester motor factories, these spokesmen said.

The German High Command said this afternoon that Nazi air raiders "effectively bombed" hangars and assembly plants in attacks on airports in the south of England yesterday and set fires in Liverpool and other British ports during the night.

British airplane losses yesterday were revised upward to sixty-two, and German plane losses were set at ten.

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Twenty-eight British planes and six German craft were downed over South England today, authorized sources said, during raids on airplane plants.

German raiders dropped bombs of the heaviest caliber on Southern England in attacks continuing throughout the night, authorized spokesmen announced here today, and added that the British tried to mislead the attackers, by lighting huge fires in open places, but that the German pilots were guided by their targets by the greater fires started in yesterday's raids.

This morning's raids on England were concentrated on airports north of the Thames Estuary, informed spokesmen reported.

Report Factories Hit.

The Columbia Broadcasting System's short wave listening station picked up the following special announcement from the German wireless this afternoon:

"In the course of this afternoon German bombers renewed their attacks in Britain. This time their targets there were aircraft factories in the south of England. According to reports so far received, the factories were damaged by several hits.

In their attacks the German bombers broke through the British air barrage at several points.

"In the air engagements which followed, twenty-eight British planes were shot down, whereas only six German planes have not yet returned."

Leave Blank

CALLS HIS PATIENCE AT END; ENGLISH DEFENSES PIERCED

Retaliation Is Fuehrer's Reason--- Planes Battle Over Reich---British Strike Berlin Plants.

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler broke a silence of weeks today to threaten that his air force would erase Britain's cities if the Royal Air Force persists in its night raids on Germany and to predict again that England will crack up.

It was his first speech since July 19, when he addressed what he called "one more appeal to reason" to the British and warned them that their empire would be destroyed if they kept on fighting.

Hitler, in high humor, jeeringly declared today that England was asking why Hitler didn't come. "My reply is," he said, "just be quiet, he's coming all right."

He said that he alone would set the hour for the war to end.

The Nazi Fuehrer spoke for fifty minutes in the Sports-palast, traditional party rallying place. The occasion was the inauguration of the winter relief campaign for Germany's needy.

The meeting was held a few hours after raiding British bombers and German planes had met west of Berlin in central Germany's largest air engagement of the war so far.

[The British Air Ministry announced today that British planes had bombed electrical power stations and an armament factory in Berlin.]

Tons of bombs will drop from the sky on England nightly hereafter in retaliation for British night raids on Germany, Hitler declared amid the enthusiastic cries of his followers.

Addressing 25,000 workers for the eighth winter relief campaign at the Sports Palace, the Fuehrer said:

"The hour will come when one of us two will crack up," he shouted, shaking his finger in England's direction, "and it won't be National Socialist Germany."

England, he predicted, will collapse. Again thunderous cheers arose.

He recalled, he said, that he had always desired to come to an amicable arrangement with Britain. But now, he said, biting the words sharply, "I prefer to fight until a clear decision is reached."

"We are tired," Hitler said, "of having England tell a nation of 85,000,000 whether it may do this or that, whether or not it may drink coffee. Personally I am not interested, for I don't drink coffee, but it makes me angry that others can't drink it when they want it. We are ready for everything no matter what Britain may be planning. Nobody can scare us."

"Their Haile Selassies, King Haakons and Queen Wilhelmines couldn't help them," he said mockingly. "Against the British generals revolution, hunger, winter and bluff, we pose our general deed and general Volksgemeinschaft (community spirit) of our people."

Hitler asserted that the British performance on the continent was one series of defeats.

"It ended with 'the tremendous success' at Dunkirk," he said. "Well, I saw it—it looked pretty disorderly to me..."

"Whatever may come, England will collapse."

The Fuehrer made fun of the English for wondering when Hitler would come, saying he always has prepared for everything thoroughly.

Ridicules British Command

Hitler was in a facetious mood throughout. He poked fun at England several times, first speaking of General Revolution as the chief British ally, then General Winter and General Hunger.

"They ought to make General Bluff their Reichs marshal," he roared amid applause.

"Against these generals of the British Army we pose the General Deed," he said.

Later referring to the winter relief work, Hitler also suggested that General Volksgemeinschaft—

general welfare—would be one of Germany's chief military leaders.

Hitler gave no indication of how soon he expected the war to end, but he said that when at the beginning Prime Minister Chamberlain of Britain spoke of a three-year conflict "I told (Reichs Field Marshal) Goering to prepare for five years."

He asserted with emphasis that he would determine the hour for ending the war, but his exact words were drowned by clapping and cheering. Much of his fifty-minute speech was concerned with contrasting German National Socialism with what he called 'British plutocracy.'

"I have offered my hand to the British people so often," the radio quoted him. "An understanding with England was the aim of my foreign policy. I now prefer to fight until a clear decision is reached."

Says World Envis Reich

"We drew the envy of the world by our social measures," Hitler said, turning to the matter of winter relief.

"The future belongs to us. Together with Italy we are creating a new order."

The German radio version of the Hitler speech quoted the Fuehrer as declaring:

"The world wants to be free. Once and for all, it must make it impossible that one nation may blockade an entire continent at will; that a pirate State, whenever it feels like it, can deliver 450,000,000 people to poverty and misery."

"We are fed up letting England tell us for all the future what we may do and what we may not do, whether or not we may drink coffee."

It is unbearable, the Fuehrer said, that a people of 85,000,000 may be punished by another nation just because plutocrats in London want it so.

Preceding the Fuehrer, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels gave details of the first war year of winter relief work, saying that 681,000,000 marks (nominally \$272,400,000) had been raised for winter relief proper and that 211,500,000 marks was donated to the Red Cross, besides 249,000,000 marks in dues for membership in relief organizations.

Thus a total of more than 1,000,000,000 marks (\$400,000,000) was raised.

British Night Raids On Berlin Stir Hitler To Talk Of Revenge

By LOUIS F. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 4—Adolf Hitler, with a triumphant year of war behind him and an unpredictable winter ahead, spoke out to his British foes tonight with fury and jeers—and a threat that the bombers of Germany will "erase" English cities to avenge the night raids of the R. A. F.

Before 25,000 uproarious winter relief workers, he pointed a finger at the "impatient" English and said:

"If they ask, 'Why doesn't he come?' my reply is: 'Just be quiet. He's coming all right. One mustn't be so inquisitive.'"

The grim facetiousness of his manner as he uttered these words in the great Sportspalast, customary party rallying place in Berlin, was characteristic of Hitler's speech. But there were times in his fifty-minute address when he turned loose all his anger in denunciation of the British and their leaders.

This happened when he spoke of the Royal Air Force raids on Berlin.

"Today I would like to express thanks above all to the homeland for the past year," he said. "It is wonderful to see our people in war, in its full discipline. We are experiencing that just now when Mr. Churchill is demonstrating his discovery of air attacks at night."

"He isn't doing it because these air attacks are especially effective, but because his air force cannot fly over German territory in the daytime, while German flyers are over English soil day after day."

"The English come in the night and drop their bombs here and there on civilian residential sectors, on farm-houses and villages. For three months I have not ordered that to be answered in the belief they would stop this nuisance."

Will Answer "Night Pirates"

"Mr. Churchill saw therein a sign of our weakness. You will understand that now night after night we will give answer. We will give these night pirates a dose of their own medicine. Our answer will be given in increasing measure."

"If the British air force drops 3,000 or 4,000 kilograms of bombs, we will

now drop in one night 180,000, 200,000, 400,000 and more kilograms. (A kilogram is 2.2 pounds.)

"If they declare they will attack our cities," he declared, "we will wipe out their cities."

The shouts of his audience, gathered to hear the Nazi leader speak at the opening of the eighth winter-relief campaign, smothered his voice.

Clashes Over Central Germany

British bombers had kept Berlin in a state of alarm for two and a half hours during the early morning hours, and squadrons of British planes headed for the German capital had clashes with German fighters in central Germany last night. The German high command said only a "few" of the planes reached Berlin.

There was no indication when Hitler expected the war to end, but he

observed that when the war started and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain spoke of a three-year conflict, he "told Goering to prepare for five years."

"The hour will come when one of us two will crack up," he shouted, shaking his finger in England's direction, "and it won't be National Socialist Germany. Once already in my life I have conducted this sort of fight to its ultimate consequence, and we smashed that opponent."

Again thunderous cheers arose.

When he jested about "bluff Cooper, senile old Chamberlain and loquacious babbling Churchill," the audience laughed uproariously.

Now Prefers To Fight To Finish

He recalled, he said, that he had always desired to come to an amicable arrangement with Britain. But now, he said, biting the words sharply, "I prefer to fight until a clear decision is reached."

"We are tired," Hitler said, "of having England tell a nation of 85,000,000 whether it may do this or that, whether or not it may drink coffee. Personally I am not interested, for I don't drink coffee, but it makes me angry that others can't drink it when they want it. We are ready for everything, no

matter what Britain may be planning. Nobody can scare us."

The Fuehrer wore a field-gray Nazi party uniform and stood on a high rostrum against a background of a large golden eagle with a swastika in its claws. It was his first public speech since July 19—nearly seven weeks ago.

Few Party Uniforms Visible

There were few party uniforms to be seen although many members of his Cabinet, party leaders and military officers were present. Most of the relief workers were in ordinary civilian clothing because they had been summoned to the meeting at noon only a bare five and a half hours before.

The first that foreign correspondents heard of the speech was when they were invited to enter a bus in front of the Propaganda Ministry to take them "somewhere where the Fuehrer will speak."

Hitler gave a discursive analysis of how from his viewpoint British hopes were dashed to the ground from the beginning of the war. Then he recalled that Britain had said the Norwegian campaign of the Nazis was "a grave German mistake," and ended up with

the campaign in the west, culminating in France's collapse.

"Their Haile Selassies, King Haakons and Queen Wilhelmines couldn't help them," he said mockingly. "Against the British Generals Revolution, Hunger, Winter and Bluff we pose our General Deed and General Volksgemeinschaft (community spirit) of our people."

Hitler asserted that the British performance on the Continent was "one series of defeats."

"It ended with 'the tremendous success' at Dunkerque," he said. "Well, I saw it—it looked pretty disorderly to me..."

To win the war, Hitler continued, "soldiers at the front must know the people at home stand solidly behind them," and added that the winter relief work was the civilians' expression of solidarity with the men at the front.

Praises Germans For Loyalty

He praised the German people for their loyalty.

The fight over central Germany was described by informed sources as the

30.24-4721

30.24-4721

first big engagement of the war over Germany.

Four or five British bombers were reported shot down by anti-aircraft fire and German fighters at Berlin, and authorized sources said "lively activity of German and English planes was observable in the Magdeburg region," about seventy miles west of Berlin.

German Barrage Balloons?

A British raider was reported

brought down by the cable of a barrage balloon. The use of such balloons—the report was not verified—and the use of German fighting planes would be departures in German air defense.

The high command reported today that a single submarine had sunk six armed British merchantmen totaling 51,507 tons and including the 15,007-ton Dunvegan Castle, previously reported by both the Germans and the British.

HITLER SEPARATE

BERLIN, SEPT. 4-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER MADE THESE SPECIFIC REFERENCES TO BRITAIN TODAY IN HIS SPORTSPALAST SPEECH:

ENGLAND OWES IT TO ITS GEOGRAPHY AND THE EXTRAORDINARY SPEED WITH WHICH IT WITHDREW FROM BATTLE THAT IT HAS NOT YET MET THE SAME FATE (AS FRANCE).

FOR IT IS NOT TRUE, AS A NUMBER OF BRITISH POLITICIANS STATE, THAT THE BRITISH ARMY IS A WILD HORSE TUGGING AT THE REINS IN EAGERNESS TO GET AT ITS GERMAN ENEMY. THEY WERE SO CLOSE TO US THEY EASILY COULD HAVE SATISFIED SUCH EAGERNESS (IN FLANDERS). THEY WITHDREW OF THEIR OWN ACCORD AND PRETENDED WITH WITHDRAWAL WAS A GREAT VICTORY.

THE GREAT TERRITORY WHICH THE GERMAN ARMY CONTROLS HAS BEEN EXTENDED BY THE ITALIAN ALLIES WHICH HAVE TAKEN THE INITIATIVE IN EAST AFRICA, STRENGTHENING THEIR POSITIONS AND THROWING ENGLAND BACK.

NATURALLY, THESE OPERATIONS ALSO ARE REGARDED BY THE ENGLISH AS A SUCCESS. BUT THEY ARE SUCH A SUCCESS AS A NORMAL, SENSIBLE MAN CAN'T UNDERSTAND. WE SEE REPEATEDLY THAT ENGLISH PROPAGANDA PROCEEDS FROM THE HIGH POINT TO THE LOW BUT NEVERTHELESS IN A FEW DAYS IT IS AGAIN AT THE HIGHER POINT.

FOR EXAMPLE, I READ, "NOW THE DICE OF THE WAR ARE CAST. IF THE GERMANS DON'T SUCCEED IN REACHING PARIS-- AND THEY WON'T SUCCEED--

THEY HAVE LOST THE WAR. SHOULD THEY NEVERTHELESS REACH PARIS, THEN ENGLAND WILL WIN THE WAR."

THUS ENGLAND WON NUMEROUS SOCALLED "VICTORIES." THE MOST GLORIOUS VICTORY-- IN OUR EYES, HOWEVER, THE MOST DISGRACEFUL FAILURE-- WAS THE FLIGHT FROM DUNKERQUE X X X

THEY (THE ENGLISH) WERE THROWN INTO THE SEA AND THIS WAS, AS THEY SAID, A GREAT "VICTORY." THEN CAME THE SUPERB CONFLICT IN THE WEST. IN THIS CAMPAIGN ESPECIALLY ALLIED COMBINATIONS HAD NOTHING EXCEPT DEFEATS TO SHOW.

NOW FRANCE IS SHATTERED AND WHAT IS THEIR EXPLANATION? THEY SAY, "NOW ENGLAND CAN FINALLY CONCENTRATE ITS ENTIRE STRENGTH. NOW ENGLAND HAS REACHED THE STRATEGIC POSITION WHICH IT CONTINUALLY HAS WISHED FOR. THE FRENCH BALLAST COST US ONLY CALCULABLE BRITISH BLOOD."

THEY SAID THE WAR WILL LAST THREE YEARS, WE ARE PREPARING OURSELVES FOR THREE YEARS. BUT AT THAT TIME I SAID TO REICH'S MARSHAL GOERING: PREPARE EVERYTHING FOR FIVE YEARS. WE DID NOT ACT THAT WAY BECAUSE I BELIEVE THE WAR WILL LAST FIVE YEARS. (BUT WHATEVER MAY HAPPEN, ENGLAND WILL BREAK DOWN.)

I KNOW NO OTHER FIXED TERM THAN THIS ALONE. IF THEY ARE VERY INQUISITIVE IN ENGLAND AND ASK: "WHY DOESN'T HE COME?" CALM YOURSELF. WE WILL COME. ONE MUST NOT ALWAYS BE SO INQUISITIVE. THIS WORLD WILL BECOME FREE.

ONCE FOR ALL THE NUISANCE MUST BE REMOVED THAT IT IS POSSIBLE FOR ONE NATION TO BLOCK AN ENTIRE CONTINENT JUST AS IT PLEASES.

IN THE FUTURE IT MUST BE MADE IMPOSSIBLE THAT A PIRATE STATE IS ALLOWED, FROM TIME TO TIME AS IT DESIRES, SIMPLY TO DELIVER UP MORE

THAN 450,000,000 PERSONS MORE OR LESS TO POVERTY AND DISTRESS. I FIND IT UNBEARABLE THAT A NATION OF 85,000,000 CAN BE PENALIZED FOR ITS LIFE AT ANY TIME BY ANOTHER PEOPLE WHENEVER IT SUITS THAT PLUTOCRAT GANG. (HERE HITLER DECLARED HE REPEATEDLY HAD OFFERED THE HAND OF UNDERSTANDING TO BRITAIN.)

YOU KNOW YOURSELF THAT WAS MY FOREIGN POLICY X X X I PREFER NOW TO FIGHT UNTIL A FINAL, CLEAR DECISION IS REACHED. AND THIS CLEAR DECISION CAN ONLY BE THAT THE REGIME OF MISERABLE, MEAN, WAR AGITATORS IS REMOVED AND THAT A SITUATION AGAIN IS ESTABLISHED IN WHICH IT IS IMPOSSIBLE THAT A SINGLE NATION IN THE FUTURE IS ABLE TO TYRANNIZE ALL OF EUROPE.

GERMANY AND ITALY WILL SEE TO IT THAT SUCH A SITUATION DOES NOT REPEAT ITSELF IN HISTORY. AND IN THIS INSTANCE ALL OF ENGLAND'S ALLIES WON'T HELP, NO MATTER WHAT THEY ARE PLANNING. WE ARE READY FOR EVERYTHING, WE ARE DETERMINED AND WILLING TO UNDERTAKE EVERYTHING, AND ALWAYS TO ACT. ABOVE ALL, WE ARE FRIGHTENED BY NOTHING.

WE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS HAVE GONE THROUGH THE HARDEST SCHOOL IMAGINABLE. WE CAN'T BE INTIMIDATED BY ANYTHING, WE CAN'T BE SURPRISED BY ANYTHING. WHEN ENGLAND ENTERED THE WAR A YEAR AGO THE ENGLISH SAID WE HAVE ONE ALLY: HE IS CALLED GENERAL REVOLUTION. THEY HAD NO IDEA AT ALL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN PEOPLE'S STATE.

THIS GENERAL REVOLUTION DIDN'T ALLOW HIMSELF TO BE DISCOVERED. THEY SAID THEY HAD ANOTHER ALLY, GENERAL HUNGER.

FROM THE BEGINNING WE RECKONED THAT THE GREAT "FRIENDS OF HUMANITY" AS IN THE WORLD WAR WOULD SEEK TO STARVE WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND WE PREPARED OURSELVES ACCORDICGLY. ALSO THIS GENERAL WAS ONLY MISTAKEN SPECULATION.

NOW THEY HAVE COME TO THE TRAIL OF THE THIRD GENERAL. THIS IS GENERAL WINTER. THE ENGLISH SHOULD NOT FORGET, IF THEY ACCEPT SUCH GENERALS, TO PROMOTE PERHAPS THEIR MOST IMPORTANT GENERAL TO IMPERIAL FIELD MARSHAL GENERAL, NAMELY, GENERAL BLUFF.

THAT IS THEIR ONLY SOLID ALLY. WITH THESE GENERALS, HOWEVER, THEY WON'T DEFEAT US ANY MORE. PERHAPS THEY CAN DUMBFOUND THE BRITISH PEOPLE IN THAT WAY BUT THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE REALLY LEARNED TO KNOW ENGLAND. WITH THESE MEANS THE GENTLEMEN WON'T WIN THE WAR AND THANK THE LORD OTHER MEANS LIE IN OUR HANDS AND WILL REMAIN THERE.

AND WHEN THE HOUR HAS STRUCK THEN WE WILL PUT THE GENERAL OF ACTION IN PLACE OF THE GENERALS HUNGER OR REVOLUTION OR WINTER OR BLUFF--THAT IS ACTION. AND THEN WE WILL SEE WHO PROVES TO BE MOST WORTHY.

UX-FW909PED

BERLIN--1ST ADD HITLER SEPARATE XXX MOST WORTHY.

TODAY I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS THANKS ABOVE ALL TO THE HOMELAND FOR THE PAST YEAR. IT IS WONDERFUL TO SEE OUR PEOPLE IN WAR, IN ITS FULL DISCIPLINE. WE ARE EXPERIENCING THAT JUST NOW WHEN MR. CHURCHILL IS DEMONSTRATING HIS DISCOVERY OF AIR ATTACKS AT NIGHT.

HE ISN'T DOING IT BECAUSE THESE AIR ATTACKS ARE ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE BUT BECAUSE HIS AIR FORCE CANNOT FLY OVER GERMAN TERRITORY IN THE DAYTIME WHILE GERMAN FLIERS ARE OVER ENGLISH SOIL DAY AFTER DAY.

THE ENGLISH COME IN THE NIGHT AND DROP THEIR BOMBS HERE AND THERE ON CIVILIAN RESIDENTIAL SECTORS, ON FARMHOUSES AND VILLAGES. FOR THREE MONTHS I HAVE NOT ORDERED THAT TO BE ANSWERED IN THE BELIEF THEY WOULD STOP THIS NUISANCE.

30. 24-4723

MR. CHURCHILL SAW THEREIN A SIGN OF OUR WEAKNESS. YOU WILL UNDERSTAND THAT NOW NIGHT AFTER NIGHT WE WILL GIVE ANSWER. WE WILL GIVE THESE NIGHT PIRATES A DOSE OF THEIR OWN MEDICINE. OUR ANSWER WILL BE GIVEN IN INCREASING MEASURE.

IF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE DROPS THREE OR FOUR THOUSAND KILOGRAMS OF BOMBS, WE WILL NOW DROP IN ONE NIGHT 180, 200 THOUSAND, 400 THOUSAND AND MORE KILOGRAMS.

BOMBS, WE WILL NOW DROP IN ONE NIGHT 180, 200 THOUSAND, 400 THOUSAND AND MORE KILOGRAMS.

(IF THEY DECLARE THEY WILL ATTACK OUR CITIES WE WILL WIPE OUT THEIR CITIES.)

(THE TIME WILL COME WHEN ONE OF US BREAKS AND IT WILL NOT BE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY.) ONCE ALREADY IN MY LIFE I HAVE CONDUCTED THIS SORT OF FIGHT TO ITS ULTIMATE CONSEQUENCE AND WE SMASHED THAT OPPONENT.)

FW1201AED

Big Battle In Germany As Air Raiders Meet.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 4—Encountering Nazi planes headed for England, squadrons of British bombers clashed with German fighters west of Berlin last night in what informed sources described as central Germany's first big engagement of the war.

Only a few British planes reached Berlin, the high command said, but they were seen crossing and recrossing the city. No bombs were reported dropped in the capital. Residents, however, were kept in their cellars during a two and a half hour alarm.

Barrage Balloons Mentioned

Four or five of the British bombers were reported shot down by heavy

anti-aircraft fire and German fighters. Another of the raiders was reported brought down by the cables of a barrage balloon.

Authorized sources said "lively activity of German and English planes was observable in the Magdeburg region," about seventy miles west of Berlin, apparently the site of the main battle.

The high command said "scattered bombs" were dropped in the province of Brandenburg, in the region of

Braunschweig, 110 miles west of Berlin, and Halberstadt, about 200 miles west.

Two squadrons of British bombers, avoiding the Ruhr defense zone, were broken up and for the first part turned back at the Elbe, these sources said.

The use of German fighting planes and barrage balloons are new departures in German air defense. Germans rarely have mentioned any other weapon but anti-aircraft guns in repelling British raids.

DNB, official German news agency said today's attacks on England were directed mainly at airports north of the Thames.

A high command communique said German fighting planes again started big fires in night raids on Liverpool, Avonmouth, Portland and Poole. British harbors and naval bases, at Rochester motor factories, and Middlesbrough.

The sinking of six British merchant-ships by a single submarine was re-

ported by the high command, which also raised the total of British planes destroyed yesterday from fifty-four to sixty-two. Ten German planes were admitted missing.

Two squadrons of British planes approached the capital, it was admitted, but the Nazis declared that they were badly scattered by the tremendous anti-aircraft barrage near Magdeburg. They said that the British seemed confused by a change in the position of anti-aircraft batteries.

News Men Shown Around

The foreign correspondents, hustled around the city in six automobiles of the Propaganda Ministry, chose their own spots in looking for damage. The Siemens electrical equipment works and the Klingenberg power plant, two likely objectives, were found to be working normally.

Beyond the northern outskirts of the city, a British flare, which fell swiftly instead of floating down, apparently because of a defective parachute, started a backyard fire which was extinguished quickly.

Dienst aus Deutschland, the authoritative German commentary, turned its attention on little Switzerland today, declaring that the systematic character of the British flights over Switzerland, mainly en route to Italy, "is taken especially seriously in Berlin."

Dienst spoke of the "lame neutrality" in "weak" Swiss protests to Great Britain. The same accusation was made frequently against the Netherlands prior to the German invasion of Holland last May.

Report Berlin Bombed.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—British planes last night bombed electrical power stations, lighting installations and an armament factory in Berlin, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

Other British planes, the Ministry said, attacked military objectives in fields in the Harz Mountains and in the Grunewald Forest north of Berlin, starting fires and causing explosions.

Bombs Dropped in Berlin

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 5 (AP).—British night bombers dropped two explosive bombs in Berlin, killing a policeman in Tiergarten Park and hitting an army warehouse in a northwestern suburb without "creating extensive damage," it was announced officially early today.

Another person was killed in a small town southeast of Berlin when a bomb struck a workers' settlement, the Germans said.

Earlier authorized German sources had reported that anti-aircraft fire

and Nazi chaser planes had broken up an attempt by British bombers to raid Berlin for the second straight night.

Authorized sources asserted that only two planes had penetrated the Berlin defenses. One of the invading planes was reported shot down outside Berlin.

However, the British dropped incendiary and explosive bombs on various parts of the Reich, including Bad Kissingen, it was reported. Two apartment houses and one warehouse were hit, but the ma-

jority of the bombs landed on open fields, it was said.

British bombers kept Berlin in a state of alarm for two and a half hours during the early morning hours yesterday and squadrons of British planes headed for the German capital had clashes with German fighters in Central Germany Tuesday night. The German High Command said only a "few" of the planes reached Berlin.

The fight over Central Germany was described by informed sources as the first big engagement of the war over Germany.

Tours With Local Drivers.

I just hired a car and a local driver, who took me wherever I wanted to go.

When I saw a plant which had been bombed I stopped, checked the damage and talked with the workmen, many of whom have worked right through the raids.

Afterward I asked the driver if he knew of any more damage.

"Sure," he answered, "my own home and others."

Then he took me to other places about which I had not thought.

Now I have his word for it that up until 5:30 P. M. yesterday, a few hours more than a year since the war began, there is not a single bombed factory and not more than twenty damaged houses in the Birmingham area which I haven't seen.

Because of military secrecy, it is impossible to name individual factories. But for examples, let's take three and call them A, B and C.

Bombed Three Weeks Ago.

Factory A was bombed three weeks ago. An underforeman said

Midlands Damage Found Slight

Reporter Tours Birmingham and Nearby Area to Check on Nazi Bombings.

By TAYLOR HENRY.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Despite heavy attacks by Nazi bombers, the Midlands—England's industrial heart and center of her war production—appears to have suffered only slight damage.

I have just completed a survey of Birmingham and its surrounding industrial area and I would say, as a rough estimate, the output for the whole area has been reduced no more than 5 per cent.

I saw only two factories so badly damaged that production ceased—and these were small plants. While others have been hit during the last three weeks of intensive night raids, the damage appears to have been comparatively small and production has continued almost uninterrupted.

My estimate is based on observation of the damage done by bombs to essential parts of works and on talks with workmen. I used no Chamber of Commerce figures or Government information. In fact, the survey was made not only without official guidance but without official knowledge, except that I reported to local police as a registered alien, as a matter of course.

that two bombs "landed square on us" and I could see they had. There was a gaping hole in the roof of one shed and all the windows of another were blown out.

The plant was working at full speed, however.

"The first week after we got ours, production dropped a little under normal," the underforeman said. "But the next week we were 33 1-3 per cent above normal, and we are sticking there."

At factory B, the Nazi bombers scored five hits. One destroyed a warehouse with about four hours' output in it. Others made craters in the ground, breaking windows with the force of the explosions.

10 Per Cent Below Normal

Workmen of factory B estimated they were about 10 per cent below normal production.

Factory C has escaped entirely. On the other hand, there has

been considerable damage in residential areas, particularly in the slums and workers' houses around some of the factories.

Only a few of Birmingham's 1,000,000 inhabitants have been killed by bombs during these three weeks. A few hundred were left homeless after the first heavy bombing, during which several rows of houses were demolished.

People began leaving town then, but nearly all of them are back. However, some still pile mattresses in their cars and sleep in the open country, returning in the morning.

The Midlands are apparently too far inland for German fighter escorts to reach during the day, so single bombers carry out raids at night.

There have been some direct hits in the center of Birmingham. One was on a small factory just back of my hotel, another on a Greek-style public market building.

Typical of the reaction was a sign chalked on the ruins of one of the stalls:

"Fred Yates Fish Shop. Burnt but not broke. Business as usual next door."

"Here is perhaps the greatest single step which has yet been taken towards the planet-changing co-operation between the British Empire and America.

"Without involving the active participation of America in the war, or the sending of a single American soldier to Europe, that co-operation will bring victory to the cause in which both countries believe, and pave the way for a new order of peace and freedom throughout the world."

Says U. S. Guards the Rear.

The London Times said: "This transaction takes its place in the larger strategic plan for mutual assistance in self defense which is now being worked out between the British Empire and the United States."

The London Express declared: "This is a mighty and splendid day, a day in which America, watching our fight sends us great aid. . . It is fortuitous and inevitable that every move America makes for her self preservation is a move in our defense too. America protects the rear."

The London Daily Telegraph de-

iterranean shore as solid pro-British territory.

Perhaps outweighing these advantages would be the possible effect on the Moslem world, whose 250,000,000 people the British are trying to align counter to the Axis plan for eastern expansion. Great Britain's Arab policy in Palestine and support of the Moslem minority in India are viewed as likely to yield heavy dividends in Near Eastern maneuvering.

There is talk that Iraq will push the old dream of Col. T. E. Lawrence of Arabia for a Pan-Arab union under British protection. Support of the Arab hosts would be especially valuable to Great Britain in northern Africa, where Italy and the Petain Government of France rule over millions of Moslems.

British Sovereigns Greet Newspaper Man

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—King George and Queen Elizabeth talked with a number of newspaper men today when they visited the Ministry of Information.

As the King and Queen stood at the presse room, the newsmen were introduced to them as "representatives of the free press of the world."

British Near East Fleet to Gain

Acquisition of U. S. Destroyers to Release Other Ships for Mediterranean Attack.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Great Britain's predicted Near Eastern campaign designed to smash the imperial plans of the Rome-Berlin Axis may be bolstered by the acquisition of the fifty destroyers from the United States.

Authoritative spokesmen pointed out that these vessels could release more modern craft for use in the Mediterranean, backing up land forces which, the War Office has already disclosed, are being prepared for offensive action.

Only yesterday the War Secretary, Major Anthony Eden, said that "at any moment fighting may begin on a large scale" in the Near East.

Aside from the immediate practical gain for the fleet, Britons in every walk of life viewed the destroyer deal as drawing Great Britain, fighting alone against Germany and Italy, closer to the United States.

Sees Co-operation Toward Victory.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, said in a statement that the deal "will strengthen the feeling of good will and friendship" between the two nations.

The London News Chronicle said in an editorial today:

scribed the deal as "notification to Hitler of America's confidence in the ultimate victory of Great Britain."

Spotlight on Syria.

The direction Great Britain's predicted Near East campaign is to take has not been suggested in official pronouncements. However, the spotlight has been focussed on Syria by Cairo reports that the British believe the Italians are

moving toward occupation of that country, which was under the protection of the army of France.

The Cairo report said that members of the Italian Armistice Mission had demanded that France disband her force in Syria as the first step in the direction of Italian occupation.

A pro-British rule in Syria would give Great Britain control of a branch of the Mosul oil fields pipeline which goes to Tripoli, and would re-establish the eastern Med-

Sleep in London Tunnels Thousands Go Under Ground Nightly

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP).—Following the example set by residents of Madrid during the Spanish Civil War, many London families are now passing the night in subway tunnels so they can sleep soundly and in comparative safety through air raid alarms.

Thousands go nightly to the Borough Tunnel at Southwark which is 70 feet below ground and secure against even a direct hit. Trains no longer use this

tunnel.

They troop down its 200 steps long before the sirens sound and select comfortable spots where they can read, talk or play cards for a few hours before settling down to sleep.

One 75-year-old woman has been camping in the tunnel since Sunday. She brought sufficient tea, cakes and cheese to last her two weeks and only comes out in the daytime for a quick breath of fresh air.

British Say War Leaves Industrial Set-Up Intact

Damage in Country as Whole Called 'Inconsiderable'

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP).—Great Britain's industrial equipment remains intact after a year of war and several weeks of intensive air attack, the Ministry of Home Security announced today.

Property damage, "while occasionally severe locally, is inconsiderable if the country is taken as a whole," the Ministry said in a review of the first year of the war on the home front.

"So far as factories and other industrial establishments are concerned, impairment of Britain's war effort has been negligible," the Ministry said.

The country's civil defenses after twelve months of war were said to be in a position "which gives grounds for full satisfaction and confidence."

Civilian casualties, the Ministry reported, were "unavoidable" but "undoubtedly would have been far greater" except for the protection afforded by public and private shelters.

"It cannot be assumed," the statement said, "that the enemy has yet put forth his full effort. . . But experience under intensive attack warrants high confidence in the ca-

Churchill Eats Beneath Battle

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill calmly ate his lunch today in the dining car of a train stalled in a suburban station while an air battle raged overhead. When the all clear sounded the train moved on.

Churchill's Son Due To Enter Parliament

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Preston Conservative Association today recommended Randolph Churchill, son of Prime Minister Churchill, for the nomination for the Parliamentary vacancy caused by the death of A. C. Moring. Mr. Churchill is expected to be elected without contest.

Nuffield Gives Million to R.A.F.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP).—Lord Nuffield, British motor car manufacturer, donated a £250,000 (\$1,000,000) check to a Royal Air Force benevolent fund today to establish a Nuffield Foundation. Interest from the money will be applied to relief of R. A. F. personnel and dependents.

British Daylight Time to End

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP).—Daylight-saving time in Britain will end the night of Nov. 16-17, the Home Ministry announced tonight.

British Have Examined Cargoes of 3979 Ships

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The British contraband control committee announced today that since the start of the war 3,979 vessels had been held for examination and 763,344 tons of cargo seized, of which the principal items were 236,785 tons of base metals and 182,820 tons of petroleum and allied products.

British and Irish Lifeboats Save 2,300

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Lifeboats around Great Britain and Ireland went out 1,108 times and rescued 2,300 lives during the first year of the war, it was announced today.

They rescued more lives in this period than during the last five years of peace. There were twice as many launchings as during the first year of the world war and nearly three times as many lives were saved.

Flattery Frees Man Who Eyed Duchess

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—"I only wanted to see what a beautiful woman really looked like. . . ."

With that defense, John Patrick Curtin, 24 years old, won his freedom today against a charge of loitering near the Duchess of Kent with intent to commit a felony.

Kain's Mother Gets His Cross From King

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP).—The Distinguished Flying Cross, awarded to E. J. (Cobber) Kain, New Zealand ace of the R. A. F., for gallantry last spring just before his death, was presented to his mother today by King George VI at Buckingham Palace.

Kain, twenty-two-year-old flying officer killed in an aviation accident in June, was unofficially credited with bringing down more than forty German planes in action.

materials to Great Britain could not fail to attract the interest and consideration of the Axis Powers.

Il Popolo Di Roma, which is close to the Government, said that "like Esau, who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, England is making a joke of her old imperial dignity by abandoning ancient and glorious possessions to obtain in exchange poor cast-off ships of little war efficiency."

Sees British Fleet Weak.

Il Messaggero, in the same vein, said the trade "proved the weakness" of the fleet of "the fast-crumbing empire" and "the decline of British prestige in the Atlantic, where American supremacy is replacing it."

Il Popolo Di Roma also attacked

Italy Says Destroyer Trade Has Put America Nearer War

Rome Press Declares British Abandoned Glorious Possessions for Cast-off Ships—Roosevelt Is Assailed.

ROME, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Italian Fascism's foremost editorial spokesman, Virginio Gayda, declared today that the exchange of American destroyers for British naval bases in the Western Hemisphere puts the United States still more dangerously into the European war.

The editor, often the mouthpiece of the Government, described the agreement as a "singular bargain" which "confirms the mercantile abdications of asserted solidarity between the Anglo-Saxon peoples and governments."

At the same time Gayda said that the German aerial offensive on Great Britain had not yet reached its peak and "has not exhausted all means of attack which the axis Powers can concentrate against the island and its vital imperial dependents."

Terming the exchange of bases for destroyers "one of the more typical aspects of British Empire bankruptcy and liquidation," Gayda wrote that Britain's losses "must be colossal if she feels the need of urgent acquisition of fifty American warships paid for with strips of imperial territory and prestige."

This was much the same line of argument followed by other Fascist commentators.

There was no official reaction, but authoritative sources said that an arrangement for furnishing w

President Roosevelt personally for his appeal on Labor Day for national unity, declaring that his reference to Christianity was "unworthy and scandalous in a vulgar electoral campaign in dollar-land."

The paper said it was not the axis Powers which were threatening American coasts but "Roosevelt's action which is wounding," policy and interests of the great European Powers."

BRITAIN READY AND CONFIDENT, PREMIER SAYS

SEP 5-1940
Speech To Troops Seen
As Churchill's Answer To Hitler

Added Strength Furnished By Dominions
Termed Big Factor

[By the Associated Press]
London, Sept. 4.—Prime Minister Churchill told New Zealand troops in England tonight that the British are "now bearing accumulated weight of malice and tyranny of the enemy," but that "we do not feel overweighted by it."

The speech, made soon after Adolf Hitler told Germany that Great Britain "will be broken," was regarded as a reply to the Nazis.

"When you first came here four months ago a comparatively small enemy army might have wrought much havoc before they were finished off," the Prime Minister said.

Does Not Feel Overweighted
"But now we have very powerful armies and if some people think that bad man is inclined to try his venture, we feel sure that we shall give a good account of ourselves again."

"We in these islands are now bearing the accumulated weight of malice and tyranny of the enemy. We do not feel overweighted by it."

"We are sure we shall prove ourselves not unequal to the task of once more being the champion and liberator of Europe."

Cites Help Of Colonies

"We do not feel lonely when the sons from the dominions overseas, where they breed the finest fighting races, come here or go to other parts of the British Empire to bear their part in this great contention."

"Of all the wars we have ever fought none has been more noble or righteous than this and from none shall we emerge with a greater sense of duty done."

Nazi Troopship Reported Torpedoed, 3,900 Lost

Swedish Paper Says Fishermen Saw Norway-Bound
Transport Sunk by British Submarine in
Kattegat, With Not More Than 100 Saved

By The Associated Press
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 4.—The newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" reported tonight that most of about 4,000 German troops aboard a transport en route to Norway had been drowned in a torpedo attack in the Kattegat by a British submarine that sent the vessel to the bottom. The paper's report was from its correspondent at Lysekil, near Gothenburg.

The transport, identified as the *Marion*, of Hamburg, was sunk Monday night, the dispatch said, adding that Swedish and Danish fishermen were witnesses.

The *Marion* was reported en route from Germany under a convoy of two armed trawlers and a destroyer. With one torpedo, the dispatch said, the *Marion* was hit amidships.

The ships escorting the *Marion* saved no more than a hundred of the soldiers aboard, it was reported. It was rumored, without confirmation, that another vessel had been torpedoed two weeks ago.

Swedes Report Seeing German Transport Sunk

London, Sept. 4 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph (British) dispatch from Goteborg, Sweden, tonight quoted Swedish fishermen as saying they had seen a German transport of about 12,000 tons torpedoed and sunk by British naval vessels north of Skagen, at the northern tip of Denmark.

The fishermen, whose account first appeared in the Goteborg newspaper *Handelstidning*, were quoted as saying that the transport was carrying German troops to Norway and that only about 200 of those aboard were saved.

British Trawler Sunk By Mine
London, Sept. 4 (AP)—An Admiralty communique disclosed today that the mine-sweeping trawler *H. M. Royal*, under temporary command of Capt. W. Warford, R. N. R., has been "sunk by an enemy mine."

Hitler Promotes Three Flyers

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (AP)—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler handed batons of Field Marshals of the Air Force today to Erhard Milch, Hugo Sperrle and Albert Kesselring in the study of his Chancellery, with Reich's Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering looking on. Their promotions were announced July 19.

In Beaten France

Sweeping Internment
Measures Adopted For
Public Safety

I Nazi Discipline

Vichy, France, Sept. 4 (AP)—Sweeping measures to intern "dangerous" individuals throughout unoccupied France were announced today simultaneously with word of disciplinary steps by German forces in the occupied zone.

It also became known semi-officially that the Vichy Government intends to reorganize the entire French police system.

Cabinet-approved decrees "to assure maintenance of public safety" were published today.

The order for internment of persons considered dangerous to public security allows departmental prefects to clean up their own territories under rules to be laid down by the central government, specifying types of individuals judged dangerous and possibly giving names.

Nineteen persons have been ousted from state jobs in occupied territory, including Rene Cassin, professor at the Paris Academy.

In a series of disciplinary measures eighteen Government engineers, paymasters and customs officials in Paris and other sections of the German-occupied zone were ousted from their jobs and the entire City Council of Dijon, in the occupied area, was suspended until a final treaty of peace is signed with Germany.

A special board, headed by a Dijon industrialist, M. Vur, and Colonel Bichot, of the French Army, was named to act in place of the Council.

II Old Ban Lifted

Vichy, France, Sept. 4 (AP)—The French Government annulled today a 39-year-old law forbidding members of religious orders to organize for teaching or other purposes without specific approval by the state.

III Food Caravan

Vichy, France, Sept. 4 (AP)—A food caravan in which five Americans are drivers left here today with food and clothing for French war prisoners in the German-occupied portion of France.

The American drivers are Karl Berthold, of New York; Gilbert Denby Wilkes, of Detroit, and Albert Hochstetter, Fred Defraza and George Cabras, all residents of Paris. They were ambulance drivers before the armistice.

VICHY TIGHTENS RULE OF FRENCH MOROCCO

New Official Is Named to Govern
Rebellious Chad Territory

VICHY, France, Sept. 4 (AP)—General Auguste Nogues, Resident General of French Morocco, tightened control of that North African protectorate today with a reorganization in the face of dissatisfaction in other parts of the French Empire—dissatisfaction regarded by the Petain government as British-inspired.

At the same time the Colonial Ministry named Jean Chazelas, heretofore Inspector General of Administrative Affairs for French West Africa, to replace General Ebou as governor of the rebellious Chad territory in French Equatorial Africa.

The Petain government already had changed Governors in the Cameroons mandate of West Africa and New Caledonia, in the Southern Pacific, where rebellion is admitted, and in French Indo-China.

Officials refused to confirm foreign reports of revolt in the French West Indies, Madagascar and the Pacific island of Tahiti, or to otherwise indicate how serious the situation might be. A flat denial was issued after reports of disturbances in Martinique, in the West Indies.

Travelers reaching Puerto Rico from San Juan recently said that residents of the island were demanding a plebiscite on whether they should support the Petain government or the "Free France" group headed by General Charles de Gaulle in London.

The reorganization in Morocco involved reduction of territorial regions from fourteen to seven. The official reason given for the change was that it would permit maximum exploitation of resources for export to the motherland.

France to Raise Big Civilian Air Force

VICHY, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The establishment of a Civilian Air Service attached to the Air Ministry and consisting of about 12,000 men recruited from among demobilized pilots, mechanics and others of the French Air Force, was decreed today.

The French military personnel is strictly limited by the French-German Armistice convention.

Report Anti-Jewish Outbreaks

VICHY, France, Sept. 4 (AP).—A spread of recent anti-Jewish manifestations along the Riviera to Marseilles was reported in dispatches from that Mediterranean port today, but it was said that order was rapidly re-established.

Occupied France Cut Off From Unoccupied Part

Border Closed to All Traffic,
Switzerland Hears

CHANCY, Switzerland (At the French frontier), Sept. 4 (AP).—The frontier between occupied and unoccupied France has been closed to all traffic since morning, according to word reaching here. Hitherto travelers have been able to get through, although mail and telegrams have been held up.

The Spanish border of unoccupied France has been closed about a week by Spain's orders.

Rail Viaduct Blown Up

Geneva, Sept. 4 (AP).—The bulk of railway traffic between Switzerland and unoccupied France will probably become subject to German control for several weeks as a result of a mysterious explosion which blew up a railway viaduct today at Evires, France, fifteen miles south of Geneva. Three arches of the big concrete structure were reported

shattered, necessitating expensive repairs.

Another trunk line connecting Switzerland and unoccupied France through Bellegarde is about to resume operations after being interrupted by French demolitions during the retreat before the armistice. The Bellegarde station itself, however, is occupied by German troops.

Reaction In Bahamas Generally Favorable

Nassau, Bahamas, Sept. 4 (AP).—Government, press and public reaction today was generally favorable to Great Britain's leasing of naval and air bases to the United States in exchange for fifty overage destroyers.

While the Bahaman Government was uninformed about the location of the projected United States base in the colony, it was thought it would be somewhere in the eastern group, commanding the trade route between the Americas.

Costa Rica Freezes Credits as U. S. Did

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Costa Rica declared officially today it would freeze the credits of all German occupied nations held in this republic, payment of which has been requested by the German Government.

The official declaration said the Government was following the policy of the United States in this respect.

Asks Panama Alien Drive

Official Urges Assembly to Term
"Fifth Columnists" Traitors

PANAMA CITY, Sept. 4 (AP).—Leopoldo Arosemena, Secretary of Government and Justice, recommended today to the National Assembly that it pass legislation treating as treason any espionage by "fifth columnists."

He also recommended concentration camps for Jewish and other European refugees who are here without proper papers or the possibility of repatriation under present circumstances.

Arosemena declared "many aliens now in Panama, both Jewish and those from countries affected by the war . . . constitute ruinous competition against Panamanians," and suggested they be placed in camps to engage in agricultural pursuits.

NAZIS SAY DEAL MEANS BRITAIN IS BREAKING UP

Berlin Says Trade of Bases
Means Liquidation of
British Empire.

HOLDS SITES ARE GIVEN AWAY

German Spokesman Asserts There
Is Unselfish Solidarity Between
Both Democracies.

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Germany regards the sale of fifty United States destroyers to Britain in exchange for military bases in the Western Hemisphere a definite indication that the British Empire is breaking up.

"Germany notes with interest," the spokesman said, "that Britain is virtually throwing away (verschleudern) the most valuable areas. The evaluation of fifty old destroyers for eight military bases makes possible certain deductions."

"This action is the beginning of liquidation of the British Empire."

In an aside, the spokesman reminded foreign correspondents of the biblical occurrence recorded in Genesis when Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

The spokesman added ironically:

"That United States Secretary of State announced he, Hull accepted the British proposal 'with pleasure' is regarded here as self-evident, in view of the unselfish solidarity existing between both democracies."

Commenting on Switzerland's attitude toward British planes flying over her territory to attack northern Italy, authorized sources said the Swiss protests lacked vigor and indorsed complaints on this score registered by the Nazi press.

The Swiss attitude, these sources said, is not in accord with much-advertised Swiss courage.

Pope Sees Ideologies Crashing

Calls for Return to Christian Faith in Address to 6000 Italians.

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today recommended a return to Christian faith and doctrine for those "raised in an atmosphere saturated with agnosticism," who now see "so many ideologies and systems" collapsing about them.

The Pope spoke to more than 6,000 members of the Italian Catholic Action Society who overflowed three large halls of the Papal Palace. His words were broadcast by the Vatican Radio.

The Pope commended obedience to the civil authorities along with religious work by members of Catholic Action.

Bans Political Activity.

The speech seemed to indicate further an intention on his part to keep Catholic Action completely separated from political influence. Before he rose to the papal throne that lay organization had been accused by Fascists of political activity.

"Since 'there is no power but from God and those that are ordained by God,' let the members of Catholic Action give due respect and lend loyal, conscientious obedience to the civil authorities and their legitimate orders," the Pope said.

"For that reason, the members of Catholic Action, which is not and does not seek to be a party organization, will show that they are not only fervent Christians but also perfect citizens, loving their country and even ready to give their lives for it every time the legitimate welfare of the country requires this supreme sacrifice."

Sees Cry for Immortality.

While urging the protection of young people against grave dangers in their surroundings, the Holy Father addressed himself particularly to their elders.

Unhappy are those, he said, who were reared in "homes silent on religion," who had heard priests and nuns "reviled" and who went to workshops, stores and seats of learning "without going to church

... without a good thought in their hearts."

The people could not find peace of mind, he said, in "the conquests of science and industry and in the laboratories and workshops in their eagerness for gain and pleasure."

"Adults who grew up and were

educated in an atmosphere saturated with agnosticism . . ." the Pope said, "today, in the collapse of so many ideologies and systems, feel consciously or unconsciously in the bottoms of their hearts, the anguished cry of the immortal

soul," which was a cry, he said, of "nostalgia to draw closer to the doctrine of Jesus Christ."

GAMELIN TRIAL EXPECTED

Nazi Radio Says General's Case May Be Separate

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The German radio broadcast today a Vichy dispatch that said the arrest of former Premier Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud, former Interior Minister Georges Mandel and General Maurice Gustave Gamelin might be expected within twenty-four hours, according to "informed political quarters" at Vichy.

"It is probable that General Gamelin will be tried separately by a military tribunal," the broadcast said. The quarters mentioned above claim that trial of those responsible for France's disaster is imminent.

"For the trials and in order to facilitate procedure before the Riom court, authoritative quarters will order the immediate arrest of four or five former statesmen and military officials who are at present in custody, but permitted freely to communicate with the outside."

"French legal quarters point out that the French Government hitherto has been unable to order the arrests because of a gap in the French law code."

Germans Get Real Coffee In Small Doses Oct. 1

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Coffee, next to beer, the average German's most coveted drink, will become available in small doses in the Reich beginning Oct. 1.

In areas subject to air raids, 2 2/3 ounces of coffee then may be purchased by each individual over 18 every four weeks. Be-

ginning Nov. 1, 1 1/2 ounces per month per person will be available in all other sections of Germany.

Coffee substitutes have been used in Germany since the beginning of the war.

Berlin Shelter 'Concerts' Have 'Siren Overture'

List 'Bomb and Shell March,' 'Prof. Splinterbomb' Talk

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—In the long hours of sitting in air-raid cellars, Berlin residents have figured out an "entertainment program" for visits of British visits of British R. A. F. raiders.

Posted in most cellars, it reads: "Good humor! Entertainment! No entrance fee Invitation to cellar festivity!"

"Beginning toward midnight—ending toward 3 a. m.

"1. Overture by jubilation: By municipal orchestra of sirens.

"2. Welcome: By A. R. P. (air raid precautions) warden of house.

"3. Chorus: All birds have arrived.

"4. March: With bombs and shells.

"5. Songs for men: 'Sitting in a deeper cellar here, I'm longing for a bottle of lager beer.'

"6. Lecture: 'Everything good comes from above,' by Prof. Splinterbomb.

"7. Fireworks (can be seen through cellar windows): Performed by Tommy and Flak (anti-aircraft).

"8. Song of the Tommies: 'From the sky I come a-flitting, but never shall I score a-hitting.'

"9. Grand finale: As above, under 1."

CLARE STARTS FOR HOME

British Flying Boat Leaves LaGuardia Field

New York, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The camouflaged British flying boat Clare took off from LaGuardia Field today, bound for England with two passengers and three pouches of diplomatic mail.

Harold H. Balfour, Under Secretary of State for Air of Great Britain, and W. W. Wakefield, member of Parliament, were the passengers. They had arrived on the Clare Saturday on an undisclosed mission.

Malta Chief Thanks Group

VALETTA, Malta, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Governor of Malta today asked the British Red Cross to transmit his thanks to the Maltese community of Detroit for its gift of \$3,000 for relief. This gift followed one of \$5,000 received from Maltese in Australia.

Rome Radio Stations Are Cut Off Air Again

Expected To Stay Silent 4 Hours Every Night To Foil British Raiders

New York, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Rome's international radio stations were off the air today from 9.25 P. M. to 10.45 P. M., the Columbia Broadcasting system reported.

This usually is an indication that raiding planes are over the area.

The National Broadcasting Company picked up a Spanish short-wave broadcast which said all Italian stations hereafter will close down from 10 P. M. to 2 A. M. in order to prevent enemy planes from using the radio signals to find their goals.

Air Raid Alarm Over Berne

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—An air raid alarm sounded over Berne at 11:46 p. m. (6:46 p. m., New York daylight saving time) today.

Budapest Radio Falls Silent

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Budapest radio fell silent tonight, falling to give its scheduled foreign news program at 11 p. m.

Raid Claims For Day

London

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Tonight's Air Ministry communique:

"Reports received up to 7 P. M. show that forty-five enemy aircraft, of which thirty-three were bombers or fighter bombers, have been destroyed by our fighters today. Eleven of our aircraft are lost but the pilots of five of these are safe."

Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 4 (A. P. via Radio).—The German wireless broadcast tonight that fifty-four British planes were shot down today during Nazi attacks on airports in Southern England. The loss of fifteen German planes was acknowledged.

NAVAL TRAWLER SUNK

British Mine Sweeper Blown Up at Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—An Admiralty communique disclosed today that the mine-sweeping trawler H. M. Royal, under temporary command of Capt. W. Warford, R. N. R., has been "sunk by an enemy mine."

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The sinking of six armed British merchantmen totaling 51,507 tons was credited to a single Nazi submarine by the German High Command today.

Included in the total was the 15,007-ton Dunvegan Castle, previously reported torpedoed.

ITALY REPORTS ACTIVITY

Scouts Are Said to Be at Work on All Fronts

ROME, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported "normal activity by scouts and by advance troops on all fronts."

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Major Gen. Douglas P. Dickinson, commander of British forces in East Africa, today was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. He is a native New Zealander, a veteran of the World War Mesopotamian campaign and other Near East operations and until recently was inspector general of the African Colonial forces.

BOMBS MISS CHILDREN

Two Falling Near Refugees Failed to Explode.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The crew of a liner in which 500 children were removed from England to Australia told today how an enemy plane dropped two bombs within eight feet of the vessel during her voyage, but neither exploded. Thirty-two of the children were landed here.

FIGHT OFF PORTUGAL

Italian Submarine in Battle With British Liner.

LISBON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Informed persons here said the armed British liner Acoceta was attacked by an Italian submarine off the coast of Portugal today.

Fired on twice by the submarine's deck guns, the Acoceta returned a volley of shell-fire which shattered the undersea raider's periscope. The submarine quickly submerged.

French Rail Viaduct Mysteriously Blown Up

GENEVA, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Informed sources said a railway viaduct at Evires, fifteen miles south of Geneva, in France, was mysteriously blown up today a few minutes after passage of a loaded Switzerland-bound freight train.

U. S. Seen Recognizing England as 'Front Line'

Ralston Praises Defense Co-operation With Canada

MONTREAL, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Defense co-operation between the United States and Canada is the logical outgrowth of the idea that England is the "front line" of North American defense, Canadian Defense Minister J. L. Ralston declared today.

"Canada is driving to put everything she has into that front line," the minister told a service club in one of a score of meetings across the Dominion for support of the second Canadian war loan.

Before the war, he said, the people of the United States were Canada's friends. "Now they and we are before the world and, in the sight of all men, definitely and actually collaborating on measures of joint defense."

He said that the war would cost Canada more than \$2,000,000 a day for the present fiscal year.

Experts Doubt Nazi Guns Can Cover Channel

Washington Observers Say Job Would Require Too Many Clumsy Weapons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Expert observers here, noting the recent comparative silence of Europe's "Big Berthas," doubted today that Germany could make good its threat to control the English Channel by means of heavy guns on the French coast.

Three factors entered their calculations:

The extraordinary number of guns that would be needed for an artillery blockade.

The relatively short life of such heavy weapons.

The comparative inaccuracy of their aim.

From Dover to Lands End the Channel is 325 miles long, and one observer who has traveled the entire French coast said he found no French gun emplacements there.

Presumably, he said, the guns now casting their shadow across British shipping lanes were German railroad weapons brought up especially for that purpose. Such guns could be set up in half a day in previously prepared positions, but he doubted that Germany has enough to dominate the whole Channel.

Guns of any size from eight to sixteen inches, depending upon caliber, might have been used by Germany in striking out twenty miles into the Channel at a British convoy recently, the experts said.

All major powers are known to have weapons of fourteen to sixteen inches which will fire thirty miles easily, but because of the high speed with which they must hurl their shells they cannot be fired more than 250 or 300 times without being dismantled and relined. The United States has such guns.

Super-heavy guns of the type which the Germans say they could use to shell London, ninety miles from France, probably could not be fired more than thirty to fifty times. Friction and pressure would wear them thin.

At those distances, too, a direct hit on a moving target such as a ship might be rare, and hundreds of shots would go to waste, wearing out the gun a little more on each round. It was no surprise to artillerymen that the 100 shots fired at a British convoy did not dent a single ship's plate.

An error of 2,000 to 3,000 yards—a mile or two—on the first shot from a thirty-mile gun would not be unusual. Even after the gunner, with the aid of air or ground observers, corrected his range, the normal divergence would still be wide.

At thirty miles, half the shells aimed at a target over a period of time normally would fall within 100 yards of the target; one or more might hit it directly. But the rest would fall from 100 to 400 yards in front or back of it.

Affecting the gunner's aim are such factors as wind, atmosphere, the condition of the powder and the accuracy of observation. On a thirty-mile flight a heavy projectile would be in the air for 120 seconds or more. A fifty-mile wind would deflect the projectile about eight yards for every second it was in the air—a probable error for which the gunner must allow.

A sixteen-inch shell weighs 2,000 pounds or more; a twelve-inch, 1,000 pounds, and an eight-inch, 250 pounds. Fired at an angle of probably 47 to 50 degrees, such a shell might follow a course 40 to 50 per cent longer than the actual distance of the gun from the target. On a thirty-mile shot, the shell might travel forty-two to forty-five miles.

BRINGS 37 SURVIVORS OF TORPEDOED SHIP

Swedish Freighter Lands at Baltimore With Britons

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4 (AP).—The Swedish freighter *Eknaren* docked here tonight with thirty-seven survivors of a torpedoed British steamship on board.

Captain John H. Taylor, British consul here, said that seven of the seamen were injured. He refused, however, to tell the name of the ship torpedoed or where it went down.

City ambulances met the freighter at the pier to take the men to a hospital.

Company police at the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad pier, where the ship tied up, along with customs agents and consular officials clamped a tight censorship on all details of the rescue.

Dr. B. V. Kelly, a Baltimore physician, boarded the vessel a few minutes after it docked.

Not until Dr. Kelly, who was identified as consulting physician to the Furness-Whitney Steamship Line, had completed his examination did immigration inspectors board the *Eknaren*.

Shortly afterward, while the ambulances stood close by with engines running, preparations were made to lower stretcher cases down the freighter's steep sides.

Captain Taylor emphasized that "no information of military value to the enemy" would be given out in connection with the *Eknaren*'s rescue. He declined to amplify the order.

German Prince Reported Interned in Canada

OTTAWA, Sept. 4 (AP).—In government headquarters said today it had "no official knowledge" that Prince Frederick of Prussian, grandson of former Kaiser Wilhelm II, was being held in an internment camp in Canada.

A high official, however, declined to make a flat denial of a report to this effect published in the New York Daily News.

He said 6,700 prisoners and internees had been brought from Britain and that the Prince might have passed unnoticed if entered on the rolls under another name.

Reports Building Plastic Aircraft For Foreign Power

New York, Sept. 4 (AP).—Lawrence Ottinger, president of the United States Plywood Corporation, announced today a large airplane is being built in this country for a foreign government to test a new process for manufacture of molded aircraft wings and fuselages.

The experiment, he said, was undertaken with "the understanding that upon acceptance of these fuselages and their passing of the necessary tests a large order will be placed."

The process, developed by the Aircraft Research Corporation, uses molded woods and plastics to attain strength, light weight, lower costs and to speed aircraft production, it was said.

The foreign government mentioned in the announcement was not identified.

A smaller plane was made of the molded material last spring and successfully passed load tests, Ottinger explained.

Italy's '40 'Who's Who' Drops Toscanini's Name

Orchestra Leader Has Fallen In Disfavor Since Refusing To Play Fascist Hymn

Rome, Sept. 4 (AP).—The name of Arturo Toscanini, the noted Italian orchestra leader, is missing from Italy's 1940 "Who's Who," which has just appeared. Toscanini's biography was in the three previous editions of the book, "Chi E'," published between 1928 and 1936.

But in recent years the conductor, who once refused to play the Fascist hymn, "Giovanezza," has fallen further in disfavor with the Government. The new volume is the first since 1938.

Premier Mussolini again has the longest biography in the book, more than five pages, brought up to date with his actions since the Ethiopian war and an explanation of Italy's occupation of Albania.

Of the Premier's sons, Vittorio has twenty-three lines, Bruno nine. His son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, has forty-five.

Communiques of Three Belligerent Powers

British

LONDON, Sept. 5 (Thursday) (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Reports received up to 10:30 p. m. last night indicated that fifty-four enemy aircraft have been destroyed in air battles during yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Reports received up to 7 p. m. show that forty-five enemy aircraft, of which thirty-three were bombers or fighter bombers, have been destroyed by our fighters today.

Eleven of our aircraft are lost, but the pilots of five of these are safe.

A joint Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Shortly after midday today a large formation of about 200 enemy aircraft crossed the coast of Kent. They were met by our fighters and anti-aircraft fire and most of them were driven back over the coast.

Two small formations, however, were able to penetrate our defenses, and one of these flew inland and dropped bombs on industrial premises. Some damage was done and a number of casualties were caused, some of them fatal.

The other formation passed over Kent to the Thames estuary and dropped bombs on a Medway town. Some houses were damaged, but there were few casualties and no fatal injuries have been reported.

Elsewhere in the southeast bombs were dropped on a few scattered areas and damage was caused to a number of shops and dwelling houses.

Reports up to 3:45 p. m. show our fighters today destroyed forty-one enemy aircraft and that five of our fighters have been lost.

An Air Ministry communique:

This morning two forces of enemy aircraft crossed our southeast coast. One of these attempted to bomb airdromes in Kent, and another force, after crossing the Thames estuary, made a similar attempt against airdromes in Essex. The enemy was promptly

engaged by our fighters and anti-aircraft guns and only a few of them succeeded in penetrating our defenses. It is reported that some bombs were dropped, but as far as is known at present no serious damage nor casualties were

caused.

An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Enemy attacks on this country during the night, which were not on an extensive scale, were mainly directed to the northwest and to the area of the Bristol Channel. In both these areas towns were attacked with high explosive and incendiary bombs. The fires which were started were quickly dealt with, but a number of dwelling houses were damaged, some of them seriously.

Bombs were also dropped in a residential district in a town on the northeast coast which wrecked two houses and damaged others.

In the northwest and northeast casualties were not numerous. In the Bristol Channel area some casualties were caused, a small number of which were fatal.

A few high explosive and many incendiary bombs are also reported to have been dropped in other districts in England, principally country districts in the Home Counties and in Scotland, but no casualties are known to have been caused and the damage appears to have been extremely small.

An Air Ministry announcement:

Last night R. A. F. bombers attacked military objectives both in GRUNEWALD, and in the forests north of Berlin. Many fires were started which later caused explosions.

Other aircraft carried out reconnaissances over an area of the Black Forest, east of Baden-Baden, where fires had been started by our bombers on the previous night. Many of these were still blazing.

Other forces of R. A. F. bombers attacked electric power stations, lighting installations and an armaments factory in Berlin, oil storage tanks at Magdeburg, goods yards (freight yards) at Hamm and Schwerte, a blast furnace at

Merzig and several Dutch and German airdromes.

Aircraft of the fleet air arm, operating with the coastal command, attacked barge concentrations in the Beveland Canal and at Terneuzen in the mouth of the Scheldt.

Forces of the coastal command aircraft attacked docks at Ostend. All our aircraft returned.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (AP).—The German high command communique:

A submarine commanded by First Lieut. Endrass during one operation sank six armed enemy merchant ships totaling 51,507 tons, among them the previously reported auxiliary cruiser Dunvegan Castle.

On Sept. 3 our airplane units again raided airports in southern England. Hangars and assembly plants were effectively bombed, causing numerous fires. During operations against the British Isles, air fights ensued which were very successful for our chasers.

Fighting-plane units during the night bombed British ports, armament plants and airports. Big fires were started at Liverpool, Avonmouth, Portland, Poole, Rochester and Middlesbrough.

Mining of British ports from the air continued.

British planes last night entered German territory, attempting to attack the Reich's capital. Only a few planes succeeded in flying over Berlin. No bombs were dropped on the city or region. Scattered bombs were dropped in the Province of Brandenburg as well as some other localities of Germany without causing noteworthy damage.

The enemy lost sixty-two planes yesterday. Forty-six were bagged during the day's air fights, one by anti-aircraft during the night, and fifteen planes were destroyed on the ground. Ten of our own planes are missing.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 4 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

Normal activity by scouts and by advance troops on all fronts.

HART RETURNS TO SHANGHAI IN NEW CRISIS

Chief of U. S. Asiatic Fleet
Arrives Unexpectedly
as Rumors Fly.

INDO-CHINA DRIVE EXPECTED

All Communication Is Halted To and From French Possession.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, arrived here unexpectedly today amid reports of imminent fast-breaking developments in the Far Eastern situation.

The attention of foreign military observers was concentrated on French Indo-China, where censorship obscured the situation following reports that the Japanese army had demanded immediate submission to Tokyo's request for the right to move Japanese troops through the colony and the right to use the port of Haiphong as a military base for the war against China.

Censors refused to deliver messages to Hanoi correspondents.

The Japanese military authorities here in Shanghai were silent on the subject of the ultimatum, in which the Indo-China Government reported to have been flatly ordered to yield or take the consequences.

Matters were further complicated when a Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Hongkong said that well-informed persons there had learned that the Japanese ultimatum had been withdrawn for the time being.

Ultimatum Report Credited.

Admiral Hart arrived on the light cruiser *Marblehead*, apparently in order to keep in closer touch with developments.

The *Marblehead*'s trip to Shanghai had been scheduled previously, but Admiral Hart, who returned to Tsingtao from Shanghai only recently, decided to join the ship at the last moment.

Foreign authorities said that they were inclined to believe that the report that the Japanese had delivered a virtual ultimatum to Indo-China was substantially correct.

One report from Hongkong quoted a traveler from Hanoi, the capital of Indo-China, as stating that Gen. Issaku Nishihara, head of a military mission to Indo-China which has been regulating shipment of supplies to China, notified the Indo-China Government that the Japanese were preparing to land troops in the colony this coming Friday.

This report said that the Vichy Government of France had already rejected the Japanese demands on Indo-China.

Gave Word to Chiang.

Although the Japanese military authorities here professed to be uninformed regarding Indo-China developments, this was not considered surprising, because the Japanese army's South China headquarters at Canton has recently been taking independent decisions in regard to the French colony.

Chinese reports in dispatches from Hongkong said that the Chungking Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had reached an agreement with the authorities at Saigon, Indo-China, regarding measures to be taken in the event of a Japanese invasion.

The Governor-General, Admiral Jean Decoux, newly appointed by the Vichy Government, was said to have assured Chungking that under no circumstances would Japanese armed forces be permitted to pass through Indo-China or to establish bases there.

Japanese Fleet Offshore.

The Japanese Fleet was reported to be cruising outside Indo-China waters, blockading the entire northeast coast.

Haiphong was a hive of activity, with French and native troops mobilized and manning all the defense positions along the coast. Preparations were being made to remove French women and children from the towns along the coast.

Shanghai itself meanwhile became virtually an armed camp as the authorities acted to prevent possible terrorist outbreaks in the French Concession and the International Settlement.

About eighty armed sympathizers of Premier Wang Ching-wei's Nanking regime were reported planning to invade these foreign areas and to attack Chinese followers of Chiang Kai-shek's Government in retaliation for the assassination of Lu Han-ha, a newspaper man and native Formosan, who became a naturalized Japanese, by two Chinese gunmen in the British defense sector yesterday.

Ultimatum Not Denied.

TOKIO, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Reports from Saigon, French Indo-China, that Japan had delivered an ultimatum requesting a right of way for Japanese troops, and that the Indo-China Government had rejected it, were neither denied nor confirmed by authoritative spokesmen here, Domei, Japanese news agency, said in a broadcast today.

Political spokesmen pointed out that this was a military matter and that the leader of a Japanese delegation, Gen. Issaku Nishihara, is now in Indo-China with "suitable authorizations."

Domei said it was unknown how

far Gen. Nishihara's negotiations had been carried.

Vichy Denies Break.

VICHY, Sept. 4 (A. P.). — The French news agency, Havas, quoted authoritative spokesmen today as saying that there had been no interruption in negotiations between the French and Japanese governments on their Far Eastern interests.

Hull Cautions Japanese Again On Indo-China

Statement Cites Reports of Ultimatum; Settlement in Shanghai Also Sought

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. — The United States government expressed again today its concern at any change of the status quo in the Far East, and particularly of any Japanese move to force concessions upon French Indo-China or the Dutch East Indies while the war in Europe is in progress.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, issued the third of a series of warnings to Japan, expressing American concern over "reports in the press" to the effect that Japan had given Indo-China an ultimatum demanding bases in Indo-China and the right to move troops over the territory of the French colony to facilitate military operations against China.

The warning, similar in many respects to statements by Mr. Hull on April 17 and again on May 11 expressing concern over the Far Eastern situation, was followed by an announcement by the Secretary that negotiations were going on in Shanghai between American and Japanese officials for a settlement of the question as to who should take over the defense sector in the International Settlement there, vacated by the British in August. The Secretary said he hoped for an early agreement in the matter, with American troops being given the patrol of "Sector B," in which the American Consulate General and numerous American interests lie.

Mr. Hull's statement on the reported Japanese ultimatum follows: "I have noted the reports in the press, regarding which inquiry is made, to the effect that Japanese military authorities have delivered

an ultimatum to the local authorities of French Indo-China in connection with demands for passage of Japanese troops across Indo-China and for use of bases in Indo-China for military operations against China. It will be remembered that during recent months this government and several other governments, including the Japanese government, have given expression to their desire that the principle of the status quo be respected and be preserved unimpaired in the Pacific, with special references to the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China.

"In the absence of official confirmation of the reports of a Japanese ultimatum to the authorities of French Indo-China this government is reluctant to give credence to the reports now under reference. The situation and the subject to which these reports relate is, however, a matter to which this government attaches importance, and it stands to reason that, should events prove these reports to have been well founded, the effect upon public opinion in the United States would be unfortunate."

Ultimatum Reported Eased

HONGKONG, Sept. 4 (A. P.). — French and Chinese reports from Indo-

China indicated tonight that authorities of that valuable French possession had dodged a Japanese Army ultimatum by a shrewd combination of firmness and temporizing.

French informants in Hanoi, capital of Indo-China, said the Japanese had now presented a "modified ultimatum." This, it was reported, demanded only certain unspecified "military facilities" in place of the original demands for the use of the port of Haiphong as a naval base and the right to transport Japanese troops over the Indo-China railway to invade China.

French and Japanese representatives were understood to be planning a meeting tomorrow to consider the demands. The Indo-China authorities politely refused to accept the first ultimatum and, at the same time, asked for time for consultation with Vichy.

Although informed Chinese believed Japanese Army authorities in Indo-China had failed to run a quick bluff on the local government, they considered the situation still tense. The Chinese have said right along they did not believe the Japanese would attempt to invade Indo-China until the rains cease in mid-October. The present weather gives the defenders, though poorly equipped, a distinct military advantage.

Japanese Author Seized For U. S. Magazine Article

TOKIO, Sept. 4 (A. P.). — The newspaper Yomiuri reported today the arrest of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, author and social reformer, on a charge that he contributed to a United States magazine an article disadvantageous to Japan.

Dr. Kagawa, a Christian pastor, is a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 4—(AP)—FRENCH AND CHINESE REPORTS FROM

HANOI TODAY INDICATED THAT THE TACTICS OF THE INDO-CHINESE GOVERNMENT, A MIXTURE OF FIRMNESS AND TEMPORIZING, POSSIBLY HAD DELAYED JAPANESE ARMY ACTION TO GAIN A MILITARY FOOTHOLD IN THAT FRENCH COLONY.

ONE HANOI INFORMANT, HOWEVER, SAID THE SHOWDOWN WAS NO LESS IMMINENT AND THAT THE SITUATION CONTINUED TENSE FOLLOWING MODIFICATION OF THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.

FRENCH REPORTS SAID THAT JAPANESE ARMY REPRESENTATIVES HAD ATTEMPTED TO RUSH THE INDO-CHINA GOVERNMENT INTO IMMEDIATE AGREEMENT FOR THE JAPANESE TO USE HAIPHONG AS A MILITARY NAVAL BASE AND THE INDO-CHINA RAILWAY FOR TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

FOLLOWING FRENCH REJECTION OF THIS, IT WAS SAID, THE JAPANESE ARMY PRESENTED A MODIFIED ULTIMATUM DEMANDING ONLY CERTAIN UNSPECIFIED "MILITARY FACILITIES."

FRENCH AND JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES MEETING TOMORROW WILL CONSIDER THE NEW DEMANDS, IT WAS SAID.

INFORMED CHINESE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT JAPANESE ARMY MEN WERE ATTEMPTING TO BLUFF COLONIAL AUTHORITIES ON THE CLAIM OF A GENERAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN VICHY AND TOKYO, WHICH HANOI FRENCH QUARTERS INSISTED GAVE COLONIAL OFFICIALS WIDE DISCRETION.

THE CHINESE BELIEVED ANY JAPANESE ARMY INVASION WAS UNLIKELY UNTIL THE PRESENT RAINY WEATHER CEASES ABOUT MID-OCTOBER.

QQ119PED

30.24-4729

HONGKONG, SEPT 5-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. A.E. GRASSETT, COMMANDER OF BRITISH FORCES IN CHINA, TOLD AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN TODAY THIS BRITISH CROWN COLONY WOULD BE DEFENDED WITH ALL AVAILABLE RESOURCES AGAINST ANY ATTACK.

SEP 5-1940

GRASSETT MADE HIS STATEMENT IN WELCOMING J.K. WALSH, PUBLISHER OF THE KALAMAZOO (MICH.) GAZETTE, AND SIX OTHER NEWSMEN WHO ARRIVED FROM MANILA ON A CLIPPER PLANE ON THEIR AERIAL SWING AROUND THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

A THREAT TO HONGKONG IS NOT NONEXISTENT, GRASSETT SAID. HE ADDED THE JAPANESE HAD STRENGTHENED THEIR POSITIONS AROUND THE COLONY, BUT THAT STRONG BRITISH DEFENSES, UTILIZING TOPOGRAPHICAL ADVANTAGES, WOULD MAKE AN INVASION LENGTHY AND VERY COSTLY.

THE AMERICAN NEWSMEN ARE SCHEDULED TO START HOMEWARD ON A CLIPPER PLANE FRIDAY.

KA1223AED

TOKYO, SEPT. 5--(THURSDAY)--(AP)--THE TOKYO PRESS TODAY PREDICTED JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN ACTION IN THE PACIFIC AS A RESULT OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BASES-DESTROYER DEAL AND CALLED UPON JAPAN TO BE PREPARED.

THE NEWSPAPER KOKUMIN, COUPLING THIS PREDICTION WITH THE SITUATION IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, REPORTED THE "STAGE IS SET FOR QUICK ACTION" FOLLOWING A CONFERENCE OF PREMIER PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE AND AN ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

THIS NEWSPAPER ATTRIBUTED THE NECESSITY FOR SPEED TO "MORE INTIMATE" RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. THE FACT BRITAIN HAD LEASED NAVAL AND AIR BASES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR 50 DESTROYERS WAS TAKEN AS AN INDICATION

30.24-4729

SIMILAR ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN IN THE PACIFIC NEXT AND THEREFORE "JAPAN CANNOT IGNORE THIS NEW TURN IN CONNECTION WITH ITS SOUTHWARD POLICY."

EDITORIALS IN THE NEWSPAPERS ASAHI AND YOMIURI LIKEWISE SAW JOINT BRITISH-AMERICAN ACTION IN THE PACIFIC AS A LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE OF THE ATLANTIC DEAL.

"JAPAN MUST BE PREPARED," SAID ASAHI, "TO FACE A PRESSING PROBLEM CONCERNING DEFENSE OF THE PACIFIC AND SAFEGUARDING HER SOUTHWARD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT."

YOMIURI PREDICTED BRITISH INFLUENCE WOULD WANE IN EUROPE AND INCREASE IN THE PACIFIC, WHERE A BRITISH-AMERICAN COALITION WOULD RESULT IN "HEAVY PRESSURE" UPON JAPAN.

T154AED.

2 SOVIET CLASSES CALLED TO COLORS

Men Will Report for Duty
Beginning September 15.

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Soviet Defense Commissar Marshal Semen Timoshenko today called up two new classes for military service.

Commenting on the order, the Moscow newspaper Bolshevik noted that "the call to the colors comes during a very complicated international situation when the world is involved in a second imperialist war," and observed that "the Red Army and Navy will receive perfect re-enforcements this year."

The number of men which the call will add to Russia's armed forces was not indicated.

Affected were all men born in 1920 and during the first eight months of 1921. Also summoned

were all men born in 1921 and 1922 who have completed their secondary education and whose compulsory military training had hitherto been suspended. They will report between September 15 and October 10.

Junior officers and troops of earlier classes who have completed their regular two-year service were ordered discharged and placed on the reserve list.

Maneuvers which have been under way in the western military district were concluded, meanwhile, with a review of the troops by Timoshenko.

today for duty with the colors beginning the middle of September, to guard the nation at a time of "imperialist war" and "capitalist encirclement."

Older men whose compulsory training had been suspended also were called. At the same time, troops and junior officers of earlier classes who had completed their regular two-year period of military service were released and placed on the reserve list.

The newspaper "Moscow Bolshevik" thus described the purpose of the mobilizations:

"Our country, in the capitalist encirclement, stands like a lofty cliff amid stormy seas. This obliges the Soviet Union and all its citizens to be fully armed."

It was disclosed that the maneuvers in the western military district had been concluded with a review of the troops by Defense Commissar Marshal Semyon Timoshenko.

Russia Calls Up 4 Classes, Citing Capitalist War

Orders Youths 18, 19 and
20, Some Older Men to
Duty, Releasing Others

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Soviet Union called youths of eighteen, nineteen and twenty years old

SHIP DEAL STIRS HOUSE ATTACKS ON ROOSEVELT

SEP 5-1940
Trade Is Called Lawless
and Denounced as
Act of War.

SUPPORTERS VEHEMENT ALSO

President Tells Congressional
Leaders Whole Story
Transfer Is Speeded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's destroyer-naval base trade with Great Britain precipitated a short, but sometimes wrathful, round of debate today in the House.

Representative Smith, Republican of Ohio, opened a series of one-minute speeches with the assertion that transfer of fifty destroyers to Britain was clearly an act of war, and Representative Sweeney, Democrat, of Ohio, said that if the people "knew what was going on behind the scenes in Washington they would start a revolution, not to overthrow but to preserve democracy."

On the other side, Representative Luther A. Johnson, Democrat, of Texas, said that Mr. Roosevelt did the same thing that President Jefferson did in purchasing Louisiana in 1803, adding: "You cannot take the people into your confidence when you are making a trade." To this Representative Creel, Democrat, of Kentucky, added: "Whoever did it, did a blamed good job."

At the White House President Roosevelt went over the entire trade with his congressional leaders. Reporters sought further details on delivery of the destroyers from Stephen Early, presidential secretary, who replied: "Hitler can find that out for himself."

The congressional conference was followed by assertions by Speaker Bankhead and Senator Barkley, majority leader, that no new base acquisitions were in the offing. As to development of the Caribbean and Atlantic sites obtained from the British, they indicated that Mr. Roosevelt might start the work with money from the \$200,000,000 defense fund placed at his disposal by Congress earlier this year.

Willkie Quoted in House.

In the House, Representative Johnson, Democrat, of Texas, said that he wished to call the attention of the Republicans to the fact that "their chosen leader," Wendell L. Willkie, had said that the trade was all right and would be approved by the American people.

Representative Bender, Republican, of Ohio, said that Mr. Johnson had not stated the Republican presidential nominee's whose position.

Mr. Willkie, he added, said that he believed in turning over the destroyers but that it had been done without act of Congress.

"I say," Mr. Bender continued, "that this is in direct violation of

the law. The President took the law into his own hands."

Representative Keefe, Republican, of Wisconsin, interjected a remark that this country needs a Chief Executive who will "set his face sternly and firmly against executive usurpation of legislative functions."

Representative Cox, Democrat, of Georgia, often critic of the administration, said that he was glad to see the Government acquire the bases.

Early Is Secretive.

Mr. Early was asked whether any of the vessels already had left for Canada for transfer to British crews for the trip across the North Atlantic.

He replied: "Hitler can find out for himself—when they leave, where they are, and anything else about them, as far as I am concerned."

The navy announced yesterday that eight of the destroyers were being made ready at the Boston Navy Yard for release to Britain and that they probably would be ready by Friday for American crews to take them to Canada and turn them over to the British. The whereabouts of the other ships was not disclosed, except that they were somewhere on the Atlantic seaboard.

President Roosevelt met with congressional leaders to give them a complete report on negotiations that led up to the trade of destroyers for bases on British Caribbean territories.

Present in his private study were Senator Barkley, Senator Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, a

member of the Senate Appropriations Committee; Speaker Bankhead, Representative Rayburn of Texas, House majority leader, and Representative Bloom, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was invited, but he was in Nevada today.

A Phrase for Willkie.

Asked to comment on the statement by Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican presidential nominee, that it was regrettable that the President did not obtain prior congressional approval or permit public discussion of the trade, Mr. Early told reporters:

"I take it Mr. Willkie doesn't like anything the President does."

The President was well pleased with public reaction to the agreement, Mr. Early said, adding that several hundred telegrams had been received at the White House and that less than a dozen opposed the step.

Asked whether any other negotiations were under way to obtain other bases, Mr. Early said he did not know of any.

At Boston, American crews were at work on the first group of eight ships, getting them in shape for transfer to the Royal Navy at a Canadian port on Friday, or immediately thereafter.

Another flotilla of six of the 1,200-ton class destroyers was reported to have left Hampton Roads, Va., headed north for Boston.

In other unnamed ports along the Atlantic Coast, the remainder of the vessels involved in the great international transaction were being made ready with all speed for delivery in the early future.

Meanwhile a ten-man commission of army and navy officers were already at sea on the cruiser St. Louis, bound for Bermuda and a series of conferences with British officials there on the base site this country will acquire in the Great Sound of the resort islands.

Two Bases Outright Gift.

The Bermuda base and another base in Newfoundland would be in addition to the six acquired in the destroyer swap. The right to bases in those two possessions was granted by the British as an outright gift, but their acquisition was naturally linked with the broader program.

Conferences on the other bases were expected to be arranged soon. A seven-man navy board will meet with British officials to decide on the exact locations for the projected naval and air bases which President Roosevelt told reporters were needed to keep any enemy from our front door. The other base sites

are in the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Antigua and British Guiana.

The announcement of the destroyer-base deal as a fait accompli took the capital completely by surprise yesterday.

Congress reacted with both applause and dismay, but the expression disregarded party lines. Discussion quickly centered on whether the deal presaged another request for appropriations to augment the already swollen defense budget. Equipment will have to be supplied for the bases and in some cases it may be found desirable to extend the base confines by purchasing adjacent private property.

Despite the \$11,000,000,000 in actual or expected defense appropriations this session, Representative Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Committee, expressed the belief that further funds would be needed.

Mr. Vinson added, however, that the navy already had \$10,000,000 for auxiliary bases which might be used to get work started on the bases.

No cash consideration was involved in obtaining the bases, Great Britain agreeing to lease the sites to the United States for ninety-nine years in return for the destroyers.

The historic bargain—hailed by President Roosevelt as the most important event for American defense since the Louisiana Purchase of 1803—got a welcome reception in Great Britain, but the Axis countries' semi-official comment was otherwise.

Won't Sink Fleet.

The announcement was made more momentous by the simultaneous British pledge that her fleet would in no event be surrendered or sunk if British waters became untenable, but would be sent overseas for the defense of other parts of the empire.

Congressional supporters of the Roosevelt aid-to-Britain-short-of-war policy were quick to voice approval of the transaction as a major defense achievement.

Those who have advocated aloofness from the European conflict condemned it just as promptly as an act of war, justification for Hitler to declare war on the United States, and an illegal transaction without congressional approval.

Nevertheless, there were no immediate indications of any serious attempt to block new appropriations for equipping the bases.

Notifying Congress of the agreement which was reached by an exchange of notes with Britain, President Roosevelt transmitted with his special message a 4,200-word opinion of Attorney-General Jackson asserting that the agreement could be effectuated under the

President's constitutional powers, and hence did not require ratification by Congress.

Sees Right to Transfer.

Mr. Jackson also ruled that the over-age destroyers might be transferred to Britain under laws permitting disposition of naval equipment not needed for American defense if the equipment was so certified by staff officers.

A formal statement issued later by acting Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal said that Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations has certified that the exchange will strengthen rather than impair the total defenses of the United States and that the fifty men-of-war were not essential to the defense of the United States.

Naval officials said today that a precedent for the trade was to be found in this country's purchase of three light cruisers from England and Brazil at the time of the Spanish-American war.

On March 16, 1898, just prior to the declaration of war against Spain on April 21, the United States bought two cruisers which Britain was building for Brazil.

On July 11, the United States got a third cruiser from Brazil. The vessels were the Buffalo, which cost \$575,000; the New Orleans, \$1,429,215, and the Albany, \$1,205,000.

The Buffalo was built in 1892 at Newport News, Va., and sold in 1898 to Brazil, from which it was repurchased. Its displacement was 6,500 tons. The other vessels were of 3,954 tons each.

A German torpedo boat deal with Russia during the Russo-Japanese war was also cited as a precedent bearing on the United States' transfer of destroyers to Britain.

Attorney-General Jackson, discussing questions of international law in his opinion on the transfer, noted:

"That during the war between Russia and Japan in 1904 and 1905, the German Government permitted the sale to Russia of torpedo boats and also of ocean liners belonging to its auxiliary navy."

President Roosevelt in his message called the agreement "an epochal and far-reaching act of preparation for continental defense in the face of grave danger."

He returned to the capital last night after a defense tour in West Virginia and gave immediate attention to further steps to carry out the negotiated agreement.

During a press conference on board his train en route here, he hinted at some further action to bolster hemispheric defense, when a reporter asked whether a base might be established on Danish Greenland, but he warned against speculation.

Says Deal Was Not Inconsistent

In support of the President's declaration that the agreement was "not inconsistent in any sense with our status of peace" and was still less a threat against any nation, State Department sources said it could not be considered hostile by any country which was not looking for trouble.

These sources also asserted there were no understandings between the United States and Great Britain beyond those set out in the communications between Secretary Hull and Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador.

During negotiation of the agreement, one State Department official said the question of the United

States entering the war did not arise in any way.

Mr. Forrestal's statement said the names of the destroyers to be released would be withheld in the interest of security of the destroyers themselves.

"The destroyers prepared for release," he said, "will be in an operating condition. They are to be sent to Canadian ports with their present crews, where they will be manned by trained British crews," and twenty-one-inch torpedo tubes, the same size the British use. All are over the sixteen-year-age limit, having been completed by 1922. They will be delivered with their full armament of guns, torpedo tubes and anti-aircraft guns.

Those taken from the neutrality patrol will be replaced, but navy officials said none would be taken from the Pacific to the Atlantic for transfer purposes.

Although this Government will have no authority over the civil administration of the possessions on which bases are to be established, officials said the United States would exercise complete control over the bases themselves and not share operations with the British.

Message Read to House.

The Senate was in recess when the President's message arrived at the Capitol, but it was read to an attentive House.

Shortly afterward Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, told the House the action of the President was "virtually an act of war" and that Hitler would be perfectly within the law to declare war on the United States tomorrow, although he did not believe he would. Representative Short, Republican, of Missouri, also declared on the floor that it constitutes an act of war. He recalled that Britain declared war on Germany a year ago yesterday, adding:

"And today, one year later, the Government of the United States has declared war on Germany and make no mistake about that."

Representative Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, disagreed and retorted the transaction "has the approval of the American people and was done for the protection of America."

Bankhead Hails Trade.

Speaker Bankhead termed the exchange a "fine trade for our national defense" and both he and Senator Barkley predicted the American people would approve when they understood what it meant.

Senator Adams, Democrat, of Colorado, said he was "glad to see England get the destroyers unless it is a step that might involve us in war."

"He questioned classing the destroyers as overage or obsolete, saying everybody knows that England is not trading naval bases for obsolete destroyers."

A naval officer, when asked whether he considered the destroyers to be good warships, replied:

"Yes, they are. Otherwise the British could not want them."

KNOX PREDICTS 'A LOT OF NOISE'

But Asserts That Public Approves of Trade.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Secretary Knox told reporters today that \$25,000,000 will be spent at once preparing the air and naval base sites leased from Great Britain.

"There will be a lot of noise over this transaction, there will be the appearance of huge opposition like we had over the draft bill, but Congress knows where public opinion is," he said.

"I've read the Attorney-General's decision and it reads like thoroughly sound law."

"As far as the deal bringing us closer to war, that isn't so. We were in bad with Germany long before this. If Hitler had been looking for an excuse to declare war on the United States, he could have found many reasons long before now."

Secretary Knox is traveling westward by air to inspect defense units.

Three Over-Age Destroyers Leave Boston On Way to Britain, First in Transfer of 50

By The Associated Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Three of the nation's over-age destroyers, the first of those destined for Great Britain in President Roosevelt's historic trade for WeWestern Hemisphere naval and air bases—sailed from Boston harbor tonight, apparently bound for a Canadian port.

Despite Navy Department expectations that none of the destroyers would be ready to sail before Friday, the three ships were painted and repaired by crews throughout the day and set out before sunset.

Soon after 6:30 P. M. (Eastern daylight time) the first of the three vessels reversed engines and backed out of its berth at the navy yard.

Her skeleton United States Navy crew waving and cheering from the decks, the destroyed headed down Boston Harbor toward the Atlantic. Three minutes later the second ship moved into the harbor and the third set all after a similar interval. They moved down the harbor in single file.

Until the sailing, every move concerning the vessels had been close-

ly guarded, but the bustle and stir at the Navy Yard, reminiscent of World War days, indicated unusual happenings.

Several other over-age destroyers remained in the yard overnight, but it was expected that at least four would sail some time tomorrow.

Two vessels were in drydock tonight, one at the South Boston dock because of pressure of work at the Navy Yard.

Painters and fitters hurried over the vessels, touching them up and making repairs. Tugs laden with supplies and replacement parts plied back and forth between the yard and Boston wharves throughout the day.

It was expected that Boston would be the point of departure for most of the fifty British-bound destroyers and tonight's departure indicated that all the sailings would be in small groups.

There were indications that the commanders of the vessels received their orders direct from Washington.

Fistfight Marks Debate in House Over Draft Bill

Democrat Calls Another a Traitor: First Fight in House in Half Century

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Taut feelings over the conscription issue and a charge of "traitor" muttered by Representative Beverly M. Vincent, Democrat, of Kentucky, at Representative Martin I. Sweeney, Democrat, of Ohio, had the two locked in a free-swinging, hard-hitting fist fight on the House floor tonight.

It ended in an apology to the House from Representative Sweeney and a repitition by Representative Vincent of his charge—later withdrawn at the importuning of his friends.

House historians reported that it was the first fist fight in the House since the early 1890s, when another Kentuckian, Representative W. C. P. Breckenridge, exchanged blows with Representative John T. Heard, of Missouri.]

Representative Sweeney, who is fifty-five, had just finished a speech opposing the conscription bill and accusing President Roosevelt of trying to involve the United States in the war. He also accused President Wilson of putting the United States in the World War. He was about to take a seat beside Mr. Vincent, five years his junior, when suddenly the two were swinging at each other. Several vigorous blows landed on the face of each.

Colleagues intervened. One grappling the stocky Sweeney rolled over a seat with him and pinned him to it.

A few minutes later, each told his story to the House.

"I have been a member of the Congress of the United States since December, 1931," said Representa-

tive Sweeney, "and this is the first time in all my career that I have ever encountered or been in an altercation with any member of Congress on this floor such as you witnessed tonight. Perhaps I should tell you what took place. I let you be the judge.

"As I resumed my seat, the gentleman with whom I had difficulties called me a traitor. He repeated it again and you know what happened.

"I am sorry I brought any confusion to the House and if you think I am guilty in any way at all, I apologize to you and the nation."

In his turn Representative Vincent said:

"Mr. Speaker, I served in the World War. As I understood it then and as I understand it now the war was fought because we were being attacked by submarines and women and children murdered on the high seas.

"To say that my President of that time brought on that war to me was an untruth. The whole statement that the gentleman made here I resented very much.

"When he came down to sit with me, I got up and moved, as I shall continue to move as long as I am a member of the Congress of the United States and he is a member of the Congress. I was attacked in my office a few days ago by a bunch of Communists and I drove them out of my office. When he sat down there I got up and moved.

"I said I did not want to sit by a traitor to my country. Then he attacked me and you know what happened.

Has No Apology

"I have no apology to make. And the speech the gentleman made is proof to me that the gentleman is a traitor."

Some cheers, but many boos and hisses, greeted Representative Vincent's conclusion. Mingled with these were loud cries of "Throw him out."

Representative Clare Hoffman, Republican, of Michigan, obtained the floor and demanded that Representative Vincent's words be "taken down," a preliminary to expunging them from the record.

During the tumult, friends conferred with Representative Vincent and finally persuaded him to ask permission to withdraw his charge. This could be done only by unanimous consent, and when he asked this permission there were several objections from members who wanted to administer to Vincent the rebuke of ordering his words out of the record.

Representative Jere Cooper, Democrat, of Tennessee, in the chair, anxious to smooth the whole thing over as quickly as possible, disregarded the objections, ruling that they had come too late, and Representative Vincent's charge was elimi-

nated from the record.

The night session, lasting nearly until midnight, concluded the House's general debate on the conscription bill and cleared the way for amendments to be considered starting tomorrow. The debate saw peacetime military conscription denounced as "Nazi-ism" and advocated as a bulwark against aggression from abroad.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.—(AP)—THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE TOLD

TONIGHT HOW BRITISH BOMBERS "REPEATEDLY BOMBED" OBJECTIVES IN THE BERLIN AREA LAST NIGHT IN RAIDS APPARENTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WRATH ADOLF HITLER SHOWED IN A THREATENING SPEECH TODAY.

A BERLIN POWER STATION, SAID THE NEWS SERVICE, WAS BOMBED "IN A SERIES OF SHALLOW DIVE ATTACKS, AND X X X FLASHES OF MANY BOMB BURSTS WERE SEEN WITHIN THE TARGET AREA."

"ANOTHER POWER STATION," THE AIR MINISTRY ACCOUNT SAID, "WAS BOMBED FROM 7,500 FEET AND WHEN A GAS WORKS WAS STRUCK BY HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, LARGE FIRES BROKE OUT. AIRCRAFT OF THE SECOND RAIDING FORCE ATTACKED AN ARMAMENT FACTORY WHERE THE EXPLOSIONS OF THEIR BOMBS WERE FOLLOWED SOON AFTERWARD BY A LARGE FLASH.

"STICKS OF BOMBS ALSO WERE DROPPED ON A MAIN LINE RAILWAY BOUNDARY OF BERLIN AND ON LINES NEAR THE CAPITAL.

"A WOODED AREA OUTSIDE BERLIN, INCLUDING THE GRUNEWALD FOREST, WERE ATTACKED SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS WITH THE OBJECT OF SETTING FIRE TO HIDDEN ARMS FACTORIES.

"HERE TWO LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED IN A WOOD TO THE NORTH OF THE CITY WHICH STILL COULD BE SEEN BY THE CREW OF ONE AIRCRAFT FIFTEEN MINUTES AFTER THEY HAD LEFT FOR HOME.

ONE BRITISH PILOT REPORTED HE ENCOUNTERED A NEW KIND OF NAZI

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER OSTEND.

"IT WAS A SORT OF A 'GOOGLY' FIRE, RED COLORED, AND COMING UP BY FITS AND STARTS, TWISTING IN THE AIR," SAID THE PILOT.

ONE BOMBER PILOT LOCATED A FACTORY AND MUNITIONS STORES HIDDEN IN THE DENSE FORESTS OF THE OBER HARTZ MOUNTAINS BECAUSE HE HAD SPENT A VACATION ON THAT PARTICULAR MOUNTAIN A FEW YEARS AGO.

"THERE WAS SOMETHING THERE, BECAUSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE STARTED COMING UP AT US AND YOU WOULDN'T NORMALLY EXPECT A LOT OF GUNS CRACKING OFF AT YOU FROM THE MIDDLE OF A FOREST," HE SAID.

"AT A HEIGHT OF 13,000 FEET MY REAR GUNNER COULD READ THE TIME ON HIS WATCH. EVERYTHING IN HIS TURRET WAS LIT UP BY THE FIRE."

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A NORTH BRITISH PORT, SEPT. 4-(AP)-A FRESH CONTINGENT OF CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT AND AMONG THEM WERE AMERICANS, POLES, NORWEGIAN AND DUTCH.

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ONE OF THOSE ARRIVING, SAID THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION, WAS JERRY JOHNSTONE WHO, IT WAS ADDED, WAS KNOWN IN THE UNITED STATES AS GERALD KENT AND HAD PLAYED LEADING MAN TO MAE WEST IN 1929.

JOHN WARBURTON, A FORMER U.S. ARMY SERGEANT, HITCH-HIKED FROM NEW MEXICO TO JOIN THE CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE.

VERNON TERRY CAME FROM TEXAS IN THE SAME MANNER TO ENLIST.

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PRECEDE BIRMINGHAM DAY
BY TAYLOR HENRY

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MANCHESTER, ENG., SEPT. 4-AP-THE GREAT MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL AREA--ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST DENSELY POPULATED--IS FUNCTIONING NORMALLY DESPITE THREE WEEKS OF SPORADIC BOMBING BY GERMAN NIGHT RAIDERS. IN AN UNIMPEDED TOUR OF THIS AREA I HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO

FIND A SINGLE FACTORY THAT HAS BEEN HIT.

ALL WERE WORKING FULL-BLAST, THEIR TALL CHIMNEYS BELCHING OUT A CLOUD OF SMOKE WHICH HANGS LOW OVER THE VALLEY OF THE MERSEY AND IRWELL RIVERS.

BEFORE COMING HERE I COMPLETED A SURVEY OF THE BIRMINGHAM AREA, ANOTHER OF ENGLAND'S BIG PRODUCTION CENTERS, ABOUT 100 MILES S SOUTH. THERE I SAW ONLY TWO FACTORIES DAMAGED ENOUGH TO CAUSE TOTAL DISRUPTION OF PRODUCTION. AND THEY WERE SMALL PLANTS. OTHERS HAD BEEN STRUCK DURING THREE WEEKS OF INTENSIVE NIGHT RAIDS, BUT THE DAMAGE APPEARED COMPARATIVELY SMALL, AND PRODUCTION HAS CONTINUED ALMOST UN-INTERRUPTED.

THESE SURVEYS WERE MADE WITHOUT OFFICIAL GUIDANCE AND ALSO WITHOUT OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE, EXCEPT IN EACH CITY I REGISTERED AS AN ALIEN WITH THE LOCAL POLICE, A CUSTOMARY PROCEDURE.

I CHECKED FACTORY AFTER FACTORY, MILL AFTER MILL, ALONG THE SHIP CANAL IN THE INDUSTRIAL SUBURBS, STOCKPORT AND TRAFFORD PARK. COTTON MILLS, STEEL AND IRON WORKS; CHEMICAL FACTORIES AND RUBBER PLANT OFFICIALS SAID THEY HAVE NOT LOST AN HOUR'S PRODUCTION SINCE THE FIRST WARNING.

WHEN I STARTED OUT ON THIS SURVEY, IT WAS WITH THE IDEA OF KEEPING IT ENTIRELY AS AN UNOFFICIAL CHECK OF AN AMERICAN REPORTER. I BEGAN IT IN THE USUAL WAY BY HIRING A DRIVER, EXPLAINING WHAT I WANTED AND ASKING TO BE SHOWN THE WORST DAMAGE THERE WAS.

AFTER THE FOURTH RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT, WHERE ONLY COMPARATIVELY NEGLIGIBLE DAMAGE HAD BEEN DONE, THE DRIVER TURNED AROUND AND SAID:

"I EXPECT YOU'LL WANT TO BE GETTING BACK TO THE HOTEL NOW. THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO SEE."

I THOUGHT HE WAS KIDDING AND ORDERED HIM TO DRIVE ALL THRU THE INDUSTRIAL AREAS. I PICKED THE STREETS MYSELF SO THERE WOULD BE NO CHANCE OF A LOYAL BRITON HIDING EVIDENCES OF DAMAGE FROM A FOREIGNER.

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AT THE END OF THREE HOURS, I HAD TO ADMIT HE WAS RIGHT BUT I STILL WASN'T SATISFIED.

I DECIDED TO CALL FOR OFFICIAL HELP. WE DROVE BACK TO TOWN TO THE LOCAL OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. THERE MY DRIVER'S CONTENTION AND MY PERSONAL OBSERVATION WERE CONFIRMED.

"NOT A FACTORY HAS BEEN EVEN HIT IN THE WHOLE AREA," THE DIRECTOR OF THE R OFFICE SAID. WHEN I EXPRESSED AMAZEMENT, HE PRODUCED HIS OFFICIAL LOG BOOK AND HANDED IT OVER FOR MY INSPECTION.

IT SHOWED THAT WHILE LITERALLY THOUSANDS OF BOMBS HAD BEEN DROPPED IN THE AREA, MOST OF THEM WERE INCENDIARIES WHICH WERE PUT OUT QUICKLY.

THE TOTAL DAMAGE DONE HAS BEEN A FEW PEOPLE KILLED, SOME DOZEN HOUSES DEMOLISHED, FARM FIELDS SET ON FIRE AND VILLAGE WINDOWS SHATTERED.

LIFE IN MANCHESTER GOES ON IN THE STOUT LANCASHIRE WAY. NO WORK IS STOPPED WHEN WARNING ARE SOUNDED NOW. PEOPLE GET OFF THE STREETS BUT PRODUCTION GOES ON.

ALL FACTORIES POST TRAINED LOOKOUTS TO SOUND THE FINAL WARNING IF THINGS GET TOO HOT. BUT SO FAR THAT HSN'T BEEN NECESSARY.

IN MANCHESTER THEY SAY THAT SMOKE AND WEATHER--A YEARLY AVERAGE OF ONLY TWO HOURS OF SUNSHINE EACH DAY--MAKE THE CITY ALMOST UN-

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VISIBLE FROM ANY GREAT HEIGHT. ADDED TO THAT IS THE GREAT SPRAWLING
400 SQUARE MILES OF GREATER MANCHESTER WHICH MAKE AN INDIVIDUAL
FACTORY A HARD TARGET TO FIND. -----

RIOM, FRANCE, SEPT. 4-(AP)-A PRETTY PROVINCIAL BRUNETTE WHO
DREAMED ALL HER LIFE OF LIVING IN PARIS AND FINALLY HAD HER WISH
ONLY TO BE ARRESTED AS A SPY, GOT OFF WITH A SUSPENDED 2-YEAR
SENTENCE TODAY AFTER SHE HAD EXPLAINED ALL THOSE THINGS TO STERN
FACED JUDGES OF THE 14TH REGIONAL MILITARY COURT.

TREMBLING, 25-YEAR-OLD VALERIE DEGOUX WAS LED BEFORE THE
COURT JUST AFTER LOUIS GLEZAZ, A NATURALIZED FRENCH ARTILLERYMEN
HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR ESPIONAGE.

SHE TOLD OF WARTIME ROMANCE, OF A SWEETHEART WHO TOOK HER
TO PARIS AND GAVE HER THE LONG-DREAMED OF APARTMENT NEAR THE EIFFEL
TOWER. SHE TOLD OF HIS MYSTERIOUS TRIPS TO SUSPECT POINTS IN
EUROPE AND OF HIS LETTERS WHICH LED TO HER ARREST AS AN ACCOMPLICE.

"IT WAS MY CHILDHOOD IDEAL TO GO TO PARIS," SAID THE THE GIRL
LOWERING HER EYES. "IT WAS ROMANCE".

THE JUDGES FOUND HER EXPLANATION "ACCEPTABLE."

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OSLO, NORWAY, (VIA BERLIN), SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE WORST FLOODS IN
NORWAY'S HISTORY WERE REPORTED IN NEWSPAPERS HERE TODAY TO HAVE
OCCURRED "SOME TIME AGO."

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RAGING WATERS CUT OFF THE TRONDHEIM LAND CONNECTION WITH SOUTHERN
NORWAY, DESTROYING RAILWAYS, ROADS, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES AND
MANY FARMS. TWO FARMERS WERE KILLED.

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LONDON, SEPT 4-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE VICHY
GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE AND THE EXILED NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT IN LONDON
WILL BE SUSPENDED TOMORROW, THE OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS PRESS SERVICE
SAID TONIGHT.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID IT WAS BELIEVED GERMAN PRESSURE AT VICHY
WAS RESPONSIBLE.

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SEP 5-1940

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LONDON, SEPT. 4-(AP)-ONE OF THE GERMAN PLANES BROUGHT DOWN TODAY.
IN THE BATTLES OVER THE SOUTHEAST COAST WAS A DORNIER "FLYING PENCIL"
A BOMBER WITH A LONG FUSELAGE. THE PLANE CRASHED IN FLAMES AND SET
A WOODS AFIRE. TWO OF THE CREW BAILED OUT, BUT THE OTHER TWO WERE
BURNED TO DEATH.

QQ3PED

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 5-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-A 45-MINUTE AIR
RAID ALARM KEPT BERN ON THE ALERT LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY BUT
NO PLANES WERE HEARD OVER THE CITY AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS HELD
THEIR FIRE.

Long

THE ALARM WAS SOUNDED AT 11:46 P.M. (5:46 P.M., EST) LAST NIGHT.
IT INDICATED THAT BRITISH BOMBERS AGAIN HAD CROSSED THE SWISS FRONTIER
TO RAID ITALY OR SOUTHERN GERMANY.

SWITZERLAND HAS PROTESTED THE FLIGHT OF BRITISH BOMBERS OVER
HER TERRITORY.

(THIS WAS THE X X X (SECOND GRAF)

FD1010PED

SEP 5-1940

VICHY, FRANCE, SEPT 4-(AP)-THE COLONIAL MINISTRY NAMED M. CHAZELAS
GOVERNOR GENERAL TODAY FOR THE CHAD REGION IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA WHERE
THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT RECENTLY CHARGED THE BRITISH HAD INSPIRED A
REBELLION. HE REPLACED GENERAL EBQUE, WHO WAS RELIEVED OF HIS POST
LAST THURSDAY.

ME903AED

SEP 5-1940

Long

MADRID, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER PUEBLO, COMMENTING ON THE U.S.-BRITISH EXCHANGE OF DESTROYERS FOR BASES, TONIGHT DESCRIBED BRITAIN'S PART IN THE TRADE AS "A CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS SURPASSING THE HOPES OF HER BITTEREST ENEMIES," AND PICTURED THE U.S. AS GETTING BASES "AROUND WHICH THE INSATIABLE GREEDINESS OF POWERFUL UNCLE SAM HAS BEEN REVOLVING."

"THE UNITED STATES ONCE OFFERED SPAIN \$120,000,000 FOR CUBA BUT SPAIN REFUSED," THE PAPER ADDED. "WE WERE EXPELLED FROM THE ISLAND BUT WE DID NOT SELL OUR LAND TO ANY JUDAS FOR TWENTY COINS."

MJ608PED

BERLIN, SEPT. 5-(THURSDAY)-(AP VIA RADIO)-THE GERMAN WIRELESS BROADCAST A REPORT THAT BRITISH PLANES HAD BOMBED THE FAMOUS GERMAN SPA OF KISHINGEN EARLY TODAY, HITTING AND SETTING FIRE TO AN APARTMENT HOUSE AND INJURING SEVERAL PERSONS.

FDS11PED

MOSCOW, SEPT. 4-(AP)-A PLAN FOR A MIGRATION OF PEASANTS FROM THE SOUTHWESTERN UKRAINE TO THE NEW NORTHERN KARELIAN-FINNISH SOVIET REPUBLIC WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN, PRAVDA. TWO HUNDRED HOUSEHOLDS WERE REPORTED MOVING FROM KIEV PROVINCE TO THE KERHOLM AND YASSA DISTRICTS ABOUT MID-SEPTEMBER. PRAVDA SAID MANY MORE COLLECTIVE FARMERS IN THE UKRAINE WERE ASKING PERMISSION TO JOIN THE MIGRATION.

THE KARELIAN-FINNISH REPUBLIC CONTAINS TERRITORY TAKEN FROM FINLAND IN THE MARCH PEACE TREATY.

EZ841AED

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, SEPT. 4-(AP)-NAVAL OFFICIALS SAID TODAY 50 NAVAL PATROL VESSELS DESIGNED AND BUILT IN AUSTRALIAN SHIPYARDS WILL HAVE BEEN COMMISSIONED BY THE END OF 1941. TWENTY OF THE VESSELS WILL GO TO THE BRITISH NAVY.

P540PED

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4-(AP)-ONE MAN IN EVERY FOUR NOW UNDER ARMS IN GREAT BRITAIN "IS AMERICAN EQUIPPED," CLARK M. EICHELBERGER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES, SAID TONIGHT.

HE DECLARED UNITED STATES SHIPMENTS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO BRITAIN IN JUNE WERE OF "EVEN GREATER IMPORTANCE" TO BRITAIN THAN THE TRADING OF 50 OVER-AGE DESTROYERS. DURING JUNE, HE SAID, BRITAIN OBTAINED 80,000 MACHINE GUNS, 700 FIELD GUNS, 500,000 RIFLES AND "MOUNTAINS OF AMMUNITION" FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ALL SHIPMENTS, HE DECLARED, "WERE HANDLED IN STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE NEUTRALITY LAW."

T155AED.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 4-(AP)-ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OFF-SHORE RING OF DEFENSES TO PROTECT THE PANAMA CANAL--"OUR MOST IMPORTANT LINE OF COMMUNICATION"--WAS FORESEEN TODAY BY SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FRANK KNOX.

HE SPECIFIED, ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE, THE STRING OF DEFENSE SITES JUST ACQUIRED ON BRITISH ISLANDS IN THE CARRIBEAN AREA AND SAID THE UNITED STATES SHOULD MAKE AN "AMERICAN LAKE" OF THIS STRATEGIC SEA.

AS TO THE PACIFIC, HE SAID "THERE HAS BEEN SOME DISCUSSION" REGARDING THE POSSIBLE LEASE OR PURCHASE OF THE GALAPAGOS AND COCOS ISLANDS, OFF THE CANAL ZONE, AND THAT HE ADVOCATED SUCH ACQUISITION. (THE GALAPAGOS ARE OWNED BY ECUADOR, COCOS BY COSTA RICA.)

30.24-4735

30.24-4735

"THE PANAMA CANAL CANNOT BE PROPERLY DEFENDED BY AIRPLANES BASED IN THE CANAL ZONE ITSELF. AND THAT'S OUR MOST IMPORTANT LINE OF COMMUNICATION, BECAUSE ITS MERE EXISTENCE DOUBLES OUR NAVAL STRENGTH."

HE DID NOT COMMENT ON DEVELOPMENTS CONTEMPLATED FOR GALAPAGOS AND COCOS, IF THEY WERE ACQUIRED BY THIS NATION.

KNOX IS ENROUTE TO HAWAII TO OBSERVE NAVAL MANEUVERS. SEP 5-1940

FR658PCS

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE DESTROYER TRANSACTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN WILL LEAVE THE UNITED STATES NAVY WITH A TOTAL OF 197 DESTROYERS.

THE NAVY HAS AN ADDITIONAL 57 UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND 74 MORE ARE PROVIDED FOR IN THE DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL ON WHICH CONGRESS IS COMPLETING ACTION.

OF THE DESTROYERS NOW ON HAND 119 ARE OVERAGE, AND 78 -- BUILT SINCE 1934 -- UNDERAGE. FORTY-SIX OF THE OVERAGE CRAFT HAVE BEEN CONVERTED FOR MINE-LAYING, MINE-SWEEPING, TRANSPORT, ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND OTHER USE.

THE TOTAL CURRENT VALUE OF ALL THE DESTROYERS TRANSFERRED TO BRITAIN WAS GIVEN BY THE NAVY AS \$85,000,000.

BRITAIN'S PRESENT DESTROYER STRENGTH IS A MILITARY SECRET. PRIOR TO THE TRANSFER ONE REPORT LISTED IT AT 175, WITH 26 UNDER CONSTRUCTION. RECENT LOSSES AND THE NECESSITY FOR REFITTING OR REPAIRING DAMAGED SHIPS, HOWEVER, WOULD PUT THE NUMBER OF DESTROYERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE WELL BELOW THE 175 FIGURE.

K554AES

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WAS STRENGTHENING DEFENSES IN ALASKA BY SENDING APPROXIMATELY 2,400 ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO ANCHORAGE ABOUT NOVEMBER 1 FOR PERMANENT STATION.

UNITS TO BE SENT TO ANCHORAGE WERE THE FOURTH INFANTRY, LESS THE FIRST BATTALION NOW IN ALASKA. ELEMENTS NOW AT CHILKOOT BARRACKS, ALASKA, WILL BE MOVED TO ANCHORAGE. THE FOURTH INFANTRY NOW IS AT FORT GEORGE WRIGHT, WASH.

FOUR GROUPS TEMPORARILY AT FORT LEWIS, WASH., WILL BE SENT TO THE ALASKAN POST. THEY ARE ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST BATTALION 81ST FIELD ARTILLERY, 75TH COAST ARTILLERY (ANTI-AIRCRAFT), SIGNAL PERSONNEL FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT WARNING SERVICE, AND SERVICE ELEMENTS.

DESIGNATION OF TROOPS TO REPLACE THOSE OF THE 4TH INFANTRY AT FORT GEORGE WRIGHT WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

MD150PESNM

BOSTON, SEPT. 4-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN HAS PUT WOMEN TO WORK AS ROAD-BUILDERS IN SHROPSHIRE, THE CREW OF THE BELGIAN STEAMSHIP VILLE D'ARLON SAID TODAY ON ARRIVAL FROM LIVERPOOL AND BELFAST. THE VESSEL CARRIED A \$2,000,000 WHISKEY CARGO AND 12 RACE HORSES.

THE MEN SAID THEY WERE TOLD THE WOMEN ROAD CREWS WORK A 57 1/2 HOUR WEEK. THEY ADDED THAT UP TO THE TIME THEY LEFT LIVERPOOL TEN DAYS AGO GERMAN BOMBERS HAD DONE LITTLE DAMAGE TO THE PORT.

THE CREW TOLD OF WATCHING A NAZI PLANE LAYING MAGNETIC MINES OUTSIDE LIVERPOOL ON THE NIGHT OF AUG. 12. NEXT DAY, THEY SAID, THE

PORT WAS CLOSED FOR SEVERAL HOURS WHILE MINESWEEPERS CLEARED THE CHANNEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 4-(AP)-FOUR NAZI AVIATORS FROM SOUTH AMERICA, WHO HAD HOPED TO USE SAN FRANCISCO AS A GATEWAY BACK TO GERMANY, WERE ORDERED BACK TO SOUTH AMERICA TODAY BY A SPECIAL BOARD OF INQUIRY OF THE IMMIGRATION SERVICE. SEP 5-1940

A MAJOR CONSIDERATION IN THE RULING, FEDERAL OFFICIALS SAID, WAS UNWILLINGNESS OF THE JAPANESE CONSULATE HERE TO OFFER ASSURANCES THAT A JAPANESE SHIP WOULD ACCEPT THE MEN FOR PASSAGE TO JAPAN, FROM WHICH THEY COULD REACH GERMANY THROUGH SIBERIA. JAPANESE SHIPS HAVE REFUSED TO CARRY NAZIS OF MILITARY AGE, FEARING STOPPAGE BY THE BRITISH PACIFIC PATROL.

THE FOUR GERMANS, EWALD FLESCHE, GUENTHER KATZKE, FRANZ NAUMANN AND HANS SANDKAMM, FORMERLY WERE PILOTS FOR THE SCADTA (CAPS) TRANSPORT AIRLINES IN COLOMBIA. THEY WILL BE PUT ABOARD THE U.S. LINER WASHINGTON, EN ROUTE BACK TO COLOMBIA, ON SEPT. 17. MEANWHILE, THEY WILL BE DETAINED AT ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION.

XZ1135PCS

**UNDATED DESTROYER REACTION
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**

(WK)-GREAT BRITAIN EXULTED TODAY AT THE EXCHANGE OF AIR AND NAVAL BASES IN ITS WESTERN HEMISPHERE POSSESSIONS FOR 50 OVER-AGE UNITED STATES DESTROYERS, WHILE THE AXIS POWERS NAILED IT AS A STEP IN THE "LIQUIDATION" OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

IN LONDON, THE HEAD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID THE TRANSACTION, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, "WILL STRENGTHEN

THE FEELING OF GOODWILL AND FRIENDSHIP" BETWEEN BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

EDITORIALLY, THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE SAID THAT "COOPERATION WILL BRING VICTORY TO THE CAUSE IN WHICH BOTH COUNTRIES BELIEVE."

SHARPEST ITALO-GERMAN REACTION WAS IN ROME WHERE FASCIST EDITOR VIRGINIO GAYDA DECLARED THAT THE DESTROYER-BASE EXCHANGE "PUTS THE UNITED STATES STILL MORE DANGEROUSLY INTO THE EUROPEAN WAR."

BRITAIN'S LOSSES MUST BE STAGGERING, GAYDA SAID, IF SHE FEELS THE NEED OF ACQUIRING 50 WARSHIPS "PAID FOR WITH STRIPS OF IMPERIAL TERRITORY AND PRESTIGE."

"GERMANY NOTES WITH INTEREST," A BERLIN SPOKESMAN SAID, "THAT BRITAIN IS VIRTUALLY THROWING AWAY THE MOST VALUABLE AREAS. . . . THIS ACTION IS THE BEGINNING OF LIQUIDATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

BOTH IN ROME AND BERLIN, SPOKESMEN LIKENED BRITAIN'S ACTION TO THAT OF ESAU WHO, IN THE BIBLE STORY, SOLD HIS BIRTHRIGHT FOR A MESS OF POTTAGE. SEP 5-1940

THE REACTION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES CONTINUED ON THE DIVERGENT NOTE WHICH SOUNDED YESTERDAY.

WENDELL L. WILLKIE, THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, SAID THE PUBLIC PROBABLY WOULD APPROVE, BUT "THE PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW OF SUCH IMPORTANT COMMITMENTS PRIOR TO AND NOT AFTER MADE."

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX COMMENTED THAT THE NEW BASES WOULD MAKE IT "IMPOSSIBLE FOR A SURPRISE ATTACK ON AMERICA." HE SAID "BOTH SIDES ARE THOROUGHLY SATISFIED THAT THE TRANSACTION WAS A GOOD ONE."

SM937AESNM

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30.24-4737

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

SEP 5-1940

THE ANGL-AMERICAN NAVAL-BASE AND DESTROYER DEAL NEEDS NO WORDY EMBELLISHMENT TO INTRODUCE IT AS A MOMENTOUS TRANSACTION-- WITH THE EMPHASIS DECIDEDLY ON THE BASES, ALTHOUGH THE WARSHIPS ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

THE ACQUISITION OF THESE BASES NOT ONLY IS AN HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND, BUT IT BIDS FAIR TO INTRODUCE A WHOLLY NEW ELEMENT INTO THE DEFENSIVE POWER OF THE TWO NATIONS.

IT IS NOT BY ANY MEANS A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR. QUITE APART FROM THE UNDOUBTED VALUE OF THE DESTROYERS AT THIS CRUCIAL MOMENT IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN, ENGLAND WILL GAIN IMMEASURABLY THROUGH THE INCREASED AMERICAN CONTROL OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH ATLANTIC.

ONCE THESE EIGHT BASES ARE FULLY EQUIPPED AND GOT INTO OPERATION THEY WILL TEND TO GIVE THE UNITED STATES DOMINATION, BOTH IN THE AIR AND ON THE SEA, OF THE EASTERN WATERS OF NORTH AMERICA AND AT LEAST WELL DOWN THE COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CARIBBEAN WILL BE OUR PRIVATE FISH-BOWL. THIS WILL GIVE PROTECTION TO THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE VAST OIL FIELDS OF VENEZUELA. IT WILL PROVIDE A CENTER FROM WHICH NAVAL AND AIR FORCES CAN BE RUSHED NORTH, SOUTH, OR STRAIGHT ACROSS TO THE COAST OF AFRICA. IT WILL REPRESENT THE STRONGEST STRATEGIC POSITION OF ITS KIND IN THE

WORLD.

BECAUSE OF THIS DOMINATION BRITAIN LIKELY WILL FEEL ABLE TO WITHDRAW FROM THIS HEMISPHERE IMPORTANT FORCES WHICH SHE HAS HAD TO MAINTAIN FOR THE DEFENSE OF HER POSSESSIONS. OBVIOUSLY THIS WILL ADD TO HER STRENGTH IN EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST. NAVAL EXPERTS POINT OUT THAT THIS ADDED NAVAL POWER OF BRITAIN IN EUROPEAN WATERS WOULD PROVIDE A FURTHER PROTECTION AGAINST ATTACK ON THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

SEP 5-1940

IN THIS CONNECTION WORD FROM WASHINGTON THIS MORNING IS THAT BRITAIN'S PLEDGE NEVER TO SCUTTLE ITS FLEET HAS REINFORCED THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS TO KEEP ITS OWN FLEET IN THE PACIFIC AS A POSSIBLE RESTRAINT ON ANY FAR EASTERN DEVELOPMENTS.

AS REGARDS THE DESTROYERS, THEY WILL COME AT A TIME WHEN ENGLAND NEEDS THEM BADLY. THESE WARSHIPS, WHICH ARE THE HANDY MEN OF ANY NAVY, CAN BE USED IN ALL MANNER OF EMERGENCIES. ONE NEEDS ONLY GLANCE AT THE BURDEN RESTING ON THE BRITISH NAVY TO SEE THE VALUE OF EVEN A DOZEN FRESH SHIPS.

THE BRITISH ISLES MUST BE DEFENDED AGAINST INVASION, THE BLOCKADE OF THE CONTINENT CANNOT BE ALLOWED TO SLACKEN, CONVOYS HAVE TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A STEADY STREAM WITH THE ALL IMPORTANT FOOD AND WAR SUPPLIES AND THERE IS ADDITIONAL WORK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SINCE ITALY CAME INTO THE WAR. AND BEYOND THIS BRITAIN LITERALLY MUST POLICE THE SEAS OF THE WHOLE WORLD, CLEAR OUT TO THE FAR EAST--A TERRIFIC JOB.

AS YOU KNOW, THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR MAY DEPEND ON THE DEFENSE

WHICH ENGLAND IS ABLE TO MAKE DURING THIS MONTH BEFORE THE BAD WEATHER SETS IN AND MORE OR LESS HALTS AGGRESSIVE MILITARY ACTION. ONLY YESTERDAY BRITISH MINISTER OF WAR EDEN DECLARED:

"IT WOULD BE MOST FOOLISH TO SUPPOSE THAT, BECAUSE AUTUMN APPROACHES, THE THREAT OF INVASION IS ALREADY PASSED."

THAT IS TRUE WORD. THE INVASION MIGHT COME AT ANY TIME NOW. IF IT DOES, THOSE DESTROYERS WILL PERFORM YEOMAN'S SERVICE. RECOGNITION OF THIS IS SHOWN IN THE FACT THAT THE DELIVERY OF THESE SHIPS IS BEING RUSHED WITH ALL SPEED.

P1016AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.)

A NOBEL PEACE PRIZER SPEAKS

VISCOUNT CECIL CALLS

FOR STRONG PEACE

ORGANIZATION

WHEN EUROPEAN WAR ENDS (750)

(EDITORS NOTE: VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD, WINNER OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN 1937, HAS HAD A LONG AND DISTINGUISHED CAREER IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BEGINNING WITH THE ARMISTICE AND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS OF THE WORLD WAR. DURING THE STRUGGLE OF 1914-1918, HE WAS GREAT BRITAIN'S MINISTER OF BLOCKADE AND FOREIGN UNDER-SECRETARY. HE WAS INTIMATELY ASSOCIATED WITH PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON IN THE

FORMATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. HE PRESENTS, IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE FOR THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, HIS OWN VIEWS OF WHY THE LEAGUE FAILED AND WHAT MUST BE DONE AFTER THIS WAR TO INSURE A LASTING PEACE.)

BY THE VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD

(ADVANCE) LONDON, SEPT. 4-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-

WAR, PARTICULARLY IN EUROPE, IS A GROTESQUE AND WICKED ANACHRONISM.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WAS AN ATTEMPT TO BUILD UP A BARRIER AGAINST WAR, BY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, WHICH WAS TO ACT BOTH AS A PREVENTIVE TO WAR AND AS AN AGENCY FOR BRINGING THE NATIONS INTO MORE FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ONE ANOTHER.

FOR THE MOMENT IT IS IN A CONDITION OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION. BUT I THINK THAT IN SOME FORM OR ANOTHER IT WILL BE ESSENTIAL TO REVIVE IT, UNLESS SOMEBODY CAN THINK OF SOME OTHER FORM OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE PURPOSES INDICATED WHICH WOULD BE BETTER THAN A REVIVAL OF THE LEAGUE.

I BELIEVE IT WOULD BE NECESSARY, WHETHER THE LEAGUE OR SOME OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION IS ESTABLISHED, TO HAVE TWO SECTIONS OF IT.

ONE WOULD BE PROBABLY MAINLY EUROPEAN AND WOULD CONSIST OF THOSE NATIONS WHICH WERE PREPARED TO ACT TOGETHER TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL AGGRESSION AND, FOR THE PURPOSE, WERE READY TO TAKE WHATEVER STEPS MIGHT BE NECESSARY. AT ALL HAZARDS WE MUST AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING ON THIS POINT. NOTHING CAN BE CLEARER THAN THE EVIDENCE THAT WITHOUT SOME VIGOROUS ORGANIZATION OF THE KIND AGGRESSIVE NATIONS WILL NOT BE RESTRAINED. MERE REMONSTRANCE OR GENERAL DISAPPROVAL HAVE PROVED QUITE INEFFECTIVE FOR THAT PURPOSE.

30.24-4739

30.24-4739

BEYOND THIS, THERE OUGHT TO BE A LARGER ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, ALL CIVILIZED NATIONS WHOSE BUSINESS IT WOULD BE TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ALL SUCH MATTERS AS ECONOMICS, HEALTH, COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT, AND SO ON.

IN OTHER WORDS, I SHOULD LIKE TO SEE A LARGE ALL EMBRACING LEAGUE WITH MUCH THE SAME FUNCTIONS AS THOSE OF THE EXISTING LEAGUE, AND IN ADDITION A CHAMBER OF THE LEAGUE WHICH WOULD BE MORE ESPECIALLY AND URGENTLY CHARGED WITH THE DUTY OF PRESERVING PEACE. SEP 5-1940

MANY OF US HOPED THAT THE NUCLEUS FOR THIS SMALLER AND MORE ACTIVE BODY MIGHT BE FORMED BY A CLOSE ANGLO-FRENCH COOPERATION WHICH COULD BE EXTENDED TO COOPERATION WITH ANY OTHER NATIONS WHO WERE READY TO UNDERTAKE THE SAME DUTIES OF ACTIVELY PRESERVING THE PEACE OF THE WORLD. UNHAPPILY, THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE SEEMS FOR THE TIME BEING TO HAVE MADE THAT PARTICULAR SCHEME IMPRACTICABLE.

WE MUST HOPE, HOWEVER, THAT SOME SUBSTITUTE FOR IT WILL BE FOUND AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

IN ANY CASE, WE HAVE GOT TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE EIGHTY MILLION GERMANS AND FORTY MILLION ITALIANS WHO HAVE BEEN GUILTY OF AGGRESSION IN THIS CASE. SOME GUARANTEE MUST, NO DOUBT, BE IMPOSED UPON THEM TO PREVENT THEM REPEATING WHAT THEY HAVE DONE ON THIS OCCASION; BUT I DO NOT MYSELF BELIEVE IN ANYTHING LIKE AN ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS GERMAN OR ITALIAN NATIONALITY.

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE--AND HOW SOON MUST DEPEND UPON THE AGGRESSIVE NATIONS THEMSELVES--WE MUST HOPE THAT THEY WILL BECOME FULL CO-PARTNERS IN THE NEW SYSTEM OF PEACE.

ONE THING IS CLEAR: THAT THOSE NATIONS WHO TAKE PART IN THIS NEW

EFFORT TO SECURE PEACE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT THAT IS THE CHIEF OBJECT OF THEIR WHOLE EXTERNAL POLICY. NOTHING IS MORE IMPORTANT, FOR EACH NATION AS FOR THE WHOLE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS, THAN THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE, AND IT OUGHT TO COMMAND AND RECEIVE THE UNGRUDGING SUPPORT OF ALL CIVILIZED PEOPLES.

IT WAS THE LACK OF THIS SPIRIT--THE SPIRIT OF AN INTERNATIONAL ESPRIT-DE-CORPS--WHICH IN THE END PREVENTED THE LEAGUE FROM TAKING THE STEPS NECESSARY TO PUT A STOP TO AGGRESSION.

IT IS ALSO A MATTER FOR CONSIDERATION WHETHER STEPS SHORT OF MILITARY ACTION COULD NOT BE DEVELOPED AS A MEANS OF PREVENTING WAR. FOR INSTANCE, IF IT WERE POSSIBLE TO FORM AN INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP OF A FEW OF THE VITAL ESSENTIALS TO WARFARE, LAWLESS AGGRESSION COULD NOT TAKE PLACE. SEP 5-1940

AS TO MORE ELABORATE SCHEMES SUCH AS FEDERAL UNION, I AM AFRAID THAT I SEE VERY LITTLE PROSPECT OF ANYTHING OF THAT KIND BEING ESTABLISHED AT PRESENT, NOR, INDEED, DO I THINK IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE TO HAVE AN INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN WHICH PEACEFUL POWERS LIKE AMERICA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM MIGHT BE OUTVOTED ON VITAL MATTERS BY POWERS WHICH WERE NOT SO DEVOTED TO PEACE.

NO DOUBT, TO ALL THAT I HAVE SAID, MUST BE ADDED AT LEAST THIS: THAT NO SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAN BE REGARDED AS SECURE UNLESS IT IS ACCOMPANIED BY A GENUINE INTERNATIONAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS. WE CAME WITHIN MEASURABLE DISTANCE OF ESTABLISHING SUCH A REDUCTION, BUT WHEN IT CAME TO THE FINAL POINT THE GOVERNMENTS THAT OUGHT TO HAVE LED THE WORLD IN SUCH AN ESSENTIAL REFORM WERE NOT

PREPARED TO TAKE THE VIGOROUS ACTION WHICH ALONE COULD HAVE MADE SUCH A MOVEMENT SUCCESSFUL.

THERE AGAIN WE MUST TAKE CARE TO HAVE LEARNT OUR LESSON AND WE MUST NOT ALLOW VACILLATION AND HALF-HEARTEDNESS AT THE LAST MOMENT TO DESTROY THE WHOLE PROSPECTS OF PEACE, AS I FEAR THEY DID IN PAST YEARS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, SEPT. 5. SENT SEPT. 3)

MJ144AED

House Vote Favors 60-Day Draft Delay; Britain Doubling Its Fleet in Near East; Iron Guardists Call on Carol to Abdicate

House, 185 to 155, Backs 2-Months Trial Period for Volunteer System

Five Billions More Voted for Defense

House Reverses Itself, Restores Roosevelt's Power to Seize Plants

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Riding roughshod over the Democratic leadership, opponents of immediate peace-time selective service took control of the Burke-Wadsworth bill in the House today and forced the tentative adoption of an amendment to postpone the operation of the compulsory military training system for sixty days after final enactment of the bill. This would constitute postponement until after the Novem-

ber Presidential election.

Offered by Representative Hamilton Fish jr., Republican, of New York, and approved by a teller vote of 185 to 155, with the House balloting as a committee of the whole, the amendment is a counterpart of the Hayden amendment, defeated in the Senate by the close margin of 43 to 41 just before the Senate passed its version of the bill. House supporters of the proposal insisted that it was designed primarily "to permit the voluntary enlistment system to be given a thorough test" before the "drafting of young men is resorted to."

Authorizes Volunteer Call

Under the amendment President Roosevelt would be authorized to issue a call for 400,000 volunteers. As explained by Representative Fish, who frequently emphasized the similarity of the proposal to the Hayden amendment, "if the 400,000 were not forthcoming in the sixty-day period, the President could induct 200,000 from the selective serv-

ice system, assuming, of course, that only 200,000 volunteered."

"I am not sure that we can get 400,000 in sixty days, but I believe we can," added Representative Fish, who represents Mr. Roosevelt's own home county, Dutchess.

Although the action in the first major House test was taken in committee of the whole and is thus subject to reversal by a later record vote if one is demanded, the leaders were pessimistic tonight about overturning today's action. If their argument advanced against the amendment today—that it was "merely a device to postpone conscription until after election"—was valid, there appeared little chance of reversal on a rollcall maneuver.

Debate Lasts Hours

Before the amendment was adopted, after several hours of bitter debate pitched on appeals to patriotism, democracy and sectionalism and shot through with charges of racial intolerance, an amendment to the

Fish proposal was adopted. Offered by Representative Jack Nichols, Democrat, of Oklahoma, it would require determination of quotas from each state on the basis of population and would credit the state with its "volunteers" before drawing from the groups to be tapped for selective service enrollees. Volunteers up to now have come chiefly from the South and Southwest.

Shortly before completing its action on the bill, the House agreed to elimination of a provision which would have repealed a section of the recently enacted navy "speed up" bill empowering the Secretary of the Navy to commandeer industrial plants under certain conditions.

Representative Woodrum, Democrat, of Virginia, explained that it was deemed advisable to let the commandeering authority stand because the whole question would be settled under the pending conscription bill. The repealer was cut out by a standing vote of 143 to 76.

The \$15,000,000,000-plus total for the session, since January 3, includes direct appropriations, contract authorizations and other legislative commitments. It covers the \$4,610,000,000 authorized for creation of a two-ocean navy, most of which is to be provided over the next four or five years.

In its action today, the House also approved a \$220,109,030 increase for new flying fields and housing for army, navy and National Guard personnel and national defense workers. Of the total, \$128,000,000 was for the National Guard in connection with recent mobilization of some of its units.

5 BILLION DEFENSE BILL WINS IN HOUSE

Measure Now Goes Back to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The House gave its approval today to a compromise version of a bill carrying almost \$5,250,000,000 to provide equipment for an army of 2,000,000 men, start work on the two ocean navy and buy 14,394 airplanes for the army and navy.

The measure, which must go back to the Senate for approval of House changes before it is ready for President Roosevelt's signature, would boost the session's appropriations and commitments for defense well past the \$15,000,000,000 mark.

Leave
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IRON GUARDISTS CLAMOR FOR ABDICATION AFTER STAGING RIOT AT PALACE

Mob Fights Pitched Battle With Soldiers, Threatens Uprising—King Reported Presented With New Demands By Antonescu

By ROBERT ST. JOHN
Associated Press Correspondent

Bucharest, Rumania, Friday, Sept. 6—A tense conference between King Carol II and Rumania's new military dictator, Ion Antonescu, broke up at 3 A. M. today and the general hurried to a conference with army officers through crowds of demonstrators clamoring for Carol's abdication.

There was no indication of the outcome of the conference between the King and the man who reduced him to a puppet ruler, but it was reported authoritatively that Antonescu had presented demands on the monarch for the application of certain new orders.

Soldiers Replace Gendarmes

Just before Antonescu left the King's palace, the gendarmes on guard there were replaced by steel-helmeted soldiers.

In official circles it was reported that a decree had been issued removing from office Ion Morozea, chief of the palace secret police.

This move was considered significant, for Morozea long has been known as Rumania's "mystery man." He often traveled abroad on secret royal missions and was reputed to be the most powerful single figure in Carol's regime.

Made And Broke Ministers

He came and went at the royal chambers by night and day without question; he made and broke ministers of state and shaped vital policies.

During the long and urgent conference between the King and the new dictator-Premier, which was reported on the au-

thority of a Government official to be concerned with a demand that Carol renounce his throne, a group of Iron Guardists kept up a noisy vigil at the royal palace.

They were surrounded by soldiers and gen-

darmes and threatening to rise up in arms, these demonstrators shouted again and again:

"Carol must abdicate! But don't let him take the money!"

Pitched Battle Fought

Before taking up their "death watch" upon the throne the Iron Guardists had been involved in a bloody riot near the palace which was broken by troops, only to spread out later into sporadic rifle and pistol clashes at numerous points in the city.

In this initial outbreak hundreds of soldiers, using armored cars and machine guns, fought the pro-Fascist Guardists.

Despite the ferocity of the action, first reports indicated only one person had been killed and several wounded.

The outbreak was set off by a crowd's demonstration against King Carol. They shouted bitter denunciations within earshot of the palace and sang songs critical of the monarch.

"Long Live Antonescu!"

Then they began to cry "Long live Antonescu!", acclaiming the man under whose leadership the new Government reduced Carol to a mere figurehead and smashed a "court camarilla" headed by his red-headed woman friend, Magda Lupescu.

Despite the salutations to the new dictator, however, the troops fired when the mob refused to disperse. The official version was that the soldiers had been ordered to shoot into the air, and that any casualties resulted from falling or stray shots.

Rioters Seize Car

For a short time, the rioters themselves had control of an armored car equipped with powerful motor hoses. They turned the nozzles upon buildings and scores of them were damaged.

They dismantled sidewalk cafes, throwing steel chairs at gendarmes.

Evening promenaders fled for shelter, and many were injured in the scramble.

The Iron Guardists had gathered in front of the National Theater at the precise hour of the outbreaks of last Tuesday night, in which shots were fired at a lighted window of the palace where the King was in residence.

Suddenly, the gendarmes sprang

from hiding, fixing their bayonets and unlimbering machine guns and gas equipment. The Iron Guardists stood firm.

One of them, standing near this correspondent, wrested a bayoneted rifle

from a gendarme and threw it on the ground. I saw many people trampled. A man in a sidewalk cafe sank to the terrace, his head split open by a hurled chair.

Leaders of the shouting crowd argued at length with army officers, who finally agreed to let the demonstration continue.

All Streets Barred

All streets were occupied by the military and civilians were barred from them. More than an hour after the central riot had been halted sporadic fighting still was going on in other parts of the city.

One Iron Guardist, who seemed no more than 17 years old, called to me as he ran panting down the street with a bayonet at his back:

"Come around tomorrow night—

same time, same place. This is only the beginning!"

At the approach of midnight, machine guns were set up in front of the palace, where at dawn the King had given up substantially the last of his powers.

To Include Pro-Nazis

The new Government was expected to include pro-Nazi George and Constantine Bratianu, Liberal party leaders, and Juliu Maniu, peasant chief, who bitterly opposed Carol's cession of Transylvania to Hungary under an Axis-dictated settlement.

It was expected to be a small compact body pledged to stern measures in an effort to hold what's left of Rumania after cessions to Russia, Hungary and Bulgaria. Bulgaria has not yet moved into southern Dobruja, but Rumania has been negotiating with her for deliverance of that territory.

Carol was reported considering retirement at his summer palace in the mountains at Sinai, and there were expressed beliefs in Government quarters that he might abdicate, perhaps to rejoin his friend, Magda Lupescu, who was understood to be aboard the royal yacht at Istanbul after fleeing the country four days ago.

Yielded Rights Before

Carol once before gave up his rights to the throne and followed her into exile. That was when he was known as a "playboy Prince." But in the last ten years since he returned to rule he has been Rumania's strong man.

The monarch's present powers consist of such petty functions as handing

out decorations, ordering money coinage, signing treaties. He cannot even appoint ministers without Antonescu's approval.

Hungarian troops moved into Transylvania as Rumanian soldiers retired, but there were steadily mounting reports of armed clashes between Hungarian and Rumanian peasants. In the border town of Sighet more than 150 were reported slain.

Occupation Begins

The Rumanian general staff issued a communique, saying the northwest corner of the province had been occupied by Hungarian troops by nightfall, including the cities of Satu Mare, Carei Mare and Sighet. Complete occupation of the 17,000 square miles is expected within a week.

General Antonescu said his powers were derived from "royal graciousness" on the part of Carol, and one of his first acts was to order the arrest of General Bangliu who, as chief of gendarmes, supervised the mass execution of the Iron Guard assassins of Armand Calinescu, former Premier.

By proclamation, the general also made it clear that "persecution" of the Iron Guard would cease immediately.

Antonescu, in obvious reference to Hungary's gain of Transylvania, said "we will not put the veil of forgetfulness over this, but the veil of justice."

Bloody Clashes Mark Transylvania Cession

[By the Associated Press]

Cluj, Transylvania, Friday, Sept. 6—Small but bloody clashes between retreating Rumanian soldiers and the advancing Hungarian army of occupation occurred on the north Transylvania border, it was officially announced today.

The chief executive official of Cluj said a number of deaths had occurred. But, he declared, the skirmishes were isolated, and the withdrawal was in general orderly.

Colonel Strat, organizer of a "legion of death" which was reported preparing to resist the Hungarians with a force estimated at 3,500 men, still was at his frontier post of Sacueni,

having defied the Rumanian Government's order to leave.

Deep in the Carpathian Mountains, in the area of Transylvania ceded to Hungary, numerous fatal outbreaks were reported.

In southern Transylvania, which remains in Rumania, angry citizens at Arad broke into Hungarian and Ger-

man shops and attacked Germans and Hungarians on the streets.

At Timisoara, Germans were beaten and stripped.

In Cluj, workmen in Hungarian-owned plants established an armed guard after they had been driven out by Rumanian soldiers.

Hungarian soldiers began the occupation of northern Transylvania yesterday, carrying the ancient flags of the Magyars back toward the high slopes of the Carpathian Mountains.

Horthy Leads March

The first contingent of 2,000 Hungarian troops—the advance units of 80,000—arrived like conquerors in a medieval pageant, led by the Hungarian Regent, Nicholas Horthy, on a white charger.

But it was a new kind of conquest familiar to Axis diplomacy, and not the old conquest of the sword. By prearrangement—the prearrangement made by Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini when they ordered Rumania to give up this area it won from Hungary in the World War settlement—the Hungarians moved in. By prearrangement, Rumania's forces moved out.

Transylvania was under the harsh, quieting hand of martial law—imposed by the Rumanian Government.

Four Rumanians and one Hungarian,

killed in one of the many bitter struggles which had followed the surrender by King Carol's Government of one more part of Rumania, were buried here in private lest the fighting start all over again.

Through the streets of the city marched dusty Rumanian battalions, retiring from northernmost Transylvania.

The Hungarians first occupied the city of Satu-Mare. Their long march will bring them at last to the eastern Carpathians, where they will take up a watch on the Soviet frontier as part of Germany's plan to strengthen the barriers facing Russia.

Thus Horthy described this bit of new history in his order of the day:

"Another part of the injustice of (the World War treaty of) Trianon has been rectified. Let us start to take over once again new parts of our thousand-year-old heritage."

Rumanian Ships Face Seizure, Halifax Hints

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—Lord Halifax, Foreign Minister, told the House of Lords today that Britain felt "entitled" to hold up Rumanian ships in reprisal for the manner in which "our interests" in Rumania were treated.

Troops in Bucharest Open Fire And Injure Many in Crowd

One Known to Have Died as Fighting Laid to
Iron Guard Rages in Rumanian
Capital's Main Street.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Iron Guardists fought a pitched battle for nearly an hour with Rumanian soldiers on this city's main street within a block of the Royal Palace tonight.

Hundreds of troops, using armored cars and machine-guns, fought solid masses of the pro-Fascist Guardists.

Despite the ferocity of the action, first reports told of only one person killed. Several were wounded.

The outbreak was set off by a crowd's demonstration against King Carol. They shouted bitter denunciations within earshot of the Palace, and sang songs critical of the monarch.

Then they began to cry "Long live Antonescu!"—thus saluting Rumania's new military dictator, Gen. Ion Antonescu, who was fashioning tonight a powerful new government that reduced Carol to a mere figurehead and smashed a court group headed by the King's

red-headed woman friend, Magda Lupescu.

Despite the salutations of the new dictator, the troops fired when the mob refused to disperse. The official version was that the soldiers had been ordered to shoot into the air, and that any casualties resulted from falling or stray bullets.

150 Reported Slain.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Reports reaching Bucharest today said that more than 150 Hungarian and Rumanian peasants were slain in armed clashes in the border town of Sighet as the Hungarian Army marched into northern Transylvania, ceded to Hungary by Rumania at direction of the Rome-Berlin axis.

The reports said the fight began when a group of Rumanian peasants was attacked by Hungarian demonstrators. Mobs of Rumanian peasants were reported armed with all manner of weapons.

Meanwhile haggard from the struggle to preserve his dismembered, anarchy-riven realm, King Carol II, of Rumania surrendered his vast powers of state today to new strong man.

As dawn arrived today the forty-six-year-old monarch who had lived down the name "Playboy Prince" with a decade of strong-handed rule, reached a royal understanding with a tough, strategy-minded general, Ion Antonescu, whose price for succor was a transfer of power.

With what Gen. Antonescu called "royal graciousness," Carol signed a public declaration which was a clear acknowledgment that the essence of rule had changed hands and Antonescu proclaimed a nationalistic program "to heal the wounds, collect our strength and assure our future."

Only a Figurehead.

Carol found himself only the figurehead ruler of what had been left of Rumania after vast territorial cessions under pressure, to Soviet Russia and more recently to Hungary, which had the backing of the Rome-Berlin axis. Where once he ruled in the manner of a medieval monarch, Carol today held merely such powers as the right to hand out medals, coin money, pardon criminals and lay cornerstones.

The Carol-Antonescu bargain was reached about the time that the vanguard of 80,000 Hungarian soldiers planted their banners in Transylvania, the province which Rumania won in the world war settlement and about half of which Hungary regained at Vienna last week with the backing of Germany and Italy.

Hungary's Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, on a white charger, led the advance force of 2,000 men across the border at 7 A. M. (2 A. M., New York time).

Coup Won by Words.

Out of the all-night conference in Carol's heavily guarded palace—where shots were fired Tuesday night in a futile attempt at assassination—fifty-eight-year-old Gen. Antonescu emerged the victor in a virtual coup d'etat accomplished by words alone.

One of the General's first acts

after taking oath as Premier at dawn was to order the arrest of Gen. Bangliu who, as chief of gendarmes, supervised the mass execution of the Iron Guard assassins of former Premier Armand Calinescu. Bangliu was Calinescu's brother-in-law.

At the same time Antonescu issued a proclamation which made clear that what was described as persecution of the Carol-outlawed Iron Guard (a Fascist organization), would cease at once.

In mid-morning Antonescu summoned all members of the outgoing Gigurtu Cabinet to acquaint them with his plans and discuss the state of the nation. An hour later he rushed to the German and Italian legations. At noon he issued orders regarding the Rumanian press and only then did he begin the actual work of forming his cabinet.

Antonescu's Statement.

The statement which Gen. Antonescu issued to the Rumanian people upon assuming dictatorial powers today follows:

"In these hours of despair I have, with the understanding of the King, taken over the Government, which will be not only a new government but a new regime as well.

"The sad past is over. We will not put the veil of forgetfulness over this but the veil of justice.

"We must save the State and nation. We must do our best to heal our wounds, collect our strength and assure our future.

"Pain must strengthen us, since great people are raised by fate from their defeats.

"Discord must cease.

"The royal understanding and royal graciousness have made things easier.

"The Government must be founded on a new basis, with a new program to be brought to the people for their judgment. This program will be formed along nationalistic lines which will change the State gradually and bring about a unity of the people."

Carol himself had called in the General—his long-time political enemy—but had called him simply to become Premier and to stave off fast developing trouble rooted in popular opposition to Rumania's surrender of half of Transylvania to Hungary under the dictation of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

But Gen. Antonescu, who alone of the nation's leaders holds the al-

legiance of both the army and the Fascist Iron Guard, remained adamant throughout the night, insisting that he would accept authority only on his own terms—supreme power.

Lupescu Reported Banished

Carol Said to Have Yielded to Demands
of New Rumanian Premier.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—King Carol was reported on high authority today to have bowed to a demand by his new Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu, for the banishment from Rumania of Mme. Magda Lupescu, the monarch's red-headed friend.

This demand of the iron-willed, army-supported Gen. Antonescu was understood to have been the basic condition on which he accepted the premiership after an all-night session with Carol.

The King, for ten years a strong ruler of his kingdom, yielded supreme power to Gen. Antonescu, a Nationalist supported both by the army and the Fascist Iron Guard, which was charged with plotting to overthrow Carol earlier this week.

Mme. Lupescu, with whom Carol went to live in exile upon abandoning his rights to the throne in the late 1920s, was reported in court circles to be aboard the royal yacht anchored now at Istanbul, having left the capital four days ago.

Threatened to Abdicate.

These reports circulated soon after Parliament was dissolved and the Constitution suspended by royal decree to pave the way for Gen. Antonescu's assumption of a virtual absolute dictatorship.

In the long night session during which Carol and the new strong man were closeted behind locked doors, the King told his premier-designate he would abdicate if Mme. Lupescu had to be banished from Rumania, Rumanians said. Whether he had dropped this attitude was not immediately clear.

Mme. Lupescu is bitterly opposed by both the Iron Guard and the army, organizations which have jumped to new power in the wake of popular opposition to Rumania's cession under direction of the Rome-Berlin axis of northern Transylvania to Hungary.

Called Uncrowned Queen.

Mme. Magda Lupescu, for whom King Carol, as Crown Prince, once renounced the throne of Rumania, often has been called the uncrowned queen of that nation.

Although all the most powerful political and military leaders of Rumania have been arrayed against her for years, the red-haired daughter of a Jewish money lender has retained her influence over the

King through his political ups and downs. She has been considered the leader of a court group which has controlled public undertakings and directed appointments and promotions in the army and Government.

Wealthy and charming, she reputedly owns considerable interests in Bucharest banks and newspapers and a foreign motor company. In 1935 her influence was credited with having caused the resig-

nation of Gen. Ion Antonescu as Chief of the General Staff. A peasant revolt was threatened in 1935 unless Mme. Lupescu was removed from her position of power. Juliu Maniu, peasant leader and then Premier, declared she was "responsible for every evil in the country" through her meddling in politics.

Now in her forties, she has been an international figure nearly twenty years. In 1921, Carol, then Crown Prince, married Princess Helen of Greece, who divorced him in 1928 because he had deserted her for Mme. Lupescu. Agitation against the King's companion has increased ever since he returned in 1930 to take the throne.

Frequently, it has been reported Mme. Lupescu had left Rumania, and for long periods she has remained out of public activity.

Rumanians Reported Joining 'Death Legion'

[By the Associated Press]

Cluj, Transylvania, Sept. 5—Unconfirmed reports from the Transylvania border today said that 3,500 demobilized Rumanian soldiers have volunteered for membership in a "death legion" to resist Hungarian occupation.

The men were said to have pledged to return to the concrete forts of the Carol Line, near Oradea, which is not

due to be turned over to Hungary until tomorrow. The volunteers were reported ready to fight to the last man

"to show the world that Rumania has courage."

A Rumania official here asserted he had heard nothing of any organized resistance, but reports in Hungarian and Rumanian circles said a Colonel Strat would head the "death legion."

This, it was said, was regarded by the Rumanian general staff as "a purely private undertaking."

The funerals of four Rumanian students and one Hungarian killed in fighting were held privately to avert a renewal of street clashes. But the imposition of martial law is believed to have forestalled more outbreaks.

Political Meetings Banned

As Gen. Ion Antonescu assumed dictatorial powers in Rumania, the army command at Cluj posted notices, in Hungarian, forbidding political meetings or the gathering of more than three persons in one place in the street.

Rumanian troops, evacuating northernmost Transylvania, were still pouring through Cluj in a continuous parade of tanks, artillery and cavalry. Thirty miles southeast of Cluj these divisions were concentrating at Turda, in unceded territory.

The Cluj Museum, established when Transylvania was Hungarian, had been virtually cleaned out of its exhibits by Rumanians.

The central telephone office sent most of its equipment away. Food prices have trebled in the ceded areas.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, astride a white horse, led the Hungarian Army into this Transylvania city early today, beginning occupation of the territory Hungary regained by the Vienna fiat of Germany and Italy.

The triumphal entry into this old frontier city started the Hungarian Army's push toward the eastern Carpathians, barrier to invasion of central Europe from the East.

Hungary's New Role

The 72-year-old Regent thus symbolically inaugurated Hungary's new and enlarged role as the military ally of the Rome-Berlin Axis in protection of the Danubian basin against Russia.

The first unit of 2,000 men crossed into Transylvania at Kismarja at 1 A. M. as vanguard for an occupying force of 80,000.

By the arbitral award of the German and Italian Foreign Ministers at Vienna August 29 Rumania handed back northern Transylvania, an area of more than 17,000 square miles, with a population of some 2,500,000.

Horthy was accompanied by Gen. Karoly Bartha, Minister of War, and Gen. Henrik Werth, chief of the general staff. Prime Minister Count Pal Teleky and three of his Ministers also participated in the ceremonial entry.

A Hungarian General Staff communique announced:

"Our troops have crossed the frontier from Nagyleta to the Russian border, all along the line, and will proceed to take over the new territory on schedule. The regent, at the head of his army, moved into Szatmar-Nemeti (Satu-Mare) at 11 A. M."

Horthy, wearing an admiral's uniform, formally accepted the city on behalf of Hungary in a square where

jubilant Hungarians threw flowers until the principals stood knee-deep in roses.

Thirty thousand persons cheered as the regent arrived and applauded lengthily as speakers reviewed Hungary's struggle to regain her World War losses and its recent success. The Vienna award restored to Hungary nearly half of all the territory she lost to Rumania by the World War treaty of the Trianon.

Horthy issued this order of the day: "Another part of the injustice of (the World War treaty of) Trianon

War And Rumania: Axis Order Completed

[By the Associated Press]

Satu-Mare (Szatmar-Nemeti), Transylvania, Sept. 5—Hungary's Regent,

has been rectified. Let us start to take over once again new parts of our thousand-year-old heritage." •

150-Mile Crossing

The soldiers, who had been waiting near the frontier, began moving with the first light of day. They crossed along a 150-mile line.

Premier Teleky and Foreign Minister Csaky told a cheering Parliament yesterday that the return of northern Transylvania to Hungary marked a turning point in this country's history and definitely placed Hungary among the medium powers, instead of among

the small nations.

Entering 3 Cities Today

The Hungarian radio observed the day by playing martial music, while flags flew throughout the country.

Today's schedule provided for occupation of Nagyvarad, Szatmarmeneti and Maramarossziget, three cities near the border.

The Hungarian Government ordered all church bells along the routes of march to ring continuously during the occupation.

Hungarian officials in Transylvania were warned that any disorders would be dealt with severely. Rumanian troops left yesterday.

BY O. MAX HARRELSON

KISMARJA, HUNGARY (ON THE TRANSYLVANIA FRONTIER), SEPT. 5--A HUNGARIAN ARMY OF 80,000 MEN BEGAN OCCUPATION OF NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA TODAY, TAKING OVER TERRITORY CEDED BY RUMANIA AND MOVING TOWARD THE EASTERN CREST OF THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, AGE-OLD NATURAL BARRIER TO INVASION OF CENTRAL EUROPE FROM THE EAST.

THE MAGYARS AT DAWN THUS INAUGURATED THEIR NEW AND LARGER ROLE AS PROTEGES OF THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS AND, NOW AS A MILITARY ALLY, MARCHED TOWARD THE MOUNTAIN BARRIER BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE DANUBE REGION.

THE FIRST FORCE OF 2,000 TROOPS CROSSED INTO TRANSYLVANIA HERE AT 7 A.M. (1 A.M., EST.)

THE ARMY MOVED AT THE COMMAND OF THE HUNGARIAN REGENT, ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, WHO SAID IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY:

"ANOTHER PART OF THE INJUSTICE OF (THE WORLD WAR TREATY OF) TRIANON HAS BEEN RECTIFIED. LET US START TO TAKE OVER ONCE AGAIN NEW PARTS OF OUR THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD HERITAGE.

"WE BRING LIBERATION TO OUR HUNGARIAN BROTHERS LIVING FOR 22 YEARS IN CHAINS IN TRANSYLVANIA AND AFFECTION TO THOSE FAITHFUL TO US WITHIN OUR BORDERS.

"KEEP THIS BEFORE YOUR EYES AS YOU START IN NAME OF GOD AND COUNTRY. FORWARD TO THE CREST OF THE EASTERN CARPATHIANS!"

THE SOLDIERS, WHO HAD BEEN WAITING NEAR THE FRONTIER, BEGAN MOVING WITH THE FIRST LIGHT OF DAY. THEY CROSSED ALONG A 150-MILE LINE.

THIS WAS THE FIRST STAGE OF AN ADVANCE WHICH WILL GIVE HUNGARY 17,000 SQUARE MILES OF NEW TERRITORY AND AN ADDITIONAL POPULATION OF 2,500,000 BY SEPT. 14 WHEN THE OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY CEDED AT VIENNA UNDER ROME-BERLIN AXIS DIRECTION IS SCHEDULED TO BE COMPLETED.

BOTH PREMIER COUNT PAL TELEKY AND FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT ISTVAN CSAKY TOLD A CHEERING PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY THAT RETURN OF NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA TO HUNGARY MARKS A TURNING POINT IN THIS COUNTRY'S HISTORY AND DEFINITELY PLACES HUNGARY AMONG THE MEDIUM POWERS, INSTEAD OF AMONG THE SMALL NATIONS.

THE HUNGARIAN RADIO OBSERVED THE HISTORIC DAY BY PLAYING MARTIAL MUSIC WHILE FLAGS FLEW THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE PROVIDED FOR OCCUPATION OF NAGYVARAD, SZATMARMENETI AND MARAMAROSSZIGET, THREE CITIES NEAR THE BORDER.

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT ORDERED ALL CHURCHBELLS ALONG THE ROUTES OF MARCH TO RING CONTINUOUSLY DURING THE OCCUPATION.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS IN TRANSYLVANIA WERE WARNED ANY DISORDERS WOULD BE DEALT WITH SEVERELY. RUMANIAN TROOPS LEFT YESTERDAY.

JH522AED

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BUCHAREST, RUMANIA, SEPT. 5-AP-TWO GERMAN RIVERBOATS, THE JUPLTER AND SATURN, ARRIVED TODAY AT GALATI, RUMANIA, WITH A GREAT NUMBER OF UNIFORMED GERMANS.

THE EXPLANATION IN GERMAN CIRCLES WAS THAT THE EEN WOULD SUPERVISE THE TRANSPORT OF THEIR NATIONALS FROM BESSARABIA, THE RUMANIAN PROVINCE CEDED SOME TIME AGO TO SOVIET RUSSIA,

GERMAN TRAINS ARRIVING AT GALATI WERE LOADED WITH 400 TRUCKS. THESE, IT WAS SAID, WERE INTENDED FOR THE BESSARABIAN WORK.

(GERMANY ALREADY HAS ARRANGED TO TAKE OVER RUMANIA'S FRONTIER WITH THE SOVIET IN THE REGION OF SOUTHERN BUCOVINA. SEMI-OFFICIAL GERMAN SOURCES IN BUCHAREST THREATENED SOME TIME AGO THAT ALL OF RUMANIA MIGHT BE OCCUPIED UNLESS DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE AXIS AWARD OF RUMANIAN TRANSYLVANIA WERE HALTED.)

SEP 6-1940

UNDATED ANTONESCU

GENERAL ION ANTONESCU, GRANTED DICTATORIAL POWERS BY KING CAROL IN ASSUMING RUMANIA'S PREMIERSHIP TODAY, IS KNOWN AS THE NATION'S TOUGHEST MILITARY STRATEGIST.

HE IS A NATIVE OF TRANSYLVANIA, WHICH RUMANIA GAINED IN THE WORLD WAR BREAKUP OF THE AUSTRIAN-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE AND PART OF WHICH RUMANIA HAS JUST CEDED TO HUNGARY.

THE NEW PREMIER WON FAME FOR HIS STRATEGY IN THE WORLD WAR AND TOOK CHARGE OF DISARMING THE DISORGANIZED RUSSIAN ARMY WHEN IT COLLAPSED ON THE RUMANIAN FRONTIER.

ONLY LAST TUESDAY HE WAS RELEASED FROM CUSTODY AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS AGO ON CHARGES OF ORGANIZING OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF THE CESSION OF BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

RESTORED TO FAVOR, HE WAS NAMED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF RUMANIA'S FORCES IN TRANSYLVANIA, AND WAS RECALLED TO THE CAPITAL TO TAKE THE PREMIERSHIP FROM GENERAL ION GIGURTU.

ANTONESCU WAS MINISTER OF WAR IN THE TATARESCU CABINET FORMED IN 1934 AND WAS MINISTER OF DEFENSE IN THE PRO-NAZI GOGA CABINET OF 1937.

HE BECAME MINISTER OF WAR AND TEMPORARY MINISTER OF MARINE AND AIRCRAFT IN 1938 BUT WAS OUSTED DURING CAROL'S ACTION AGAINST THE FASCIST IRON GUARD IN THAT YEAR.

ANTONESCU IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE IRON GUARD BUT THAT ORGANIZATION FREQUENTLY HAS LOOKED TO HIM FOR GUIDANCE,

NAZI ATTACK DELAYS WAR LEADER'S TALK

House Suspends Session as Sirens Sound
Warning—German Flyer Puts Cross
in Skies Above London.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The House of Commons was forced to suspend its session for a time today when air raid sirens sounded their second alarm of the day in the London area at 3:05 P. M. (10:05 A. M. New York time). The sirens screamed about twenty minutes after the House had convened to hear Prime Minister Churchill's war review.

The Prime Minister's war statement was delayed for forty-five minutes, and while the House waited, in adjournment, a defiant raider traced a cross of white smoke across the blue sky above the city.

The city remained under the alarm for an hour and twenty-six minutes, the all clear coming at 4:31 P. M., but Commons had resumed its session more than half an hour before the alarm was raised and Mr. Churchill had begun to speak.

German air raiders attacked the London area for a third time today at 9:17 P. M. (4:17 P. M., New York time), dropping bombs which lighted up the sky and rumbled in the ears of observers.

In one section a glow spread, then faded, flared again and finally vanished.

The muted thunder of falling bombs came nearer. Anti-aircraft guns blasted away. In a few minutes the activity died.

It had been known for three days that Mr. Churchill would give his report today. Commons adjourned for two weeks on August 19, after hearing Mr. Churchill's first war report. At that time it was announced that he would give a second accounting in about two weeks.

Mr. Churchill, who came into the House soon after the warning sounded, was cheered as he took his seat on the front bench. It was the question hour.

The House carried on for a while after the alarm first was sounded when the Speaker said he understood ar-

rangements had been made to inform the members if a raid was more imminent. When the sirens were heard in the House the public gallery was cleared.

Ten minutes later the Speaker announced that the raid was imminent and adjourned the House.

Just before 4 P. M., however, the hour scheduled for Mr. Churchill's address, the Chamber reassembled. The Speaker said: "The House must understand that the raid warning is still on and we are still on the alert."

The members cheered when the Speaker added: "I have also given orders that strangers should be readmitted to the gallery."

Soon after the raid alarm sounded, watchers from rooftops in the London area saw a large white cross written on the sky with smoke or exhaust condensation by a plane whose motor could be heard, but which was too high to be visible.

Waves of enemy aircraft had crossed the southeast coast at a great height and some of them were approaching London when the alarms were sounded. Anti-aircraft batteries and British fighters went into action immediately.

The raid was one of a series over England at widely separated objectives, some planes of one group penetrating the outskirts of London and dropping bombs, and others doing considerable damage in the northwest.

Just before the third alarm sounded, the Air Ministry announced that German planes in two separate formations had struck at airdromes on both sides of the Thames during an afternoon raid and had damaged an industrial installation on the river.

Water Mains Broken.

The Air Ministry said that preliminary reports indicated that no great harm was done in London, but that gas and water mains were broken, a hospital was hit, and another narrowly missed during the attack in the northwest.

Several casualties resulted from the bomb hits on the hospital.

The Air Ministry announced tonight that a total of thirty-four German planes had been shot down today during attacks on England.

The Ministry said that twelve British fighters were missing, but that three of the pilots are safe.

The Government's announcement said that reports of yesterday's air battles over England showed that fifty-four enemy planes had been shot down and seventeen British planes lost. Only five British pilots died, however.

German Fighter Falls.

One Messerschmitt fighter crashed in a thickly populated southeastern

area the damage was small and the casualties very slight."

area during violent air fights over the Thames estuary that resulted when fighters went up to repulse a thrust which came at London from several directions. Another German fighter also was shot down.

No one was hurt from the crash, but one woman was wounded by a stray machine-gun bullet as fighting planes swirled over the fields. Farm workers were forced to take shelter as metal rained from the skies.

Both incendiary and explosive bombs fell in the London area, but most of the raiders were dispersed before they could drop their bombs, and British fighters chased them back across the channel.

Some of the Nazi fighters attacked the protective balloon barrage as they fled, and one balloon was shot down.

The attacking force which started the second alarm had been sighted even as it was leaving the French coast, and fierce dog fights developed over a southeast coast town as the mixed formation of fifteen bombers and fighters flew inland. Machine-gun and cannon fire resounded.

Trails of white smoke traced by the exhaust of the aircraft could be seen clearly in the sky from London area rooftops.

The midday raiders of London were met by an intense anti-aircraft fire and the bombs were dropped shortly after the all-clear signal had been sounded following a fifty-six-minute air raid alarm which began at 10 A. M. (5 A. M. New York time).

During the warning period invading aircraft flew over the Thames estuary, but dropped no bombs.

During the first London alarm invading aircraft were also reported in the vicinity of a Midlands town, and still others were believed flying in the vicinity of a southwest of England town.

London Has Easy Night.

These were the first reports of German air activity over Great Britain by daylight.

From dusk last night until dawn today Nazi bombers roared over England in scattered raids which, the Government said, caused some fatalities.

A southwest of England coast area underwent its most intensive attack of the war with eight hours of continuous bombing and anti-aircraft fire before daybreak. In general, however, Adolf Hitler's

new threat of retaliation for British night attacks on Germany failed to bring any marked increase in night raiding.

London itself considered it an easy night, with an air alarm of an hour and a half, on the heels of two daylight raids yesterday. The capital's anti-aircraft guns opened up with the heaviest barrage yet raised over London—and it was the twenty-third anniversary of the first German night attack on London by planes. Only a few Nazi bombers apparently passed the outer defenses.

Most of the casualties and damage caused by the night raids occurred in two northwest of England towns and in a southwest town, a Government communique said, adding that "in the London

Rural areas of three southwest counties were blanketed by the eight-hour raid. A church and police station were reported damaged, and a stick of bombs fell near a station and railway line, but service was not interrupted.

Shooting Across Channel

Late into the night British coastal guns, including the Dover batteries, and the Royal Air Force combined in attacking the French coast, apparently striking at guns with which the Germans have shelled Dover.

(There were indications the R. A. F. again ranged to Italy in the night assaults—air-raid alarms in western Switzerland, in the path of bombers en route to northern Italy, and the fact that Rome's international radio stations fell silent.)

British Bomb Nazi Plants

The British Air Ministry news service related how British bombers "repeatedly bombed" Berlin objectives, including power stations, a railway and "arms factories hidden beneath the trees" in the Grunewald forest Tuesday night in raids apparently arousing the wrath Hitler displayed in his speech yesterday.

British headline writers enjoyed a field day in dealing with the speech. "Hitler rages over air failures," said the *Daily Telegraph*. The *Daily Express* bannered "Hitler screams threats," and the *Times* entitled its account "Hitler's new bluster."

Lampoons "Blufftwaße"

The *Daily Mail* captioned an article "blufftwaße" in referring to an air battle between the R. A. F. and Reichsmarshal Goering's luftwaffe.

Meanwhile the committee on privileges of the House of Commons met to discuss the detention of Captain Archibald H. M. Ramsay, a member

of Parliament, under the defense regulations just as the sirens wailed.

Chairman Clement R. Attlee decided to carry on, and Captain Ramsay was brought before the committee.

French Coast Bombarded.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—British coastal guns, including the Dover batteries, and the Royal Air Force combined in attacking the French coast last night, apparently striking at gun emplacements from which the Germans have shelled Dover. The bombardment lasted well into the night.

British planes last night bombed a power station and a plane factory in Berlin during widespread raids extending from Stettin on the Baltic Sea to Cherbourg, France, an Air Ministry communique said tonight.

At Stettin a successful attack on a synthetic oil plant was carried out, the communique said.

R. A. F. bombers also attacked military objectives concealed in the Hartz Mountains, the Thuringian Forest and the Black Forest. Many fires and explosions followed these attacks, it was asserted.

Other objectives attacked last night included oil stocks at Magdeburg, a railway freight yard at Niemburg, south of Bremen, and several airdromes in enemy-occupied France and Belgium.

Aircraft of the coastal command carried out an attack on oil tanks at Cherbourg and docks at Terneuzen, the communique added.

From these widespread operations two British aircraft have not returned and one R. A. F. plane crashed on landing, it was revealed.

Hospitals Bombed in Northwest.

A TOWN IN NORTHWEST ENGLAND, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Hospitals, cemeteries and golf courses were bombed here today by German air raiders.

Germans Report Success

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—German air raiders who returned to their home bases after morning raids on southeastern England today reported they shot down twenty British planes in numerous air battles. Five German planes are missing, informed sources said.

When they departed in the first excellent flying weather in weeks, they had announced that Biggin Hill and Kenley, suburbs of London, were their objectives.

The latest attack followed reports of intense activity at German air-ports in northern France in the past twenty-four hours.

In addition, the High Command asserted that two British planes were destroyed on the ground.

A German High Command com-

munique, telling of last night's raids by Nazi bombers, said numerous fires were started at Britain's ports, air bases and industrial centers—Liverpool, Swansea, Bristol, Weymouth, Poole, Chatham, Tilbury, Great Yarmouth and Hull. It added that an airplane motor factory at Rochester, a plane factory at Weybridge, munitions dumps and hangars were hit in day raids yesterday.

GERMANS BOMB LONDON IN LONG, HEAVY ATTACKS

Houses Wrecked, People Killed In Raids Lasting Over 7½ Hours

Fire Explosives Fall In Clusters—Other Sections Blasted

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Friday, Sept. 6—An air-raid alarm sounded in Berlin shortly after midnight, but no planes appeared and it was said authoritatively that hostile flyers had been driven off before reaching the outskirts of the city.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, Sept. 6—Heavy, sustained seven-and-a-half-hour raids by Nazi bombers hammering against London's defenses caused a number of casualties, some of them fatal, in the metropolitan area today.

Several houses were wrecked by bombs. Houses in London itself were rocked by heavy explosions.

The raiders spread out over the rest of the besieged kingdom, pounding at many areas. Two planes were reported shot down in a northeast section.

Shelter Hit, Only 2 Hurt

One bomb scored a direct hit on

a shelter housing 1,000 persons in the London area, but official reports said only two persons were injured, none killed.

London was under the longest alarm of the war, 7 hours and 33 minutes. The all-clear signal came at 4.50 A. M. but a new alarm sounded at 5.20 A. M. This lasted 31 minutes.

Although the raids were severe there seemed to be less activity than in some previous assaults.

The British Press Association reported a hospital was struck by a high-explosive bomb and some casualties resulted. Two nearby houses were damaged. The location was not given.

One Lands Near Tenements

One bomb burst in a square in front of a block of tenements. The buildings were damaged, but casualties were minor. A woman was killed and two other persons injured when a bomb hit a house in a nearby street.

One German plane crashed in flames on two houses in the main thoroughfare of the working-class district of a northeast town, setting them afire. A woman was killed and two others injured.

Bombs fell over a wide area and the sky was alight with anti-aircraft fire. Nazi bombers crossed the east coast in great force. Incendiary bombs were dropped in clusters.

39 To 40 Score For Day

An Air Ministry communique early today said that nine enemy aircraft were destroyed yesterday. Twenty British fighters were lost, but the

pilots of nine of these were reported safe.

Only a few hours before the night raid, Parliament had broken off its session for three-quarters of an hour at the start of an afternoon attack in which strong formations of raiders struck at airdromes on both sides of the Thames estuary. The Air Ministry said they were driven back, but acknowledged that an "industrial installation" on the river had been bombed and that some damage resulted.

The Nazis' attack last night brought simultaneous clusters of searchlight beams in several areas, and thus it appeared that they had come in from a number of directions at once.

Heavy bomb rumbles from the distance formed a deep base undertone to the sharper notes of the anti-aircraft artillery.

Once a great glow sprang up, lighting buildings in sharp silhouettes. Some observers thought it was an oil fire. There were four heavy explosions within fifteen minutes.

Over Other Areas

Nazi planes also were over the industrial midlands, the northeast, the northwest, southwest and Wales.

The Germans raided the city's outskirts first at 10 o'clock in the morning, bombing and disrupting some communications in the southeastern metropolitan area before they were driven back by British fighters miles in the sky.

Then, just twenty minutes after the assembly of Commons to hear Prime Minister Winston Churchill's second war report, they returned again, touching off sirens that resounded in Parliament's ancient halls.

Galleries Cleared First

First the galleries were cleared. The members waited ten more minutes and then suspended meeting. But they returned before the all-clear sounded at 4.31 P. M., going on with their business.

Churchill himself said that only the fear of a "particular kind" of danger "in the vicinity" had caused the interruption.

Outside, a Nazi raider formed with smoke or exhaust fumes a great cross, with the rough outlines of a swastika.

There were no indications of heavy damage in the London area.

The aerial struggle was heaviest in southeast England, but the northwest too was hard hit. Gas and water mains in one town in that area were smashed; a hospital was hit.

An aerial battle over a cemetery forced the mourners and clergy to leap into ditches and hedges. The funeral thus interrupted was for fourteen British airmen who died in action Sunday.

New British losses at sea were acknowledged. The Admiralty announced that the destroyers *Ivanhoe* and *Esk* had been sunk, and that a third, the *Express*, had been damaged.

Nazi Oil Plant On Baltic Sea Shattered By British Bombs

Most Of 1,200-Mile Round Trip Is Over Enemy Territory—Sixth Raid Is Made On Berlin

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 5—A shattering and destructive attack on a "new objective in the Baltic"—a synthetic-oil plant at Pollitz, a few miles north of Stettin, Germany—was carried out last night by R. A. F. bombers, the Air Ministry news service said tonight.

The night's operations also included another attack—the sixth—on objectives in Berlin, while three great tracts of German forest land—the Black Forest, the Thuringer and the Oberhartz, west of Halle—again were fired in many places.

The attack on Pollitz was the farthest east that R. A. F. bombers yet have flown in their raids on Germany. Much of the 1,200-mile flight was over enemy territory and the raiders met considerable anti-aircraft fire.

The attack went on for two hours, said the Ministry.

"One pilot who made a shallow dive attack saw a stick of bombs fall right across the center of the plant. More bursts mushroomed into sight in the middle of the building and then two of a line of chimneys collapsed and fire broke out.

"Other chimneys fell as the result

of a later attack and the pilot concerned said, 'I saw the long building of the refineries and six tall chimneys. As soon as we were satisfied of our position we made a dive attack at 350 miles an hour. We released a salvo of high-explosive bombs and scored direct hits on the other end of a big building at the southeast approach to the target. We could see a couple of chimneys topple over and crash. Then there was a big explosion, followed by a fire you could see seventy miles away.'"

Another section of the night raiders attacked the Berlin west power station at Charlottenburg for the second night, "running over their target from just before midnight until a quarter to 1 this morning.

"They dropped heavy bombs, all of which fell within the target area. There were fires and big flashes. . . . The aircraft component factory in the Spandau district of Berlin, the oil refinery at Magdeburg and railway lines at Niemburg, thirty miles south of Bremen, were among other targets included in the night's operations."

British Lose Two Destroyers

The Ivanhoe and Esk Are Sunk and a Third, the Express, Is Revealed as Damaged.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that two destroyers, the Ivanhoe and Esk, had been sunk by torpedoes or mines and that a third, the Express, had been damaged.

An Admiralty communique said: "The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that the destroyers H. M. S. Ivanhoe (Commander P. H. Hadow, R. N.) and H. M. S. Esk (Lieut.-Commander R. J. H. Couch, R. N.) have been sunk by enemy torpedoes or mines. "A German communique issued today claims to have sunk during the last few days five British destroyers, including the Express, Esk and Ivanhoe.

"The truth is that, apart from the Ivanhoe and Esk, no other British destroyer has been sunk, although one destroyer, H. M. S. Express (Capt. J. G. Bickford, D. S. C., R. N.) was damaged, but is safely in port.

"The next of kin of all casualties have been informed."

These losses bring the total of Britain's announced loss in destroyers to thirty-two.

Nazi Flotilla Active.

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—A German speedboat flotilla sank 39,000 tons of merchant shipping and a British destroyer last night, the German High Command announced today.

The destroyer was stated to be of the Imogen class, engaged in protecting a convoy.

The High Command also announced that the German Navy

had sunk five British destroyers in recent days. Of these five, three were said to have been of modern type—the Esk, the Ivanhoe and the Express.

The Ivanhoe is a 1,370-ton craft of the Intrepid class. The other two are 1,375-ton vessels of the Eclipse class. The Ivanhoe was completed in 1937, the others in 1934.

A German submarine was said to have sunk several armed British merchant ships totaling 27,000 tons "from a strongly protected convoy."

Italians Report Similar Raid.

ROME, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—A series of furious naval and air engagements with British forces, in which Italian Mas (motor torpedo boats) participated successfully, was reported in Africa and the Mediter-

anean by the Italian High Command today.

Six British naval ships, including two cruisers, were damaged by aerial bombs in two of these actions, the High Command said, and seventeen British planes destroyed in this and other combat.

In addition, the Italian communique said, an Italian torpedo boat successfully attacked a British cruiser and two destroyers, and Italian planes seriously hit a British merchant ship.

Italian losses were listed as one

Mas boat, and four planes.

The action ranged from off the coast of Algeria in the western Mediterranean, through the Aegean to the Red Sea.

Report Spurts of Flame.

Spurts of flame shot high from the deck of one of two British cruisers "violently" attacked off the coast of Algeria by Italian bombing formations, the High Command said. Three cruisers and two destroyers were in the British squadron.

Six German merchant vessels were sunk near Oslo, Norway, during the week of August 18-26, the British radio reported today in a broadcast picked up at New York

by the National Broadcasting Company.

The report added that between Trondheim and Tromso, Norway hundreds of bodies of German soldiers had been washed ashore recently. The radio said they were believed to have been from troop ships carrying men and materials to and from Narvik, Norway.

LONDON, SEPT. 5-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY IT HAD

LEARNED THAT THE GERMANS HAD ORDERED FRENCH CIVILIANS TO MOVE OUT OF FRENCH CHANNEL PORTS AND A 30-MILE WIDE STRIP OF THE COAST TO PREVENT SABOTAGE AND SPYING ON MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

FW-TA1002PED

Prime Minister Says Hitler Regards U. S. With Enmity

Declares Der Fuehrer Will Seek Revenge for Exchange of Ships and Bases—Defiant on His Raid Threat.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill declared to his Parliament today that the British-American exchange of destroyers and defense bases will enable the United States "to take danger by the throat whilst it is still hundreds of miles away"—but he warned the British to remember that America is not in the war.

The Prime Minister, speaking for a time during a general London air raid alarm, declared, however, that Hitler "no doubt will pay the United States out if he ever gets the chance."

Nevertheless, he expressed his boundless confidence that the empire of the Third Reich "will pass away as swiftly, perhaps more swiftly, than did Napoleon's army, although, of course, without any of its glitter and glory."

U. S. Neutrality Not Affected.

Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons that no one must read into the British-American agreement anything more than is on its face, and he stressed that it did not affect "in the slightest degree the non-belligerency of the United States."

Turning to the battle of England, even while it raged above the capital itself, the Prime Minister declared the Germans had used a greater proportion of their air strength already than the British; warned of heavier fighting to come, and predicted:

"The whole nation will stand up to it, grim and gay."

While he was speaking the deep

bleat of the London sirens sounded the "all clear."

The Prime Minister said, "there is no doubt, Hitler will not like this transference of destroyers; no doubt he will pay the U. S. A. out if ever he gets the chance."

He was referring to the fifty destroyers which the United States traded to Great Britain for eight naval and air bases.

There will be no delay in bringing the destroyers into active service, and British crews are already meeting them at various ports where they are being delivered by the long arm of coincidence, Mr. Churchill declared amid loud laughter.

"That is why I am very glad that the armed air and naval frontiers of the United States have been advanced along a wide arc into the Atlantic Ocean and that this will enable them to take danger by the throat while it is still hundreds of

miles away from their homeland," Mr. Churchill said.

In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor told the peers today that it was not believed that legislation by the British Parliament would be necessary in the transfer of air and naval bases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere to the United States.

Turning to Balkan and European developments, Mr. Churchill said

"No one can say how far Herr Hitler's empire will extend before this war is over. But I have no doubt it will pass away swiftly, perhaps more swiftly than did Napoleon's army, although of course without any of its glitter or glory."

"We are going to be a good deal stronger next year than we are now, although we are quite strong enough for the immediate work in hand."

Expects Heavier Bombing.

He said that Germany's need to obtain a decision is very great, and warned the House that Germany should be able to magnify and multiply her attacks during this month.

He spoke of August as a "real fighting month."

"The Germans have made a very substantial and important effort to gain the mastery and they have certainly put forth a larger proportion of their total air strength than we have found it necessary up to the present to employ against them. Their attempts to dominate the Royal Air Force and our AA (anti-aircraft) defenses by daily attacks have proved very costly to them," he said.

Even if the air attacks are doubled or trebled the Prime Minister said, he believed the nation can stand it and emerge from it stronger in the air than we were before.

Of the Balkans, Mr. Churchill said that he had always thought that southern parts of Dobruja, which Rumania is ceding, ought to be restored to Bulgaria, and that he had never been happy about the way Hungary was treated after the last war.

He gave the British civilian air raid casualties for August as 1,075 dead, slightly more than that many wounded and said some 800 houses were destroyed.

Again, he warned the people that the danger of invasion is not passed, and called for the greatest vigilance. But he insisted the problem of invasion, for Hitler, was vastly harder in September than in June.

Dealing briefly with the Balkan territorial changes, Mr. Churchill said that Great Britain intended to

recognize no such changes unless they take place with the free consent and good will of the parties concerned.

He turned to the Near East to dis-

close that the Eastern Mediterranean Fleet had been almost doubled by the addition of powerful vessels. The Italians, he said, knew this, "but we were unmo- lested."

"We must expect heavy fighting in the Middle East before very long," he warned the House.

He said that Britain had sent a continuous stream of convoys with re-enforcements to the Middle East and that "we have every intention of maintaining our position there at the utmost strength."

After reviewing the situation in the Middle East, Mr. Churchill declared that "in this way both at home and abroad we shall persevere along our course however the winds may blow."

After disclosing that 1,075 civilians were killed in air raids in August, Mr. Churchill said:

"Our sympathy goes out to the wounded and to those who are bereaved, but no one can pretend that out of forty-five million people these are losses which, if they are multiplied two or three times, as they may be, would be serious compared to the majestic world issues which are at stake."

"Apart from minor or repairable injuries, about 800 houses have been destroyed or damaged beyond repair. This is out of a total in this island of thirteen million houses."

Ridicules German Figures.

Mr. Churchill said that he favored re-examination of the question of insurance against air raid damage particularly for the small man.

"The actual figures of British losses which we have published daily for these two months amount to 558," he said. "Our loss in pilots is, of course, happily very much less. I do not know whether Herr Hitler believes the truth of his own published figures. (Laughter.) I hope he does."

He said that the German claims of British aircraft destroyed during the month of July reached the "surprising figure of 1,921 British aircraft destroyed."

"It is rather like figures we have heard about our fleet which has had many ships sunk many times over."

The Prime Minister disclosed in the House of Commons today that changes will be made to lift the black-out gloom of London street lighting, and ease the "prolonged banshee howlings" of air-raid sirens.

An inquiry has already been started, he said, to effect more cheerful street lighting for the winter.

Parliament Had Peculiar Danger

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—

Winston Churchill explained today that the House of Commons adjourned for forty-five minutes during an air raid alarm prior to his war statement because it was learned that there was danger of a particular kind in the vicinity.

"When that special condition departed," he said, "we immediately resumed our work under conditions of alert until the all clear."

He did not say specifically whether the danger was to the Houses of Parliament, located directly on the Thames at the north end of Westminster Bridge.

Text of Churchill's War Report to Commons

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Following is the text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons today:

These memorable transactions between Great Britain and the United States which I foreshadowed when I last addressed the House have now been completed.

So far as I can make out they have been completed to the general satisfaction of the British and American peoples, and to the encouragement of our friends all over the world.

It would be a mistake to try to read into the official notes which have passed more than the documents bear on their faces. The exchanges which have taken place are simply measures of mutual assistance rendered to one another by two friendly nations in a spirit of confidence, sympathy and good will.

These measures are linked together in formal agreement. They must be accepted or rejected. Only very ignorant persons would suggest that the transfer of the American destroyers to the British flag constitutes the slightest violation of international law or affects in the smallest degree a nonbelligerency of the United States.

Says Hitler Will Not Like the Transaction.

No doubt Herr Hitler will not like this transference of destroyers. I have no doubt he will pay the United States out of ever he gets the chance (laughter). That is why I am very glad that the armed air and naval frontiers of the United States have been advanced along a wide arc into the Atlantic Ocean and that this will enable them to take danger by the throat while it is still hundreds of miles away from their homeland.

The Admiralty tell us also they are very glad to have these 50 destroyers, and they will come in most convenient to bridge the gap which inevitably intervenes before our considerable war-time program of new construction comes into service.

I suppose the House realizes that we are going to be a good deal stronger next year at sea than we are now, though that is quite strong enough for the work in hand.

There will be no delay in bringing the American destroyers into active service—in fact, British crews are already meeting them at various ports where they are being delivered.

That is a case of what one might call the long arm of coincidence.

Says England, Also, Holds Back Full Air Strength.

The House will have observed that Rumania has undergone a severe territorial mutilation. Personally I have always thought that the southern part of the Dobruja ought to be restored to Bulgaria, and I have never been too happy about the way Hungary was treated after the last war.

We have not at any time adopted, since this war broke, the line that nothing could be changed in the territorial structure of various countries. On the other hand we do not propose to recognize any territorial changes which take place during the war unless they take place with the free consent and good will of the parties concerned.

No one can say how far Herr Hitler's empire will extend before this war is over. But I have no doubt it will pass away as swiftly—perhaps more swiftly—than did Napoleon's army, although, of course, without any of its glitter or glory.

The general air battle of which I spoke last time we met together continues. In July there was a great deal of air activity, but August has been a real fighting month. Neither side has put out its full strength.

The Germans have made a very substantial and important effort to gain the mastery and they have certainly put forth a larger proportion of their total air strength than we have found it necessary up to the present to employ against them. Their attempts to dominate the Royal Air Force and our anti-aircraft defenses by daily attacks have proved very costly to them.

Still Heavier Air War Expected This Month.

The broad figures of three to one in machines and of six to one in pilots and crews of which we are assured do not by any means represent the total injury inflicted upon the enemy.

We must be prepared for heavier fighting in this month of September. The need of the enemy to obtain a decision is very great, and if he has the numbers with which we have hitherto credited him he should be able to magnify and multiply his attacks during September.

Firm confidence is felt by all responsible officers of the R. A. F. in our ability to withstand this largely increased scale of attack and we have no doubt that our

peoples will take the example from our airmen and be proud to share their dangers with them and to stand up to these attacks.

The men and women in our factories have a chance to show their mettle and to be worthy of our boys in the air and not to make their task longer and harder by the slightest flinching.

That is the temper of the nation. Even if the average attack is doubled or trebled which last is most unlikely we can stand it, however long, and we shall emerge from it actually and relatively stronger in the air than we were before.

Our air force today is more numerous and better equipped than it was at the outbreak of war or even in July. And we are far nearer the German total of numerical strength than we expected to be at this early period of the war.

Declares Germany is "Sunk in Self-Deception."

I asked that the German claims of British aircraft destroyed during the month of July and August should be added up.

I was curious to see the total. They make the surprising figure of 1,921 British aircraft destroyed.

It is rather like figures we have heard about our fleet, which has had many ships sunk many times over.

The actual figures of British losses which we have published daily for these two months amount to 558. Our loss of pilots is, of course, happily, very much less. I do not know whether Herr Hitler believes the truth of his own published figures. (Laughter.) I hope he does.

It is always good to see the enemy sunk in error and self-deception. How very differently this air attack has turned out from what we imagined it would be before the war. More than 150,000 beds have stood open in our war hospitals for more than a year.

When the British people make up their minds to go to war they expect

to receive terrible injuries. That is why they try to remain at peace so long as possible. So far as the air attack is concerned we have found it to be, up to the present, far less severe than what we prepared ourselves to endure and what we are still ready to endure.

One thousand and seventy-five civilians were killed during August in Great Britain and a slightly greater number have been seriously

injured. Our sympathy goes out to the wounded and to those who are bereaved, but no one can pretend that out of 45,000,000 people these are losses which if they are multiplied two or three times, as they may be, would be serious compared to the majestic world issues which are at stake.

Only 800 Houses Out of 13,000,000 Are Damaged.

Apart from minor or repairable injuries, about 800 houses have been destroyed or damaged beyond repair. This is out of a total in this island of 13,000,000 houses.

These figures, of course, are very different of the estimate of damage given by the Weir Committee, which considered and decided against the possibility of an insurance scheme against air-raid damage to property.

It would in my judgment be worth while to have a further examination of such a scheme, particularly as it would affect the small man, and to make this examination in the light of the fact which we now know and also of the future possibilities about which we are in a far better position to form an opinion than we were before the war.

I have, therefore, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider the best way to make such a review in the light of the facts as they are known today.

It is very painful to see some house or business smashed by enemy fire and to see it without feeling assured that we are doing our best to spread the burden so that we all stand in together. Damage by enemy action stands on a different footing from any other kind of loss or damage. The nation undertakes the task of defending the lives and property of its subjects and the taxpayer against assaults from outside.

We could not, however—unless public opinion and the judgment of the House were prepared to separate damage resulting from enemy fire from all other shading off of war loss—attempt to deal with this matter.

Exchequer Has Schedule To Enlarge Repayments.

If we were able to embark on such a project as would give complete assurance, at any rate up to a certain minimum figure, against war damage by shell or bomb, I think it would be a very slight mark of the confidence which after some experi-

ence we are justified in feeling about the way we are going to come through this war.

In the meanwhile, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has to give so many halfpence and to take so many kicks, and on whose wisdom and practical good sense those who have been his colleagues have learned to rely, has agreed to the following arrangement in addition to the satisfactory provisions which have already been made in respect of the personal injuries and immediate needs of those smitten.

At present, where the income of the claimant's household does not exceed £400 (about \$1,600) a year and his resources are limited, payments are made to cover damage to essential household furniture up to a maximum of £50 (about \$200) and similar payments are made in respect of personal clothing up to £30 (about \$120), subject to income limits of £400 (about \$1,600) where there are dependents, and £250 (about \$1,000) where there are no dependents.

It is now proposed to abolish these upper limits of £50 (about \$200) and £30 (about \$120), respectively, so that payments for damage to furniture or clothing for persons of limited means will now be made up to 100 per cent of the damage, whatever that amount may be. Hitherto there has been no provision to enable workmen to replace tools which are their personal property and the use of which is vital to their employment.

It is proposed to remedy the hardship by making provision for payments for this purpose subject to the same income limits which apply in the case of the clothing advances. Similar payments will be made to professional people within the same limits of income.

Discusses the Situation Of Evacuated Coast Towns.

Finally, there is the case of the small retailer not insured under the Board of Trade commodities insurance scheme.

Here payments up to £50 (about \$200) will be made within the same income limits as for clothing or tools in order to enable retailers to replace stocks essential for the continuance of trading. In all these three cases appropriate mitigating measures will be taken in border line cases lying just above the income limit.

(The Prime Minister next re-

ferred to coast towns which had been declared to be evacuated areas for the purpose of the defense regulations.

(On this subject he said a num-

ber of members had made representations to the government, as it was there duty to do.)

The Minister of Health will be prepared on application from the authorities in those areas to make an advance out of exchequer funds to enable the authorities to meet liabilities for which the collectable rate revenue will not suffice.

These advances will be free of interest. The term advance in this case is understood to mean that the Government retain the right to call for repayment, but the question of how far this right will be exercised will be considered after the war in the light of financial circumstances that then prevail in the areas and the country generally.

Health Ministry Officials To Make Inspections.

These advances must be conditional on an examination of the estimates of expenditure and revenue and the Minister of Health will arrange for officers of the Ministry of Health to visit the towns concerned and to confer with the mayors and principal officials—very plucky fellows some of them.

Such conferences will afford an opportunity of advising and assisting local authorities as to the best means of securing all reasonable income consistent with the maintaining of essential services and also advising about the collection of revenue.

These local authorities will not in the present circumstances be required to increase their present rate of poundage as a condition of financial assistance.

It is recognized that the shortage of rate income will involve a deficit in the rate levied to meet county council precepts. It is understood that some local authorities are proposing to limit the payments in respect of county precepts to a proportion of the total rate which represents the county rate they have been able to collect.

The government proposes to recognize and validate this arrangement. If any unreasonable burden is thrown on a county's resources, the government would not refuse to consider extending to the County Council some measure of assistance.

We must expect for some time to come to have to carry on our work under these strange conditions, but they are conditions to which the fortitude and adaptiveness of the British people will not be found unequal.

Says Britain Won't Shrink From Any War of Nerves.

If there is to be, as is suggested in a recent oration, (laughter) a contest of nerves and will power and endurance in which the whole British and German people are to engage, be it sharp or be it long, we shall not shrink from it.

We believe that the spirit and temperament bred under institutions

of freedom will prove more enduring and resilient than anything that can be got out of the most efficiently imposed mechanical discipline (cheers).

In the light of what we have learned so far we have come to the conclusion that the arrangements for air raid warnings and what is to be done when they are given require very considerable changes.

There is really no use, no good sense in having these prolonged banshee howlings (laughter and cheers) of the sirens two or three times a day over wide areas simply because hostile aircraft are flying to or from some target which no one can possibly know or even guess. All our precautionary regulations have hitherto been based on this siren call and I must say I admire the ingenuity of those who devised it as a means of spreading alarm.

Indeed, most people now see how very wise Ulysses was when he stopped the ears of his sailors to siren songs, but had himself tied firmly to the mast for duty (laughter). Now that we are settling down to the job we must have different arrangements from those devised before the war. It is right that everyone should know that the raid warning is more in the nature of general alert than of the imminence of danger to any particular locality.

In many cases it is physically impossible to give the alarm before the attack. Incessant alarms would come to very much the same thing as no alarms, but while they give protection a very great number of people take no notice of them, and they exercise a disturbing influence on necessary war work.

Explains Regulations for Response to Alarms.

All our regulations have taught people that they should take a whole series of steps when the sirens sound and it is no use having official

regulations which enjoin immediate respect for alarms when all kinds of exhortations are given unofficially to disregard them and go on working.

In our own case today, it was felt that the raid warning should be taken merely as an alert, but if special circumstances indicated the proximity of danger the conditions of alarm should supervene, and that is exactly what we did on receiving information that there was danger of a particular kind in the vicinity. When that special condition departed we immediately resumed our work under conditions of alert until the all clear which has just now sounded and has restored us to normal.

All our regulations require to be shaped on the new basis which is being established by actual contact with events. Responsibility to give clear guidance to the public in time of war is imposed on His Majesty's government in order to preserve

of the conditions cut both ways. There must not, however, be any relaxation of effort or wise precaution, both of which are needed to save our lives and save our cause.

I shall not be giving away any military secret if I say we are very much better off than we were a few months ago and if the problem of invading Great Britain was a difficult one in June it has become a far more difficult and far larger problem in September. While all these preparations for home defense have been going forward on a gigantic scale, we have not hesitated to send a continuous stream of convoys with reinforcements to the Middle East.

Eastern Mediterranean Fleet Strength Doubled.

In particular, a few days ago we found it possible almost to double the effective strength of our fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean by sending out some of our most powerful vessels to strengthen the flag of Sir Andrew Cunningham, the admiral in the Eastern Mediterranean. This movement, plainly visible to the Italians, was not molested by them (laughter).

Some of our great ships touched at Malta on their way and carried a few things which were needed by those valiant islanders and their garrison, who, under the remarkably resolute Governor, Gen. Dobbie, are maintaining themselves with the utmost constancy.

We have every intention of maintaining our positions there with our utmost strength and of increasing our sea power and the control which follows from sea power throughout the Mediterranean, not only in the Eastern basin, but in the Western basin. In this way, both at home and abroad, we shall preserve along our course however the winds may blow. (Cheers.)

the confidence shown by the House and the public, the government must act with conviction. I have, therefore, asked the various departments concerned to review the whole position as a matter of urgency.

In this matter one must expect to proceed by trial and error, and also to carry public opinion along with us, but what we want is the greatest measure of real warning that is compatible with what all our people are resolved upon, namely, the active maintenance of war production. I will not make specific pronouncement today because we are in negotiation with very important bodies concerned of employers and employed throughout the country.

Warns Against Feeling Invasion Is Past.

We want to move with precision and clarity, and I would like to have a further opportunity of considering between the different bodies that are in consultation with the government as this is a matter which affects scores of millions of people. I will not attempt to make a specific announcement today, but such an announcement must be made in the next week at the latest.

There is one other point I should like to mention, and that is the lighting of streets in the centers of the cities of our country. Winter is coming on, and I hope we are not going through all that gloomy business we went through last year.

I have asked a committee of responsible people versed in this matter to meet together to see how we can make lighting to cheer the people during the winter months and at the same time observe the purposes of the alert and alarm.

It is not impossible and I trust I shall be able to produce some proposals which will necessarily be of a highly detailed character. No one must suppose that the danger of invasion is past. The secretary for war is absolutely right in enjoining the strictest vigilance upon the great and growing armies which are now intrusted in this country to the command of Sir Alan Brooke.

I do not agree with those who assume that after the 15th of September or whatever is Herr Hitler's latest date (laughter) we should be free from the menace of deadly attacks from overseas. Winter with its storms, its fogs and its darkness may alter the conditions, but some

LONDON, SEPT 5-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL DISCLOSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT CHANGES WILL BE MADE TO LIFT THE BLACK-OUT GLOOM OF LONDON STREET LIGHTING AND EASE THE "PROLONGED BANSHEE HOWLINGS" OF AIR-RAID SIRENS.

AN INQUIRY HAS ALREADY BEEN STARTED, HE SAID, TO EFFECT "MORE CHEERFUL STREET LIGHTING" FOR THE WINTER.

HF1258PED

6 British Destroyers Sunk by Sea Forces, Nazi Command Says

German Planes Strike Back for Killing of Score in Night Raids

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Six British destroyers have been sunk recently by U-boat and torpedo boat flotillas, the high command said today, as Adolf Hitler's Voelksicher Beobachter, bellwether of the German press, declared Britain's acquisition of 50 United States destroyers might be used "only to cover the eventual glorious retreat" to America.

The high rate of destruction of Britain's smaller warships was emphasized by the high command as German planes striking back at the British, whose bombs killed a score of persons in raids last night on Berlin and other parts of Germany, were reported centering day attacks on airports in the suburbs of London.

A special communique said a destroyer of the Imogen class (1,370 tons) was sunk by a torpedo boat flotilla in an attack yesterday on a British convoy from which 39,000 tons of shipping were shot.

Fires Started in Britain.

The regular communique said three more destroyers, the Esk and Express of the 1,375-ton Eclipse class and the Ivanhoe of the 1,370-ton Intrepid class, had been newly sunk by German submarines, which also took a toll of 27,000 tons of merchant shipping from one "strongly protected" convoy. These were "besides two destroyers which were reported sunk by German submarines September 2."

The British Admiralty announced that two destroyers, the Ivanhoe and Esk, had been sunk by torpedoes and mines and that a third, the Express, had been damaged.

Britain has announced the loss of 32 destroyers in the war, but with replacements and the addition of 50 destroyers she acquired in a naval base-destroyer trade with the United States is believed by observers to have 200 or more available for use in conveying shipping and guarding her scattered empire.)

The high command's communique said "numerous fires" were started at Britain's ports, air bases and industrial centers—Liverpool, Swansea, Bristol, Weymouth, Poole, Chatham, Tilbury, Great Yarmouth and Hull—in night raids, while an airplane motor factory at Rochester, a plane factory at Weybridge, munitions dumps and hangars were hit in day raids.

Attack Resumed Today.

Good weather, the first reported here in weeks, permitted numerous German battle planes to resume the attack this morning, with Biggin Hill and Kenley, London suburban airports, as the objectives.

German air raiders who returned to their home bases after forenoon raids on Southeastern England today reported they shot down 20 British planes in numerous air battles. Five German planes are missing, informed sources said.

Eighteen civilians were killed by a British bomb in a Northern German town last night, the high command announced, and two men were killed in a two-hour raid on the Berlin area.

The 18 German civilians were killed when a bomb dropped on workers' quarters while the victims were outside a shelter, the high command reported.

In the Berlin raid bombs damaged an electrical plant and warehouse where army equipment was stored.

A policeman was killed when a bomb dropped in the famous Tier-

garten Park in Berlin and another man was killed by a bomb which damaged apartment houses in a community south of the city.

Electrical Works Hit.

At the electrical works in the suburb of Spandau, 9 miles west of the heart of Berlin, two bombs struck without "causing extensive damage," an official announcement said. Foreign correspondents who viewed the scene were told operation of the plant was unaffected.

One missile plunged through the roof of a building still under construction and as yet unused, while the other hit the ground near the plant, the concussion shattering several hundred window panes.

Authorized sources declared only two British planes penetrated the Berlin defenses, and one of these was shot down outside the city.

Most of the British raiders which entered Germany were turned back for the second successive night by anti-aircraft fire and Nazi chaser planes, they said. These sources asserted the British succeeded, however, in dropping incendiary bombs on various parts of the Reich.

They said several persons were injured by a British attack on the noted health resort of Kissingen, in Bavaria.

(The German wireless broadcast a report that British bombs struck and set fire to an apartment house at Kissingen.)

Adolf Hitler's Sport Palace address yesterday in which he reiterated his determination to crush Britain and threatened to "erase" English cities to avenge the British night raids absorbed attention of all Germans.

Nazis Say Gap Is Shot in British Destroyer Fleet

Mosquito Fleet and U-Boats Credited: Night Raid on Berlin Reported Foiled

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (Friday) (AP).—An air-raid alarm sounded in Berlin soon after midnight last night, but no planes appeared, and it was said authoritatively that hostile flyers had been driven off before reaching the outskirts of the city.

Nazi spokesman asserted yesterday that German torpedo boats and submarines had shot a big hole in Great Britain's destroyer force, now being augmented by fifty former United States warships, while the Nazi air force, favored by the best weather in weeks, increased the tempo of its hammer blows on British harbors and airfields.

The Reich counted its largest admitted air-raid casualties of the war, eighteen civilians killed when British bombs fell early Thursday on a workers' quarter in a town of northern Germany, and two men killed when British airmen penetrated Berlin's defenses and bombed the Tiergarten, only a mile from Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's Chancellery, an electrical plant and an army warehouse. The Nazi high command declared the main British attack "founded."

This high command told of the destruction of a destroyer of the 1,370-ton Imogen class and 39,000 tons of shipping from a convoy by a torpedo boat flotilla.

Three other destroyers were reported sunk by U-boats by the High Command, the Esk and Express of the 1,375-ton Eclipse class, and the Ivanhoe of the 1,370-ton Intrepid class. The U-boats also destroyed 27,000 tons of shipping, the communique said.

List Six Sunk in Few Days

To emphasize its reported inroads on the British destroyer force, the High Command recalled its report of Sept. 2 of two other destroyers sunk, a total of six in the last few days.

The fifty over-age destroyers received by Britain from the United

States in return for Western Hemisphere air and naval bases "might be of use only to cover the eventual glorious retreat of the British Home Fleet across the Atlantic," said Hitler's newspaper, the "Voelksicher Beobachter."

Following up Der Fuehrer's threat Wednesday to give more than he receives, German planes were reported yesterday to be aiming principally at Biggin Hill and Kenley, suburban London airports. Twenty British planes were reported shot down in the first hours of the attack. Five Nazi planes were missing, it was said.

D. N. B., official news agency, elaborating upon the high command's communique, said Wednesday night's raids started huge fires at the harbors and munitions plants at Liverpool, Swansea and Bristol, on the west, and reported destruction of docks and harbor facilities at Hull and Great Yarmouth on the east.

Severe attacks on the south coast at Weymouth and Poole harbors, and further bombing of London's great Tilbury docks and the government wharves at Chatham also were reported by D. N. B.

Authorized circles said fifty-four British planes were shot down in Wednesday's action over southern England, while fifteen German planes failed to return.

NAZIS WARN SWISS ON R. A. F. PLANES

Berlin Again Advises Berne to Protect Neutrality.

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Germany expects Switzerland to "protect her neutrality by the sharpest means," the well-informed Dienst aus Deutschland news service said today.

The service for the second time drew attention to what it called the resigned attitude and weak paper protests of the Swiss toward alleged English raiders flying over Swiss territory to bomb Italian objectives.

"Berlin obviously does not want to direct Switzerland regarding measures it ought to take to protect its neutrality," the news service declared, "but it is recalled that formerly Switzerland made excellent use of its air force and with Messerschmitt pursuit planes shot down foreign planes illegally flying over its border or forced them to land."

30.24-4749

"As a result, German quarters expect that Switzerland will safeguard her own neutrality also against England by the sharpest means."

BERNE, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Swiss High Command reported today that unidentified planes violated Swiss territory at several points during the night.

The planes crossed the northern sector of the Franco-Swiss frontier and then turned northeastward.

They caused a forty-five-minute air-raid alarm in Berne, beginning at 11:46 o'clock last night.

In previous flights over Swiss territory, British bombers have attacked Italian or German objectives.

Germans Ridicule Churchill's Speech

Berlin, Friday, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Berlin press heaped ridicule today on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address to the House of Commons yesterday, calling it "a miserable echo to Adolf Hitler's Sportpalast speech on Wednesday."

Hitler's address, said his newspaper, the *Völkischer Beobachter*, was rightly judged by neutral observers to be "a final, unreserved challenge to the British Empire to fight."

This time Churchill "found it necessary to warn against the illusion that the danger of German invasion had been staved off," *Beobachter* observed.

"Churchillian Logic"
"He even notified the British that a multiplication of German attacks was to be expected in September compared to August," said the newspaper, "but attempts to sugarcoat with such old phrases as 'England is stronger than ever,' and 'the British air force is adequate for the present need,' is calculations based on typical Churchillian logic."

"Especially cute was his utterance, 'The world is always happy when the enemy makes the mistake of deceiving himself.' These words which he applies to Germany naturally fit no one better than that old braggart W. C. for whom the war up to now has been one chain of self-deceptions—rather, deceptions of the British people."

Turning to the Churchill statement that Britain doesn't intend to recognize forced territorial changes in southeast Europe, *Beobachter* said that everyone outside England "knows it is a matter of complete indifference whether or not England recognizes any European situation or development."

Vichy Expected to Halt Manufacture of Silks

Standardized Type of Woolen Cloth in Prospect

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Silks for Frenchwomen, the world's leading exponents of soft-swishing material, will probably be suspended from the manufacturing list in France, informed French sources said here today.

These sources, pointing out that most of the French silk factories are located in unoccupied France, under the direction of the Vichy government, said the stoppage of silk production was likely to result from a new decree by the Vichy regime prohibiting all textile manufacture "except for the most indispensable needs." As a result, it was said, only a standardized-type of woolen cloth which could be used for both men's and women's suitings will probably be manufactured.

It was recalled that similar measures were taken after the World War, when a series of "national" manufactures was established for civilian clothing.

All Masonic Lodges in Holland Dissolved

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—All Masonic lodges in the Netherlands have been dissolved, it was announced officially at the Hague today, according to DNB, official German news agency.

RUSSIAN-GERMAN ACCORD IS SIGNED

Provides for Transfer of Bessarabian People.

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Authorized sources announced that a Soviet Russian-German agreement for transfer of Germanic people from Bessarabia and northern Bucovina to Germany was signed at Moscow today.

Bessarabia and northern Bucovina have been occupied by Russian troops following cession by Rumania.

Meanwhile, the Rumanian Cabinet shake-up met favorable reaction in the Wilhelmstrasse today.

Authorized spokesman, while emphasizing that Germany refrains from interfering with the internal political affairs of Rumania, said

that a further development of amicable German-Rumanian relations started at Vienna was most likely to ensue.

Privately, informed commentators said that the new Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu, favored axis policies and Rumania's adherence to them.

Nazis Thanked By 6 Americans On Seized Ship

Letter Praising Aid on Trip to Spain Recalls Atlantic Capture of Dutch Vessel

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—A letter of thanks was published today by the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which said six Americans sent it to German authorities for "careful treatment" after the ship on which they were en route to South Africa was seized by German warships and taken to a French port as a prize.

According to the letter, sent from Irun, Spain, the Germans put an automobile at the disposal of the Americans to take them to the Spanish border. A non-commissioned officer of the German Navy was also assigned to facilitate their journey through German-occupied France.

The letter was signed with the names of Roy O. and Bessie M. Yoder, F. A. Schmallerberger, Jessie M. Nicholson and Frank J. and Zola C. Kuntzner. No home addresses were given.

The newspaper also said that Henry Waterman, American Consul at Bordeaux, sent a letter from the Americans' guide acknowledging efforts to ease the trip through France to Spain.

Letter Tells of Capture

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Mrs. Lena Burns, of Peoria, reported today that her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Roy O. Yoder, and Miss Fannie Schmallerberger had been released in Lisbon, Portugal, after having been captured on a steamer seized by a German warship.

She said they had expected to sail from Lisbon for Angola, Africa, on Aug. 30. The Yoders are Mennonite missionaries from Peoria. Miss Schmallerberger is a Mennonite missionary from Morton, Ill.

In a letter received by Mrs. Burns on Aug. 12 her daughter related that the Dutch freighter on which they sailed from New Orleans on June 18 for a mission field in Kalamber Mu-

kenge, Africa, was stopped in mid-ocean by a German ship flying a Dutch flag. A German prize crew boarded the freighter and sailed it to Lorient, France, arriving two weeks after the capture. The Americans, Mrs. Yoder wrote, were taken to Paris by the German police for a conference with the German Army

high command and the American Consul. Three days later the Americans were escorted through German-occupied territory to Spain and then to Lisbon.

Ship Believed the Kertosono

Marine authorities in New York believed the Dutch freighter was the Kertosono, captured by a German raider in the South Atlantic while en route from New Orleans to Cape-town. They said the 9,289-ton Kertosono was taken to Lorient, France, by a Nazi prize crew. The ship left New Orleans on June 18 with a general cargo.

Marine insurance officials said at least two German raiders had been operating in the South Atlantic for several weeks.

American With Fleet Sees Italians Pounded

Writer From Deck Of Destroyer Watches Tons Of Explosives Hurled On Dodecanese Island Stronghold

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 5.—Indications that a big-scale British attack on the Italians in the Mediterranean and Africa is imminent, whether or not the expected Fascist assault against Egypt comes soon, developed tonight.

Prime Minister Churchill said in his speech to Commons that the "effective strength" of the British fleet in the eastern Mediterranean had been almost doubled, with the addition of some of the Royal Navy's most powerful vessels, and that a "continuous stream" of troop reinforcements was going—unmolested by Italians—to the Middle East in convoys. He predicted heavy Middle Eastern fighting.

From Cairo, the British command announced that sustained air raids had been carried out Wednesday on "all principal" airdromes in eastern Italian Libya.

By LARRY ALLEN

Associated Press Correspondent

With the British Fleet Somewhere in the Mediterranean, Sept. 5.—From the rolling bridge of a British destroyer, I watched Britain's Mediterranean ships throw tons of high explosives against Scarpanto, Italian island stronghold, yesterday.

Scarpanto lies southwest of Rhodes in the strongly fortified Dodecanese island group—an ancient battleground for Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans. For a whole week we had been on the go, seeking battle with the Italian fleet without success. Now, after a sleepless night in a destroyer that moved like a wounded whale in the heavy seas, we were in the lee of the island, nearly deafened by the roar of the big guns.

Air Bombers Active

The fleet's air bombers already had attacked Rhodes, giving that island its first taste of an aerial attack since the war's beginning.

British officers said they had made many direct hits on military targets. The fleet bombardment was something else, and the British gunners' grim delight was only too plain as they strained muscle and eye to pound the island.

The Dodecanese Islands were attacked after the British fleet put on

Premier Mussolini's sea power into the open for a showdown fight.

Actually the Italian fleet was sighted only once and then it was some fifteen miles away. The British said the Italian ships were steaming away.

Italian airdromes at Morizza and Calato, in Rhodes, were heavily bombed by the fleet's aircraft at dawn yesterday, the British said, and a number of planes were destroyed at Calato and ammunition dumps were set on fire. Barracks also were reported in flames as the bombers made direct hits.

Claim Two Hangars Hit

The British bombers reported they hit the two main hangars at Morizza and dropped their loads as well on gasoline stores, which sent huge sheets of flame into the air. Barracks and workshops, likewise, were hit.

These attacks occurred, the flyers said, when the Italians apparently were asleep and off guard.

Earlier, on August 31, British sub-

marines accompanying the fleet sighted and torpedoed one enemy unit.

The Italians repeatedly bombed the British fleet both in the vicinity of Malta and the Dodecanese Islands, losing five planes under heavy anti-aircraft fire from British warships and in air battles.

First American On Board

I was the first American correspondent permitted aboard one of the destroyer leaders accompanying the fleet. From this destroyer, which Italian broadcasts had reported "sunk," I saw the big British ships give the Dodecanese Islands the worst shelling in their history.

The British fleet, eastern and western units, formed a formidable line of steel as it cruised the Mediterranean for a week, meeting nothing more serious than attacks by Italian bombers.

After twice zigzagging in the hope of finding the Italian fleet, the ships headed in the direction of Malta. A few hours later it took up the search again.

Action At Last

On the night of September 3 bulletins were posted in our destroyer announcing that "tomorrow" there would be action.

It was almost impossible to sleep on board this destroyer, but no one seemed to want sleep anyhow with the prospect of action ahead.

The ship rode like a roller coaster at an amusement park. Huge sprays of water flew over the bow. Water swept aft along the decks and I was almost

dizzy trying to keep my footing. The destroyer seemed to float on its side rather than on its bottom.

Action came then at dawn Wednesday. I let go of the rail of my bunk

and tumbled out onto the floor next to a ton of T. N. T., and clambered up a steel ladder to the top deck through a line of seamen passing up shells to the gunners.

Destroyers Open Fire

The brown hills of Scarpanto looked lovely in the faint pink light of the rising sun, and we caught a whiff of pines from shore.

The guns of the destroyers spoke. The noise was enough to blast my ear drums out of my head. The whole thing threw me against the bridge rail and my ears felt like the inside of a tolling church bell.

Then I stuffed wads of cotton into my ears. I was just in time to deaden the concussion of the second shell the British let loose.

My helmet bounced off and fell over my eyes. I threw it back. A few hundred yards ahead on Scarpanto stood a white house, the residence of the Italian Governor, clearly visible.

Shells Crash Into Barracks

But the whole island seemed to be asleep when the first shells went crashing into the brown hills and the barracks and seaplane hangars in the harbor.

Time after time the guns spoke. On the south side of the island two cruisers were shelling the Italian airdrome.

We expected fire in reply, but the Italian shore batteries were silent.

Half an hour after our first shells were screaming shoreward our gunners stopped and we moved off.

Planes Launch Attack

The sun was coming up more quickly now and the skies were brightening. Suddenly Italian planes appeared overhead, and bombs began falling. The planes were quite high and the bombs fell in the sea over a wide expanse until the whole sea looked like a watery garden fed by geysers.

The fleet moved steadily away, undeterred by the Italian flyers.

Two submarine alarms put us on the alert a little later, but the fleet

moved on to Alexandria without further incident.

British Claim Big Gains In Mediterranean Area

London, Sept. 5 (P)—Mediterranean operations of the British fleet during a six-day period "have been entirely successful except that no contact was made between our main forces and enemy warships," an Admiralty communique said tonight.

The statement added that the British submarine Parthian, operating in the central Mediterranean on August 31 made two hits on an Italian cruiser and destroyer force.

The eastern Mediterranean fleet was attacked September 2 by enemy aircraft and shot down five German Junkers 87 dive-bombers, the communique said.

Included in the fleet arm which attacked the Dodecanese Islands were the cruisers Sidney and Orion which "left none of the surrounding buildings intact" after blasting Italian positions at Pegadi Bay with six-inch shells, said the Admiralty.

ROME CLAIMS OWN FORCES ARE VICTORS

Planes, Warships, Torpedo Boats Tangle In Dodecanese Islands

6 Of Foe's Vessels Damaged, 12 Aircraft Felled, Fascists Say

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 5—British-Italian air and naval fighting of a scope hitherto unreported from the Mediterranean has broken upon that sea which Italians like to call "ours."

One furious engagement carried the war into the Dodecanese Islands, an Italian-owned maze off the Turkish coast, with tangling of bombing planes, cruisers, destroyers and motor torpedo boats.

The Italian high command, picturing its own forces as the victors, reported today that in this and a western Medi-

terranean engagement six British warships, including two cruisers, were damaged by bombs, twelve British planes were destroyed and a cruiser and two destroyers were "successfully" attacked by torpedo boats.

Admit 4 Planes Lost

The Italians acknowledged loss of four planes and one of their MAS craft (motoscafo anti-sommergibili—anti-submarine motor torpedo boats).

"With the purpose of protecting" a large British convoy in the eastern Mediterranean, said today's communique, "enemy naval and air forces attempted to attack our naval bases in the Aegean in the early hours before dawn yesterday."

Two British plane formations, flying from carriers or land bases, blasted at Italian air fields at Gadurra and Marizza, in the Dodecanese Islands, while naval units turned their heavy guns on Scarpanto, southernmost of the Dodecanese group.

The Italian acknowledged only the wrecking of two of their planes on the ground from the air attacks and only "slight damage to civilian dwellings" and civilian casualties from the shelling.

"The intervention of our pursuit planes and anti-aircraft batteries soon repulsed the attack, shooting down seven enemy planes," the high command said, and then, "with the enemy repulsed, our air forces began a counter-attack" in which "four ships were seriously hit and damaged and five pursuit planes shot down."

Torpedo Boats Busy

Italian torpedo boats, 69-foot craft with speeds up to 47 knots, "successfully" attacked a British cruiser and two destroyers in Caso Strait, southwest of Scarpanto. One of them "failed to return."

Meanwhile, hundreds of miles away, near the western end of the Mediterranean, the high command reported, two cruisers of a British unit "navigating off the Algerian coast" were hit with large-caliber bombs by Fascist flyers "and big flames were seen on the deck of one of them."

Four British planes were reported shot down in North Africa and one in East Africa, where the British raided the air field at Javello.

Sustained British Raids Harass Italian Bases

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 5 (P)—British naval headquarters issued the following communique tonight:

Between August 30 and September 5 our naval forces were carrying out extensive operations in the central

and eastern Mediterranean. During the operations enemy ships were sighted August 31 by our submarines who torpedoed an enemy unit and later by our aircraft shortly before dark.

The enemy battle fleet was sighted by our aircraft when about 150 miles away from ours. As he turned north toward his base no contact was possible. No other enemy forces were sighted throughout the operations.

When our fleet was some distance southwest of Malta it was attacked by bombers. This action resulted in five enemy aircraft being shot down by the fleet air arm and fleet gunfire.

September 4 enemy airdromes at Maritza and Calato in Rhodes simultaneously were bombed by our fleet air arm. At Calato a number of aircraft on the airdrome was destroyed.

Loud explosions were heard, probably from ammunition dumps, and fires were observed in barracks and other buildings.

At Maritza two main hangars were hit, petrol dumps, barracks and workshops set afire.

H. M. S. Orion attacked Pegadia Bay but withdrew after a few salvos as there was not a suitable military objective and it was desired to avoid damage to the village and civilians.

H. M. S. Sydney and two destroyers attacked Makri Yalo which was bombarded with good effect.

H. M. S. Ilex sank two E-boats (torpedo boats) which attempted to attack and damaged a third. The remaining two in the harbor retired without attacking. During the operations here it was reported eight enemy aircraft were shot down and six damaged, apart from those destroyed on the airdrome. Our losses were six aircraft in all.

British air forces carried out sustained raids all day yesterday on all the principal Italian airdromes in eastern Libya, including Tobruk, El Tamini, Bomba, El Gubbi and El Gazala, the Royal Air Force announced tonight.

With regard to land fighting, the British command issued the following communique:

"At Capuzzo (Italian fort on the Libyan-Egyptian border) during the night of September 2-3 one of our patrols killed three of the enemy without sustaining any casualties to themselves."

"A further contingent of Poles and Czechs has arrived in Palestine."

"Kenya and the Sudan, nothing to report."

10 Die In Alexandria Raids

Alexandria, Egypt, Sept. 5 (P)—British naval headquarters in this

Mediterranean base announced tonight that the Italians since the outbreak of war had made thirteen bombing attacks on Alexandria, killing ten persons and injuring forty.

One Italian Plane Downed

Valletta, Malta, Sept. 5 (P)—The communique on this morning's raid said:

Enemy raiders flew over the island. Our fighters went up to meet them. Despite the superiority in numbers of the enemy machines, one enemy plane was brought down and two others were so badly damaged they are unlikely to reach their bases.

French Program

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Sept. 5—Officials of the Petain Government announced today France definitely would turn her back on the individualism of her social-political system.

The entire eighteenth-century legislation, centered around the rights of the individual, must be revamped, said Prof. Achille Mestre, judicial counselor for the Ministry of Youth and Family.

Officials blamed the old code of individualism and declaration of rights of man for the growth of divorce, decrease in the birth rate and desertion of farms in France.

Professor Mestre outlined the Government's plans as:

First, to revise the civil code so as to assure greater stability of the home and family.

Second, gradually to replace the old system of one vote for each man by the so-called family vote, which grants each man a vote for himself, his wife and each of his children.

Third, family men will have priority in public and private employment.

Fourth, taxation to ease the burden on married men.

Vichy Would Appease Roman Catholic Church

Attitude 'of Concord' Held Government's View

VICHY, France, Sept. 5 (P)—The Petain government today characterized its attitude toward the Roman Catholic Church as "of concord and appeasement."

comment on the restoration of freedom of teaching to all religious orders.

Monks, nuns and any other church representatives may teach anywhere in France under the new regulations, but they will not be attached to any official teaching staff. The only stipulation is that they will have to acknowledge the authority of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The newspaper Le Jour, commenting editorially, said:

"The Petain government by restoring the right of all others to engage in teaching activities has made a gesture of concord and appeasement toward the Catholics of France. The parliamentary government always opposed this reform, which is important both morally and politically."

The laws of 1901 and 1904 forbidding members of religious orders to organize for teaching or other purposes without specific approval by the State were annulled yesterday.

ST. QUENTIN ORDERED TO RIO

Retiring French Envoy To U. S. Named Ambassador To Brazil

Vichy, France, Sept. 5 (P)—Count Rene Doynel de St. Quentin, retiring French Ambassador to the United States, today was appointed Ambassador to Brazil. Jules Henry, the present envoy at Rio de Janeiro, was made Ambassador to Turkey.

French General Promoted

Thirteen Prefects Are Shifted In Unexplained Shake-Up

VICHY, Sept. 5 (P)—Air Corps Gen. Robert Odic was named chief of the general staff of the French Air Force today, replacing Gen. Louis-Alphonse Picard, who was given a leave of absence.

Prefects of the thirteen departments in the German-occupied and unoccupied zones of France were shifted in an administrative shake-up which was not explained. Vice Admiral A. A. Marquis was designated to succeed Vice Admiral J. P. Vallee as maritime prefect in the Toulon naval district, seat of the French Mediterranean base.

Nazis Fight Paris Sabotage

Army Phone Cable Cut; Sentry Duty Ordered at Versailles

PARIS, Sept. 5 (P)—The German commander at Versailles has ordered municipal authorities to post special anti-sabotage sentinels day and

night because of the discovery that an army telephone cable had been cut. He also announced that civilians suspected of sabotage would be tried by an army court.

The first sentry duty was carried out by municipal officials themselves, until 100 night and twenty-five day sentinels could be recruited. An official appeal was issued asking the public to refrain from sabotage. The prefect of the Paris Department of the Seine ordered milk ration cards issued in addition to those already in use for sugar and coal.

FORMER MINISTERS ACCUSED AT VICHY

Cot and La Chambre Cited to War-blame Court.

RIOM, France, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Petain Government today lodged formal charges against Pierre Cot and Guy La Chambre, both former air ministers, in the war-blame case before the Supreme Court and ordered their immediate arrest.

Messrs. Cot and La Chambre were the first men named in the proceedings instituted by the Vichy regime to fix responsibility for France's pre-war policy, her unprepared entry into the conflict and the subsequent conduct of the war.

Hitherto the case has been confined to investigations concerning various "Messieurs X," although it has been expected that ex-Premiers Reynaud and Daladier and Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin would be called to account.

COT, LA CHAMBRE ARRESTS ORDERED

Both Were French Air Ministers Under Previous Governments

[By the Associated Press]

Riom, France, Sept. 5—The immediate arrest of Pierre Cot and Guy La Chambre, former French Air Ministers, was ordered today by the Petain Government after formal charges had been filed against both men in the war

blame case now before the Supreme Court.

They were the first persons against whom direct action has been taken since investigation of the responsibility for France's lack of preparedness began a month ago.

Others Mentioned

The names of others, such as Edouard Daladier, Paul Reynaud and Leon Blum, all former Premiers, have been mentioned repeatedly in the press but to date no official charges have been made against them.

Cot was Air Minister in the Leon Blum Government and La Chambre under Edouard Daladier.

Says Vichy Government Is In Need Of Scapegoats

New York, Sept. 5 (P)—Pierre Cot, commenting on the French Government order for his arrest, said tonight that "the Vichy Government needs scapegoats."

The former French Air Minister issued the following statement at the midtown hotel where he is staying with Mrs. Cot:

"I have no declaration to make. The whole world understands that the French trial is illegal. The Vichy Government needs scapegoats. It seeks them among those who have been against Hitler."

Considers Self Honored

"In 1938, at the time of the Munich crisis, Hitler attacked me violently in several speeches. Now his vengeance will be executed. I consider myself honored by this (arrest decree), both as a Frenchman and as a man who believes in freedom."

Cot said that Guy La Chambre, also a former Air Minister of France, who was named in the arrest order, was in Washington last week but that he did not know his present whereabouts.

King Receives U. S. Observers

London, Sept. 5 (P)—The United States' three special military observers who recently reached England, Rear Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, Maj. Gen. D. C. Emmons and Brig. Gen. George V. Strong, were received at Buckingham Palace by King George VI today.

Calls Base Transfer Legal

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A.P.).—Lord Chancellor Viscount Caldecote told the House of Lords today it was not believed that legislation by the British Parliament would be necessary in the transfer of air and naval bases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere to the United States.

Largest Canadian Force Lands in England

By the Associated Press.

A BRITISH PORT, Sept. 5.—The largest contingent of Canadian troops yet to land in England, including some volunteers from the United States, was hurried to camp today to join the island empire's growing defense force.

The contingent reached port last night. It embraced units representing every branch of the services, including several pilots and technical experts for the R. A. F., the first graduates of the empire air training scheme.

Authorities declined to estimate the total number.

Amsterdam Airport Reported Blotted Out

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Schiphol Airdrome, the famous airport of Amsterdam, has been bombed "out of existence," Dutch spokesmen today announced, quoting a neutral traveler just arrived from the Netherlands and the Ruhr Valley of Germany.

This traveler claimed that most of Holland's fire engines had been requisitioned by the Germans for service in the Ruhr to fight fires caused by Royal Air Force raids.

German Bombs Kill 34 Britons Daily

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Home Security announced today that civilian casualties from German air raids in August were 1,075 dead and 1,261 seriously injured, an average daily casualty toll of 75 1-3. The casualties were divided as follows:

Dead—627 men, 335 women and 113 children.

Injured—711 men, 448 women and 102 children.

The deaths averaged about 34 2-3 daily.

Seven British Women Man-Boat To Search For German Airmen

Folkestone, England, Sept. 5 (A.P.).—Seven women, one a grandmother of 63, launched a lifeboat while their men were at sea with a fishing fleet today and sought the crew of a German bomber forced down in the English Channel after a fight with a British plane.

Other women helped to push the heavy lifeboat over the skids to the water. For half an hour the women rowed through the heavy waves until they were recalled. It was believed the raiders were picked up by another boat.

Palace Is Raid Shelter For Britain's Wounded

King Asks Them In When Siren Interrupts Garden Party

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A.P.).—King George and Queen Elizabeth threw open rooms of Buckingham Palace today to 360 wounded soldiers who were being entertained at a garden party in the palace grounds when sirens wailed for an afternoon raid.

The wounded men, including veterans of both the World War and the present conflict, hobbled into the grand hall and saloon, where their majesties talked with them.

Later, the men were entertained at tea in the royal riding school.

3,900 Nazis Reported Lost As Sub Sinks Transport

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5.—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported last night about 3,900 German troops had been drowned Monday night in the torpedoing and sinking of a German transport by a British submarine in the Kattegat, entrance to the Baltic Sea.

The report came from the newspaper's correspondent at Lysekil, near Goteberg, who said Swedish and Danish fishermen were witnesses. The ship was said to have had 4,000 troops aboard, with not more than 100 being saved by a

convoy of two armed trawlers and a destroyer.

The vessel was identified as the *Marion* of Hamburg, and was reported en route to Norway from Germany. She was said to have gone to the bottom after being struck by one torpedo amidship.

Six Vessels Declared Sunk

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (A.P.).—Six German merchant vessels were sunk near Oslo, Norway, during the week of August 18-26, the British Broadcasting Corp. reported today in a broadcast heard here by N. B. C.

The report added that between Trondheim and Tromso, Norway, hundreds of bodies of German soldiers had been washed ashore recently. The radio said they were believed to have been from troopships carrying men and materials to and from Narvik, Norway.

Ship With Refugee Jews Ordered to Leave Mexico

Entry Denied to 100 Europeans; 100 Others Also Barred

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5 (A.P.).—The Mexican Immigration Department announced today that it had sent orders through the Coast Guard to a ship which had brought about 100 European Jewish refugees from Lisbon, Portugal, to leave Mexican waters.

The department said the refugees, many from Germany, arrived with improper papers. Their ship, the *Zawoa*, reached Vera Cruz from Lisbon a few days ago. (The *Zawoa* is not listed in Lloyd's Register.)

U. S. NAVY MISSION REACHES BERMUDA

Will Confer on Creation of Sea-air Base

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The United States cruiser *St. Louis*, carrying naval and air experts for a conference on the establishment of a United States defense base in Bermuda, dropped anchor in this British harbor at 9 A. M. today. Heading the delegation was Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade.

Seamen lined the rail, at attention,

as the ship was docked.

Gov. Sir Denis Bernard of Bermuda had appointed a committee of six to advise him at the conference with the visitors. Establishment of the base was made possible by agreement with Great Britain and the transfer of fifty over-age United States destroyers to Britain.

William Beck, former United States Consul-General in Norway, who has been stationed here since March, waited in 82-degree heat, wearing a heavy morning coat and top hat to greet Admiral Greenslade and other officials.

Admiral Greenslade proceeded to Admiralty House to call on Rear Admiral Sir Charles Kennedy-Purvis, commander-in-chief, and later to Government House to call on Sir Denis. Admiral Greenslade was accompanied on these calls by Brig. Gen. J. L. Devers of the United States mission.

All information about the location of sites for one or more bases in the islands is necessarily confidential for the moment, but Bermuda's east coast and Great Sound have been mentioned in Washington and London announcements.

Conversations between the British and colonial representatives and the American officials were scheduled this afternoon.

BY DEVON FRANCIS

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, SEPT 5-(AP)—THE U.S. MISSION TO ARRANGE ABOUT THE NEWLY-NEGOTIATED U.S. MILITARY BASES IN BERMUDA LANDED FROM THE CRUISER ST. LOUIS TODAY, AND WITHIN A FEW HOURS TWO SEAPLANES FROM THE VESSEL WERE WINGING OVER THE 300 ISLANDS ON A PRELIMINARY AERIAL SURVEY.

AFTER THE CUSTOMARY TOP-HAT RECEPTION CEREMONIES AT THE CROWDED DOCK, REAR ADMIRAL JOHN GREENSLADE, LEADER OF THE DELEGATION, MADE OFFICIAL CALLS AS PRELIMINARIES TO CONFERENCES WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS EXPECTED TO LAST SEVERAL DAYS.

BEFORE LEAVING THE SHIP, THE ADMIRAL AND BRIG.-GEN. J. L. DEVERS OF THE MISSION HELD PRESS CONFERENCES.

"WE LOOK UPON THIS VISIT AS A SYMBOL OF THE UNITY OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS," THE ADMIRAL REMARKED.

GENERAL DEVERS GAVE ASSURANCES THAT BERMUDA'S INTERESTS IN THE PROJECT, LIKE LABOR--A MATTER OF CONCERN TO BERMUDIANS SINCE THE PROPOSALS WERE FIRST WHISPERED--WOULD BE GIVEN PARAMOUNT CONSIDERATION IN THE CONFERENCES.

THE MISSION IS EXPECTED TO REPORT TO WASHINGTON WITHIN A WEEK ABOUT THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF BASES AVAILABLE IN THE CORAL LIMESTONE ISLANDS AS PART OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND-WEST INDIES SYSTEM PROVIDED FOR IN THE U.S.-BRITISH DESTROYER SWAP.

BZ1041PED

BRITAIN ALSO WARNS JAPAN ON INDO-CHINA

London's Action Coincides
With U. S. Reminder
on Status Quo.

HULL CONSULTS LOTHIAN

Sees Australian Envoy Too—
Vichy Reported Yielding to
Tokio's Demands.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador in Tokio, has been instructed to "remind" the Japanese Government of "the interests of his Majesty's Government in the preservation of the status quo in Indo-China," Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax told the House of Lords today.

Lord Halifax's disclosure followed by a day a statement by United States Secretary of State Hull taking notice of reports of a Japanese ultimatum served on the French administration of Indo-China and asserting that any change in the status quo there would have an unfortunate effect on public opinion in the United States.

State Department Conference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—A State Department conference between Secretary Hull, the British Ambassador, Lord Lothian, and the Australian Minister followed today on the heels of Mr. Hull's expressed opposition to new Japanese de-

mands on French Indo-China.

Asked at his press conference whether there had been any discussion of possible co-operation with Australia and Great Britain in the Far East, the Secretary of State said there had been a general interchange of information, but no suggestions and no decisions.

Secretary Hull sought to check threatened Japanese military moves into the French colony by a statement late yesterday that it was "a matter to which this Government attaches importance."

He reminded Japan again that it was committed like the United States to the principal of the status quo in the Pacific.

Hull Refers to Public Opinion.

This followed reports that Japan had given French Indo-China authorities a virtual ultimatum to allow passage for Japanese troops and other military facilities for an attack on South China.

If events bore out these reports, Secretary Hull said "the effect upon public opinion in the United States would be unfortunate."

There were reports that Japan already had modified its original demands, which were rejected by the French authorities.

As a result, informed sources here considered possible a settlement which might involve some concessions to the Japanese.

Mr. Hull indicated in another statement that the United States was insisting in negotiations with Japan on patrolling an area in the Shanghai International settlement, which includes the American consulate and other American interests. It is a part of the sector patrolled by British troops until their recent withdrawal.

Shanghai Settlement Forecasts.

TOKIO, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Reliable informants predicted tonight an amicable settlement of the United States-Japanese dispute over which shall patrol a part of the British-vacated defense sector of the Shanghai International Settlement. Official comment was lacking on Secretary Hull's statement of yesterday, indicating that the United

States was insisting on United States Marine Corps patrol of the area, which includes the United States consulate and other American interests.

Britain has withdrawn all her armed forces from China.

The average Japanese interpreted the Hull statement as another evidence of American pressure to prevent "legitimate" strengthening of the Japanese position, but nevertheless Japanese officials were expected to agree reluctantly in order to prevent friction with the United States during tension over French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies.

Demands Modified by Japan.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The haze overhanging the reported Japanese ultimatum to French Indo-China was partly lifted today with foreign reports from Hanoi indicating that Issaku Nishihara, Japanese Negotiator-in-Chief, had acted on his own initiative, only to modify his stand under pressure from Tokio.

He was reported to have demanded originally that French colonial authorities grant Japan a base at Haiphong and right-of-way for troops over the Indo-China Railway. There has been a retreat from his and negotiations are continuing.

HAIPHONG SAID TO BE TOKYO'S PORT OF ENTRY

Reputed Agreement Opens
Way For Back-Door
Attack On China

Nipponese "Reminded" Of British Interests In French Colony

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Friday, Sept. 6.—Three Chinese gunmen attempted today to assassinate Inspector Reginald W. York, British deputy commissioner of a special branch of the Shanghai municipal police, as he was leaving his home in the Badlands district. Two of twelve shots struck his motor car, but York was uninjured.

[By the Associated Press]

Hongkong, Sept. 5.—A preliminary, basic agreement giving Japan right of way in French Indo-China for a back-door attack on China in an effort to wind up the three-year-old war was reported tonight by authoritative neutral quarters at Hanoi.

This concession of a "limited" right to land Japanese troops and supplies at Haiphong was said to have been reached between Tokyo and the Vichy Government of France. It was still subject to negotiation of details at Hanoi.

This was the latest and apparently best informed version of the crisis in the most populous segment of defeated France's troubled empire.

Invasion Threat Eases

The threat of a full-fledged, forcible invasion of Indo-China—the essence of a reported Japanese ultimatum of Monday—appeared to have passed. One explanation was that Maj. Gen. Issaku Nishihara, Japanese negotiator-in-chief, had overstepped himself.

Confronted with a French warning of armed resistance to any invasion and a declaration that acquiescence would be incompatible with Vichy's instructions, Nishihara, under pressure

from Tokyo, was said to have reopened conversations with French colonial officials.

A Blow To Chiang

However won, the right to ship troops to the Yunnan border of Indo-China would open up for Japan a great avenue of attack on the forces, resources and communications of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's central Chinese Government. Invasion of Yunnan would put a serious crimp in Chinese resistance because of the war industries centered there and the Japanese would be able to cut the Burma road if Britain ever decided to reopen it.

Thus, a military foothold in Indo-China might serve the double purpose of bringing the "China incident"—as the Japanese call the war—to a close and carry Japan closer to her self-proclaimed destiny of dominance in "Greater East Asia."

Hongkong, Sept. 5.—Authoritative neutral quarters at Hanoi reported tonight that the Vichy Government of France had agreed to grant Japan limited right to land troops and supplies at Haiphong and move them over the Indo-China railway to the Chinese border.

This was said to be subject to conferences now resumed between French colonial officials and Maj. Gen. Issaku Nishihara, Japan's negotiator-in-chief.

The Japanese Army wanted to make a full-fledged landing and said so in an ultimatum presented Monday.

Indo-China's Governor General, Admiral Jean Decoux, one informant said, consented to meet Nishihara only after Japan gave assurances that her army would not strike in accord with the ultimatum.

The influence of the Petain-Laval Government on Indo-China has been wavering. Sentiment in favor of the De Gaulle Government for "free" Frenchmen had been growing in the army there.

The French Consulate at Hongkong said today that regular air and sea shipping from there to Indo-China, which was suspended several days ago as the crisis grew, was being resumed today.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 6 (FRIDAY)—THREE JAPANESE WERE INJURED ONE SERIOUSLY, WHEN A PLANE DESCRIBED AS "JAPANESE" BY THE HONGKONG AUTHORITIES CRASHED IN BRITISH TERRITORY THIS AFTERNOON. THE AUTHORITIES DECLINED TO GIVE DETAILS.

WM605PED

EIGHT WORLD WAR DESTROYERS LEAVE BOSTON NAVY YARD

Warships Believed to Be on
Way to England—Others
Awaited There.

BOSTON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Sailing from Boston under secret orders, eight world war destroyers, presumed to be the first of fifty traded to Great Britain for air and naval bases, were on the high seas today, believed en route to a Canadian port.

Departing coincidentally from Boston were the new destroyer leader, Russell, with Rear Admiral F. L. Reichmuth, commander of the Atlantic destroyer fleet, aboard, and the supply ship Denebola. Departure of the Russell and Denebola remained unexplained, but it was speculated they might bring back the skeleton crews of American sailors engaged in delivering the old destroyers.

When the destroyer deal was announced by President Roosevelt, it was stated eight of the vessels would be ready for delivery by today, and the Navy Yard and private shipyards worked feverishly to

keep that schedule. Only one of the outmoded destroyers remained in port, but others of the fifty were expected.

Manned by crews of sixty each, three of the destroyers left last night and five today.

Three Destroyers Sail.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Three world war destroyers, recently reconitioned here, moved down Delaware Bay today, but officials of the navy yard said it "is highly improbable" that they are part of the fifty traded to Great Britain.

Observers named them as the Branch, the Satterlie and the Hunt.

More Bases Urged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Acquisition of bases in the Galapagos and Cocos islands to protect the Panama Canal in the Pacific was urged today by Representative

Isac, Democrat, of California.

"With the perfect screen w the new Atlantic and Caribbean will afford," Mr. Isac told reporters, "all we need now to make our defense set-up virtually complete are bases in the Galapagos and Cocos Islands.

"But we should lose no further time in obtaining them."

Spokesmen for a congressional group which has advocated such action, Mr. Isac indicated that the destroyer-base exchange with Britain would bring a renewed campaign for facilities on the Pacific islands.

Secretary of Navy Knox at San Francisco yesterday said there had been some discussion on the subject of the possible lease or purchase of the Galapagos from Ecuador and the Cocos from Costa Rica.

Officials here, however, indicated that no negotiations were in progress and Speaker Bankhead reported after a White House conference yesterday that there is nothing more in sight on any more bases.

Discussions Long Held

Discussions have been held with Ecuador over a period of many years regarding the Galapagos, but the South American country has not reacted favorably. Recently, however, a party of Ecuadorian and United States experts visited the islands in a United States gunboat, but the result of the trip was not described.

While the subject of new Pacific bases moved to the fore, attention was being given to the possible civilian uses of the military bases leased from Britain in the Atlantic.

Coast Guard officials, particularly, manifested interest in the use of the bases for their patrol work and various life-saving duties.

The Weather Bureau pointed out that more valuable coastal weather information could be made available by the establishment of new weather reporting stations, manned either by Weather Bureau or navy meteorologists.

The bases also may be utilized by such sea-going agencies as the coast and geodetic survey, whose boats constantly sound the ocean bed for new channels, navigational hazards and other important data.

It was pointed out that all these civilian agencies could make great contributions to defense in an emergency.

Knox Visits Mare Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Hunter's Point Drydock and the Mare Island Navy Yard, scenes of major activity in the nation's defense program, drew the attention today of Navy Secretary Frank Knox, en route to Hawaii on

an inspection tour of naval facilities.

Secretary Knox, Rear Admiral J. Hepburn, Twelfth Naval district commandant, and other navy officials arranged for a thorough survey of bay area installation before the Secretary's departure for Hawaii aboard a navy plane.

Arriving here yesterday, Secretary Knox heartily approved the trading of fifty over-age American destroyers to Great Britain in exchange for Atlantic bases and told of plans to protect the Panama Canal with a string of offshore defense bases in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Col. Knox said that the fifty warships were in excellent shape and that the eight Atlantic bases the United States received in exchange would be far more valuable in the defense program than the destroyers.

Caribbean sites acquired in the exchange will be invaluable in defending the canal, "our important line of communication," from an attack via the Atlantic, Col. Knox said.

He advocated the purchase or lease of the Galapagos Islands and Cocos Island in the Pacific to strengthen the Pacific defense system. Ecuador owns the Galapagos, and Cocos belongs to Costa Rica.

37 Survivors Of U-Boat Prey At Baltimore

Swedish Freighter Lands 29 From Ship Sunk, Rescuing 8 in Torpedoed Penzance

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Thirty-seven haggard and disheveled British seamen, eight of them injured, told a grim tale today of disaster and death in the war at sea.

Landed here unexpectedly last night by the Swedish freighter Eknaren, they were the sole survivors of crews of two British vessels, the 4,000-ton freighter Blairmore and the Royal Navy sloop Penzance, both torpedoed and sunk Aug. 24 about 700 miles off the Irish coast. More than 100 of their shipmates were lost.

Their stories, pieced together through a wall of censorship clamped down by British consular officials, indicated the eight in-

jured men were the only survivors of the Penzance.

These, burned, cut and dazed, were among the Penzance sailors taken aboard the Blairmore when it sped to the flaming warship's aid—only to be torpedoed in turn a few minutes later by the same U-boat. With twenty-nine Blairmore survivors, they were rescued again by the Eknaren.

So secretive was the Eknaren's voyage that Capt. John H. Taylor, the British consul here, said he knew nothing of the rescue or that the freighter would dock here until late yesterday. The vessel made no stop at Norfolk and radioed to Baltimore for ambulances to be at the pier.

Customs and immigration inspectors, caught equally unawares, put a tight guard around the freighter until the injured men were taken off and quarters arranged for the Blairmore's officers and crew. Capt. Taylor issued strict orders to the seamen against giving information of "military value to the enemy."

The thirty-seven survivors were seventeen hours at sea in two of the Blairmore's lifeboats before the Eknaren sighted them.

Capt. Eric Kallstrom of the Eknaren bade a personal farewell to each seaman and officer, including Capt. Hugh Campbell of the Blairmore who still was wearing a mussed, torn uniform coat.

Vital Greenland Mines Guarded By Four U. S. Ships, Paper Says

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Brooklyn Eagle says four heavily armed Coast Guard vessels manned by 500 men have established a protective patrol over Greenland's cryolite mines, the world's only commercial source of the important mineral used in refining aluminum.

Coincident with the disclosure, the State Department in Washington today forbade officers and crew members of the cutter Comanche, which returned from the Greenland patrol yesterday, to talk about their work, according to the paper.

The Eagle says the cutters Comanche, George W. Campbell, Northland and Duane have been based at Ivigtut, southwest of Greenland, since June 1 to protect the valuable mines, which produce a metal used in extracting aluminum from bauxite ore, making it valuable to the airplane industry.

The Eagle story goes on to say: Eske Brun, Governor of Greenland, which is Danish-owned, said

that he had been in New York since July 9 for the specific purposes of marketing the rare metal.

Gov. Brun refused to discuss the protective measures allegedly taken by the United States Government, saying he understood the cutters

carried medical supplies to Greenland.

He said Greenland had recently bought guns from the United States but added, "We do a lot of hunting in Greenland."

Copenhagen, formerly chief outlet for Greenland's cryolite, has been closed since Germany's invasion of Denmark. The United States and Canada offer the only remaining markets for the ore, Gov. Brun said.

Fred H. Pough, mineralogist, said Greenland exported 11,000 tons of the metal in 1938.

Coast Guard Won't Say Cutters Guard Mines

By the Associated Press.

The Coast Guard said today Greenland activities of its cutters were restricted to ferrying food and supplies to the natives, in the place of Danish expeditions which were ended with Germany's invasion of Denmark.

On such trips, the Coast Guard said, the cutters have taken consular

the United States was considering a proposal to release several hundred of its obsolete world war tanks to Canada for use in training.

The United States Army, he said, is forbidden by action of Congress from using the tanks at all.

Replying to numerous questions about the progress of the defense program at a press conference, Gen. Marshall acknowledged that the army had only about 300 of the most modern combat types of airplanes, but added that it had 1,500 usable tactical planes in the general headquarters force.

LaGuardia Sees Roosevelt.

Mayor LaGuardia of New York, chairman of the American section of the Joint United States-Canadian Defense Board, said after a White House conference today that the question of this country furnishing military supplies to Canada had

been discussed by members of the board.

He also indicated that the United States would establish two bases for armed forces in Newfoundland, sites for which were obtained from Great Britain as a gift simultaneous with the destroyer-naval base agreement with this country.

The Mayor said that he had made a preliminary informal report to President Roosevelt of what had taken place to date in discussions with the Canadian members of the board.

He also discussed the agenda for another meeting with the Canadians here on Monday and Tuesday, he said.

Asked whether he was optimistic over the negotiations so far, Mr. LaGuardia said:

"I am generally optimistic. I think it is fair to say that there has been a common understanding between the two sides that it is a common problem.

Concerned Over Coast.

"Of course, we are very much concerned with the defense of the North Atlantic coast. It so happens that all of the strategic points of defense are in Canadian waters."

When a reporter inquired whether the question of sending United States military supplies to Canada had come up in the joint board discussions, Mr. LaGuardia called it "fair to assume" that it has come up. He would not go into detail, however.

As to whether one or two bases would be established at Newfoundland, Mayor LaGuardia said: "You have got to look at the whole picture and then you get into the plural."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, said today that

Acquisition of the Newfoundland area, he added, facilitated the work of the joint board to a point where it could actually work out a defense plan beyond the blueprint stage.

Danish Ship Sunk, 8 Lives Lost

New York, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Danish passenger steamer Rise, 107 tons, struck a mine and sank near the Aroe Islands last Monday with a loss of eight lives, the New York Maritime Register reported today.

REFUGEE DIRECTOR FLIES TO EUROPE

Biddle Takes Clipper To Arrange Child Transportation To U. S.

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 5.—Eric H. Biddle, of Philadelphia, executive director of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, left for Europe on the Dixie Clipper today to arrange for the removal of children from England to this country.

He said that approximately 200,000 children under 16 were awaiting transportation to America.

The Dixie carried eleven passengers and 1,938 pounds of mail.

The Atlantic Clipper, carrying twenty-four passengers, arrived a few minutes earlier from Lisbon, Portugal.

Praise For New Envoy

Among the Atlantic Clipper's passengers was Robert Murphy, charge d'affaires at the American Embassy at Vichy, who said Gaston Henri-Haye, newly appointed French Ambassador to the United States, was "the best man who could have been chosen for the job."

"He has a marvelous record both as Senator and Mayor," Murphy declared. "Unlike some of the officials in France, he stayed in his office as Mayor of Versailles and he even had the guts to order a German officer out of his office—and he got away with it."

No German Influence

Murphy said the new Ambassador, who is scheduled to arrive by clipper tomorrow, was appointed to his

diplomatic post without any German influence whatsoever.

Murphy said he would visit relatives in Milwaukee after reporting to Washington.

Sheila Buckanall, daughter of an English cork merchant, also arrived on the clipper and was greeted by Harmon L. Remmel, Jr., of Fayetteville, Ark., a University of Arkansas senior, whom she is to marry soon.

Another arrival was Arnold Pressburger, film industry pioneer, on his way to Hollywood.

Envoy En Route To U. S.

Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Twenty-one passengers left today for the United States on the regular clipper plane, including Gaston Henry-Haye, new Ambassador to Washington for the Vichy Government of France.

5 British Freighters In Convoy Are Sunk

COLON, Panama, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Passengers of the 12,507-ton British liner Orduna, reported today that five freighters in the same convoy with her from England, were torpedoed and sunk five days out of Liverpool.

The Orduna arrived here last night. She carried 690 passengers, including 200 British children, of whom six were to remain in Panama.

Aden Aide British Plane Fund

ADEN, Arabia, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—More than £22,000 (about \$88,000) was subscribed in this British colony to a fund for the building of Hurricane fighter planes for Great Britain on opening day yesterday, it was announced today.

Communiqués of Three Belligerent Powers

British

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Friday) (P).
An Air Ministry communiqué:

Reports received up to midnight show that five more enemy aircraft were destroyed during yesterday (Thursday). One of these, a Dornier bomber, was shot down by Tyneside anti-aircraft batteries at about 11:15 p. m.

This brings the total of enemy aircraft destroyed yesterday up to thirty-nine. Twenty of our fighters were lost but the pilots of nine of these are safe.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (P).—A joint Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communiqué:

Enemy aircraft renewed their attacks this afternoon. A large force crossed the Kent coast and split up into two sections, and these were reinforced by a smaller number which followed them across the coast. These formations attempted to attack airdromes on both sides of the Thames Estuary. They were all engaged by our fighters and driven back.

Bombs were dropped on an industrial installation on the Thames side. Some damage was done but otherwise the attacks were unsuccessful, and no casualties are so far reported.

It is confirmed that the number of casualties resulting from this morning's attacks is very small but include some fatal injuries. Bombs dropped in several districts in Kent this morning caused little damage.

Twenty-five more enemy aircraft have been shot down by our fighters during the day's air battles, bringing the total to thirty-four. Twelve of our aircraft in all are missing, but pilots of three are safe.

An earlier Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communiqué:

Reports so far received of the engagements following the enemy's attack on southeast England this morning show that seven enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters, which brings the total for today to nine. Three of our fighters are reported missing.

Preliminary reports show that this morning's attack resulted in some minor dislocation of communications in the South London area, but that otherwise damage has been slight.

It is now known that in last night's attacks some bombs were dropped in Wales, where at one point damage was done to a chapel and to industrial property. No reports of casualties have been received.

Further reports show that in yesterday's air battles over this country fifty-four enemy aircraft were shot down, two of these by anti-aircraft gunfire. Seventeen of our fighters were lost. One of our pilots previously reported missing is now known to be safe. Our losses in pilots yesterday were, therefore, five.

An Air Ministry communiqué:

Enemy aircraft in considerable numbers crossed the southeast coast this morning and some penetrated to the outskirts of London. Some bombs have been reported to have been dropped in this area, but from preliminary reports it does not appear that serious damage has been done. Our fighters and anti-aircraft guns went into action and losses were inflicted on the enemy.

During last night's action over this country, two enemy bombers

were intercepted and shot down by our fighter aircraft shortly after midnight.

An Air Ministry communiqué:

Last night R. A. F. bombers penetrated enemy territory as far as Stettin on the Baltic, where a successful attack on a synthetic oil plant was carried out.

Other forces of our bombers attacked military objectives concealed in the Hartz Mountains, the Thuringian Forest and the Black Forest. Many fires and explosions followed these attacks.

Our aircraft also bombed a power station and an aircraft factory at Berlin.

Other objectives attacked last night included oil stocks at Magdeburg, a goods (freight) yard at Niemburg, south of Bremen, and several airdromes in enemy occupied France and Belgium.

Aircraft of the coastal command carried out an attack on oil tanks at Cherbourg and docks at Terneuzen.

From these widespread operations two of our aircraft have not returned, and one of our planes crashed on landing.

An Admiralty communiqué (picked up in the Herald Tribune radio room from London):

Extensive operations have been carried out by our naval forces in both the eastern and western Mediterranean over a period of six days. These operations have been entirely successful except that no contact was made between our main forces and enemy warships. During these operations the opportunity was taken of sending

strong reinforcements to our naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean. On Aug. 31 in the eastern Mediterranean one enemy aircraft which attempted to shadow our forces was shot down by fighters of the Fleet Air Arm.

On that day it was learned from reports by a submarine that some enemy units were at sea in the central Mediterranean. His Majesty's submarine Parthian attacked an enemy force of cruisers and destroyers and obtained two hits with torpedoes.

Meanwhile, air reconnaissance reported that the enemy's main fleet, consisting of battleships, cruisers and destroyers, was at sea. It was then about 150 miles from our forces. Efforts were made at contact, but reports of reconnaissance aircraft showed that the enemy fleet had turned back immediately on receipt of reports indicating that British forces were in the vicinity, and was heading for its base at Taranto at high speed.

Another British force was at this time operating to westward off Sardinia and Sicily. On Aug. 31 Skua aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm attached to this force shot down an enemy shadowing aircraft. On the morning of Sept. (blank) Swordfish aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm from this western force attacked the airdrome at Elma in Sardinia. Our aircraft were not able to observe the damage caused, but an Italian broadcast admitted that one wing of the military headquarters was destroyed, as well as two aircraft on the ground.

While returning from this attack one of our aircraft sighted an Italian U-boat on the surface. Having no bombs remaining, the aircraft machine-gunned the conning tower of the submarine as it dived. From this operation all our aircraft returned safely.

On the morning of Sept. 2 Swordfish aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm from this same force attacked the airdrome at Cagliari in Sicily. Bad visibility hampered the attack, but it has been reported that enemy searchlights at Scaffa were successfully bombed and put out of action. All our aircraft returned safely from this operation.

On the morning of Sept. 2 our force from the Eastern Mediterranean was attacked by enemy aircraft when southwest of Malta.

It was presumably to this attack that the Italian communiqué of Sept. 3 referred. This com-

munique stated, "A bold onslaught of Italian dive-bombing planes managed to achieve noticeable results. One enemy aircraft carrier was seriously hit astern. In addition, one enemy battleship (several words missing).

The whole of the main part of the Mediterranean Sea having been swept without enemy warships being encountered, the eastern force proceeded to eastward in the hope of finding enemy forces in the vicinity of his Dodecanese bases. On Sept. 4 enemy airdromes at Maritza and Calato were simultaneously attacked by Swordfish of the Fleet Air Arm. At Calato a number of aircraft and one airdrome were destroyed. Loud explosions were heard, probably from munitions dumps and fires were observed in barracks and other buildings.

At Maritza direct hits were scored on two main hangers, and petrol dumps, workshops, barracks were set on fire. In these operations off the Dodecanese Islands eight enemy aircraft were shot down, six damaged, apart from those destroyed at the Calato airdrome. Four of our aircraft are missing. An Italian communiqué states that the crews of three of these are prisoners of war.

Following attacks of the Fleet Air Arm aircraft on enemy airdromes in Rhodes, some of our naval forces including H. M. S. Sydney and Orion bombarded military objectives in the Italian Dodecanese Islands. An airdrome and surrounding buildings at Makri Yalo and Pégada in Scarpanto Islands were bombarded. The airdrome at Makri Yalo was plastered with six-inch shells, and

none of the surrounding buildings was left intact.

Of five enemy motor torpedo boats which emerged from the harbor, H. M. S. Ile intercepted three which tried to attack. Two of these were sunk and the third damaged. The remaining two boats retired without attacking. Our forces in the Dodecanese area were later unsuccessfully attacked by enemy aircraft, one CA133 and one S79 were shot down into the sea, and at least three other enemy aircraft damaged.

An Admiralty communiqué: The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that the destroyers H. M. S. Ivanhoe (Comdr. P. H. Hadow, R. N.) and H. M. S. Esk (Lieut. Comdr. R. J. H. Gough, R. N.) have been sunk by enemy torpedoes or mines.

A German communiqué issued today claims to have sunk during the last few days five British destroyers, including the Express, Esk and Ivanhoe. The truth is that, apart

from the Ivanhoe and Esk, no other British destroyer has been sunk, although one British destroyer (Capt.) J. G. Bickford, D. S. C., R. N., was damaged, but is safely in port.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 5 (P).—A British command communiqué:

At Capuzzo (Italian fort on the Libyan-Egyptian border) during the night of Sept. 2-3, one of our patrols killed three of the enemy without sustaining any casualties to themselves.

A further contingent of Poles and Czechs has arrived in Palestine.

VALETTA, Malta, Sept. 5 (P).—The communiqué on this morning's raid:

Army raiders flew over the island. Our fighters went up to meet them. Despite the superiority in numbers of the enemy machines, one enemy plane was brought down and two others were so badly damaged that they are unlikely to have reached their bases.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 5 (P).—The Italian high command communiqué:

Three British cruisers and two destroyers navigating off the Algerian coast were violently bombed by our planes. Two cruisers were hit by large caliber bombs, and big flames were seen on the deck of one of them.

In the Aegean Sea, a large enemy convoy escorted by naval forces was sighted and pursued during the day of Sept. 3.

With the purpose of protecting

this convoy at any cost, enemy naval and air forces attempted to attack our naval bases in the Aegean in the early hours before dawn yesterday. The attack was carried out by two air formations on the fields of Gadurra and Marizza, where two of our planes were struck on the ground, and by a naval formation which bombarded Scarpanto, causing slight damage to civilian dwellings and wounding some among the population. The intervention of our pursuit planes and anti-aircraft batteries soon repulsed the attack, shooting down seven enemy planes. The crews of three planes, totaling eight persons were captured.

With the enemy repulsed, our air forces began a counter-attack.

Between 7 a. m., and 5:30 p. m., five successive bombing actions were launched on the enemy formations. Despite the intervention of enemy pursuit planes and anti-aircraft defense, four ships were seriously hit and damaged, and five pursuit planes shot down. Two of our planes failed to return.

At the same time our M. A. S. Motofscapi Anti-Sommergibili, or

motor torpedo boats) hurled themselves on the naval formations, successfully attacking an enemy cruiser and two destroyers in the Strait of Caso. One M. A. S. failed to return.

In North Africa there was intensive activity by both air forces. Enemy air aids caused light damage, one death and injuries to eleven. Four enemy planes were shot down, two of them by anti-aircraft defense. All our planes returned.

In East Africa during enemy air raids on the field at Javello, a Hampden plane (British bomber) was shot down.

One of our bombing formations seriously hit an English steamer in the Red Sea.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (P).—A special high command announcement:

On the night of Sept. 4-5 a speedboat flotilla attacked a British convoy on the English east coast. Five fully loaded enemy merchant ships, totaling 39,000 tons, among which was a 12,000-ton tanker, were sunk by torpedoes. Another steamer was severely damaged. The convoy was completely dispersed. One speedboat succeeded in sinking by torpedo a destroyer of the Imogen class protecting the convoy.

The regular German high command communiqué:

The navy recently sank five British destroyers. Besides two destroyers which were reported sunk by

German submarines Sept. 2, three modern British destroyers—Express, Esk and Ivanhoe—have been sunk.

A submarine sank several armed enemy merchant ships, totaling 27,000 tons, from a strongly protected convoy.

On Sept. 4 our battle planes, pursuit and destroyer units repeatedly and effectively bomb-raided airports, airplane plants and a munitions dump. Hits were scored on hangars, a building of a plane motor factory at Rochester and a plane factory at Weybridge. During these attacks several air fights developed which were won by our chasers.

At night, fighting plane units concentrated attacks on port and dock facilities on the west and east coasts of England, as well as on several airports. Numerous fires were started at Liverpool, Swansea,

Bristol, Weymouth, Poole, Chatham, Tilbury, Great Yarmouth and Hull.

Mining of British ports from the air continued.

British planes last night again penetrated the Reich's territory. An attempt to attack the capital foundered in the face of strong

anti-aircraft defense. The foe succeeded in dropping bombs merely over two points of the city and region which here, as well as in other places in the Reich, caused unimportant damage.

In a northern German town one bomb dropped in workers' quarters, killing eighteen civilians who were outside a raid shelter.

The enemy lost fifty-seven planes yesterday, of which fifty-four were downed in the day's air fights, one was bagged by anti-aircraft at night, and two planes were destroyed on the ground. Seventeen of our own planes are missing

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30.24-4755

LONDON, SEPT. 5-AP-VICE ADMIRAL EMILE MUSILIER, COMMANDER OF THE "FREE" FRENCH NAVAL FORCES WHICH HAVE REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THE FRENCH ARMISTICE, ANSWERED TODAY WHAT HE TERMED ADOLF HITLER'S THREATS THAT MUSILIER'S WARSHIPS WOULD NOT BE RECOGNIZED AS BELLIGERENTS BUT WOULD BE GIVEN "SPECIAL ATTENTION" AS PIRATE CRAFT.

THE ADMIRAL'S SHIPS ELY THE FLAG OF THE CROSS OF LORRAINE, WHICH IS THE SYMBOL OF GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE'S FREE FRENCH FORCES.

"I HAVE MADE PRISONERS AND HOSTAGES. THEY WILL ANSWER FOR THE LIVES OF MY SAILORS AND AIRMEN, WHO DESPITE ALL RISKS ARE FIGHTING IN THEIR NATIONAL UNIFORM," MUSILIER'S STATEMENT SAID. ---

CAIRO, SEPT. 5-AP-A NEW CONTINGENT OF POLE AND CZECK TROOPS HAS ARRIVED IN PALESTINE TO REINFORCE THE BRITISH GARRISON THERE, THE BRITISH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 5-AP-FEW AMERICANS REMAINED IN THE CAPITALS OF THE ERSTWHILE INDEPENDENT STATES OF LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA TODAY AT THE DEADLINE SET BY SOVIET RUSSIA FOR CLOSING OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS THERE.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN PROPERTY AND CITIZENS IN THE BALTIC STATES, WHICH BECAME SOVIET REPUBLICS JULY 21, WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN MOSCOW.

JOHN C. WILEY, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO LATVIA AND ESTONIA, AND OWEN J. C. NOEM, MINISTER TO LITHUANIA, WERE CALLED BACK TO WASHINGTON LAST MONTH.

FIVE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN STAFFS IN THE BALTIC COUNTRIES--THIRD SECRETARIES ALLAN LIGHTNER JR. OF NEW JERSEY AND FREDERICK REINHARDT OF CALIFORNIA AND THREE CLERKS--HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE EMBASSY IN MOSCOW, AND OTHERS HAVE BEEN SENT TO POST IN BERLIN AND STOCKHOLM.

STAFFS OF SEVERAL OTHER MISSIONS IN THE BALTICS, INCLUDING THE JAPANESE, ARRANGED TO RETURN HOME BY WAY OF MOSCOW.

BERLIN, SEPT 6-(FRIDAY)-(AP VIA RADIO)-THE GERMAN WIRELESS BROADCAST EARLY TODAY THAT AN AIR RAID ALARM HAD BEEN SOUNDED IN BERLIN AND THAT SEARCHLIGHTS WERE IN ACTION.

BZ650PED

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, SEPT 5-(AP)-AN AIR RAID ALARM SOUNDED OVER GENEVA AT 11 O'CLOCK TONIGHT.

(SUCH ALARMS USUALLY SIGNAL THAT BRITISH PLANES ARE ON THE WAY OVER FOR RAIDS IN ITALY.)

BZ706PED

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, SEPT 5-(AP)-FRENCH POLICE WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE SEEKING TWO BELGIAN-LICENSED AUTOMOBILES IN WHICH THEY BELIEVED EIGHT FOREIGNERS SUSPECTED OF BLOWING UP THE EVRES RAILWAY VIADUCT WERE TRYING TO ESCAPE UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE VIADUCT, IN FRENCH TERRITORY, CUT OFF SWITZERLAND'S MAIN RAIL CONNECTION WITH THE RHONE VALLEY.

EXPERTS ESTIMATED TWO MONTHS OF DAY AND NIGHT WORK WOULD BE REQUIRED TO RECONSTRUCT THE VIADUCT, WHICH NORMALLY CARRIED 200 FREIGHT TRAINS DAILY.

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MADRID, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL SPANISH NEWS AGENCY, CIFRA, SAID IN A DISPATCH TODAY FROM ALGECIRAS, SPAIN, THAT THE FAMOUS MONKEYS OF GIBRALTAR, PANIC STRICKEN BY FREQUENT ITALIAN AIR ATTACKS, HAD LEFT THEIR HOLES IN THE ROCK AND WERE INVADING THE TOWN, WHERE THEY HAD ATTACKED SOME INHABITANTS.

(GIBRALTAR IS THE ONLY POINT IN EUROPE IN WHICH MONKEYS RUN WILD. SOME ARE OF LARGE SIZE.)

T549PED.

BY TAYLOR HENRY

MANCHESTER, ENG., SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE GREAT MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL AREA--ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST DENSELY POPULATED--IS FUNCTIONING NORMALLY DESPITE THREE WEEKS OF SPORADIC BOMBING BY GERMAN NIGHT RAIDERS.

ON AN UNIMPEDED TOUR OF THIS AREA I HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO FIND A SINGLE FACTORY THAT HAS BEEN HIT.

ALL WERE WORKING FULL-BLAST.

BEFORE COMING HERE I COMPLETED A SURVEY OF THE BIRMINGHAM AREA, ANOTHER OF ENGLAND'S BIG PRODUCTION CENTERS. THERE I SAW ONLY TWO FACTORIES DAMAGED ENOUGH TO CAUSE TOTAL DISRUPTION AND THEY WERE SMALL PLANTS. OTHERS HAD BEEN STRUCK DURING INTENSIVE NIGHT RAIDS BUT THE DAMAGE APPEARED COMPARATIVELY SMALL AND PRODUCTION CONTINUED ALMOST UNINTERRUPTED.

THESE SURVEYS WERE MADE WITHOUT OFFICIAL GUIDANCE AND ALSO WITHOUT OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE.

HERE IN THE MANCHESTER AREA I CHECKED FACTORY AFTER FACTORY, MILL AFTER MILL, ALONG THE SHIP CANAL IN THE INDUSTRIAL SUBURBS, STOCKPORT AND TRAFFORD PARK.

COTTON MILLS, STEEL AND IRON WORKS, CHEMICAL FACTORIES AND RUBBER PLANT OFFICIALS SAID THEY HAVE NOT LOST AN HOUR'S PRODUCTION.

WHEN I STARTED OUT, I HIRED A DRIVER AND PICKED THE STREETS MYSELF SO THERE WOULD BE NO CHANCE OF A LOYAL BRITON HIDING EVIDENCES OF DAMAGE FROM A FOREIGNER.

AT THE END OF THREE HOURS I STILL WASN'T SATISFIED AND CALLED FOR OFFICIAL HELP AT THE LOCAL OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. THERE MY PERSONAL OBSERVATION WERE CONFIRMED.

"NOT A FACTORY HAS BEEN HIT IN THE WHOLE AREA," THE OFFICE DIRECTOR SAID. WHEN I EXPRESSED AMAZEMENT, HE PRODUCED HIS OFFICIAL LOG BOOK

AND HANDED IT OVER FOR MY INSPECTION.

IT SHOWED THAT WHILE LITERALLY THOUSANDS OF BOMBS HAD BEEN DROPPED, MOST OF THEM WERE INCENDIARIES WHICH WERE PUT OUT QUICKLY.

THE TOTAL DAMAGE DONE HAS BEEN A FEW PERSONS KILLED, SOME DOZEN HOUSES DEMOLISHED, FARM FIELDS SET ON FIRE AND VILLAGE WINDOWS SHATTERED.

LIFE IN MANCHESTER GOES ON IN THE STOLID LANCASHIRE WAY.

NO WORK IS STOPPED WHEN WARNINGS ARE SOUNDED NOW. PEOPLE GET OFF THE STREETS BUT PRODUCTION GOES ON.

FACTORIES POST LOOKOUTS TO SOUND THE FINAL WARNING IF THINGS GET TOO HOT. BUT SO FAR THAT HASN'T BEEN NECESSARY.

JH253AED

ALSO (SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

HERR HITLER'S SPORTSPALAST SPEECH LAST NIGHT REAFFIRMED HIS PROMISE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT ENGLAND WOULD BE SMASHED--BUT HE DIDN'T SAY WHEN.

THE FUHRER EMPLOYED THE SAME SLASHING, CROWD-SWAYING TECHNIQUE WHICH I HAVE SEEN HIM USE WITH GREAT EFFECT FROM THAT SAME ROSTRUM BEFORE THIS. SOMEBODY, HOWEVER, IT DIDN'T PRODUCE THE IMPRESSION OF BEING AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WAR'S END.

FROM HIS REFERENCE TO A PROTRACTED CONFLICT ONE GATHERS THAT PERHAPS HE EXPECTS A LONG GRIND YET. AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR HE HAD "TOLD GERMANS TO PREPARE FOR FIVE YEARS," HE SAID, AND THEN CRIED: "THE HOUR WILL COME WHEN ONE OF US TWO WILL CRACK UP, AND IT

30.24-4757

WON'T BE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY."

STILL, MAYBE THE FUHRER MEANT THAT THE HOUR IS AT HAND. THE FIRST OF THE WEEK THEY TOLD US IN INFORMED NAZI QUARTERS IN BERLIN THAT THE BRITISH AIR FORCE COULDN'T SURVIVE ANOTHER FORTNIGHT OF THE GERMAN ATTACKS--A CLAIM MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFICIAL ASSERTION THAT THE REICH NOW HAS MASTERY OF THE AIR OVER ENGLAND.

THE ANSWER TO THIS IS THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO DEMONSTRATION OF MASTERY (WHICH MEANS ABSOLUTE CONTROL), BUT THAT ON THE CONTRARY THE OPERATIONS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, BOTH DEFENSIVE AND OFFENSIVE, IN RECENT WEEKS ARE A DIRECT CHALLENGE TO THIS CLAIM.

UNDOUBTEDLY HITLER HAD MASTERY AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR AND FOR LONG MONTHS AFTER THAT--BUT HE DIDN'T TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT. NOW IT IS FAIR TO SAY THAT IF THE GERMANS DO INDEED HAVE MASTERY, IT IS POTENTIAL AND RESTS IN POWER WHICH HASN'T YET BEEN BROUGHT INTO PLAY.

HITLER UNDOUBTEDLY HAS GREAT STRENGTH IN RESERVE, BUT IT'S HARD TO SEE WHY, WITH MASTERY OF THE AIR, HE SHOULD HAVE SO FAR DELAYED HIS FINAL ASSAULT WHEN SPEED WAS MEANT SO MUCH TO HIS SUCCESS, ESPECIALLY WITH BAD WEATHER ALMOST IN SIGHT. EXPERT NEUTRAL OBSERVERS GENERALLY AGREE THAT TIME WEAKENS GERMANY AND STRENGTHENS ENGLAND. SOMETHING UNDOUBTEDLY HAS GONE WRONG WITH HIS PROGRAM.

HOWEVER, I THINK WE MUST ACCEPT AS A POSSIBILITY (I DON'T SAY PROBABILITY) THAT THE NAZI CHIEF MAY BE GETTING READY FOR HIS BIG FLING--A CRUSHING BLOW ON ENGLAND FROM THE AIR, AND THEN INVASION WITH TROOPS. BRITISH WAR MINISTER ANTHONY EDEN A COUPLE OF DAYS AGO WARNED

30.24-4757

THE PUBLIC "IT WOULD BE MOST FOOLISH TO SUPPOSE THAT, BECAUSE AUTUMN APPROACHES, THE THREAT OF INVASION ALREADY IS PASSED."

THEN LAST NIGHT IN THE SPORTSPALAST HITLER SAID OF THE ENGLISH:

"IF THEY ASK, 'WHY DOESN'T HE COME?' MY REPLY IS: 'JUST BE QUIET. HE'S COMING, ALL RIGHT. ONE MUSTN'T BE SO INQUISITIVE.'"

WE HAVE BEEN TALKING A LOT ABOUT THE BAD WEATHER INTERVENING AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER TO GIVE ENGLAND A BREATHING SPELL. BUT NOW ABOUT THE WEATHER BEING USED BY HERR HITLER TO SAVE HIMSELF FROM A SPOT OF BOTH?

IT STRIKES ME AS POSSIBLE THAT HIS STRATEGY INVOLVES TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE BREAK IN THE WEATHER. HE MAY BE PLANNING TO USE IT AS A SHIELD IN CASE HIS GRAND COUP FAILS.

WE MUSTN'T FORGET THAT IF AND WHEN HITLER TRIES AN INVASION OF ENGLAND HE WILL BE UNDERTAKING ONE OF THE MOST HAZARDOUS OF MILITARY PROJECTS. THE ONLY WAY HE CAN ACHIEVE IT WILL BE FIRST TO BLAST BRITAIN INTO NEAR INSENSIBILITY FROM THE AIR. UNLESS THAT WERE DONE, THE GREAT BRITISH HOME ARMY AND AIR FORCE IN ALL LIKELIHOOD WOULD POUR TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE HEAD OF THE INVADING TROOPS.

THIS MEANS THAT WHEN INVASION IS ATTEMPTED, HITLER MUST FLING INTO THE AIR ALL THE BIG RESERVE WHICH HE MAY HAVE BEEN HOLDING FOR THIS PURPOSE. IN THUS FILLING THE SKY WITH PLANES OVER ENGLAND HE WILL BE TAKING THE CHANCE THAT THE BRITISH MAY SHOOT THEM DOWN IN SUCH NUMBERS AS TO SHAKE HIS AIR FORCE.

SHOULD THIS HAPPEN HE WOULD HAVE NO ADEQUATE WEAPON FOR THE DEFENSE OF GERMANY AGAINST BRITISH BOMBING. HE WOULD HAVE PLACED HIMSELF IN ENGLAND'S HANDS.

BUT SUPPOSING HE WAITS UNTIL ALMOST THE TIME OF THE CHANGE OF WEATHER FOR HIS ASSAULT. EITHER HE SMASHES ENGLAND QUICKLY AND THE WAR IS OVER, OR HE HIMSELF IS FLUNG BACK IN HEAVY DEFEAT. IF HE ENCOUNTERS A CRUSHING BLOW, THE WEATHER INTERVENES TO SAVE HIM FROM BEING FINISHED OFF ON HIS OWN HOME GROUNDS.

I AM NOT ADVANCING THIS IDEA AS A PROBABILITY, BUT AS A POSSIBILITY THAT HOLDS WATER. IT MAY HAVE FURTHER MEANING WHEN WE RECALL THAT A FEW WEEKS AGO THE GERMANS CLAIMED THEIR PLANS WERE SUCH THAT THE WEATHER WOULDN'T MATTER TO THEM. I DON'T BELIEVE ALL I HEAR, BUT I DO LISTEN.

002300Z

COLON, PANAMA, SEP 5-(AP)-DECLARING DISSATISFACTION WITH LOW WAGES AND POOR FOOD, ABOUT 2,000 PANAMANIAN AND WEST INDIAN LABORERS EMPLOYED ON SPECIAL PROJECTS, INCLUDING SECRET DEFENSE WORKS AT THE GATUN LOCKS OF THE PANAMA CANAL, SERVED NOTICE TODAY THEY WOULD STRIKE IF THEIR DEMANDS WERE NOT MET.

CANAL ZONE LABOR HEADS AND POLICE DECLARED THE SITUATION WAS NOT SERIOUS, SAYING THE MOVEMENT WAS MAINLY A QUESTION OF THE FOOD SERVED THE LABORERS IN THEIR CAMPS.

ONE INFORMANT, HOWEVER, SAID THE LABORERS PLANNED A DEMONSTRATION TOMORROW NIGHT AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE LOCK AREA.

JH102AED

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO, ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY, FORMER CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, SAID TODAY THAT THE ACQUISITION OF ATLANTIC ISLAND NAVAL BASES BY THE UNITED STATES SHOULD MAKE THE NATION "SAFE FROM ATTACK FROM THE ATLANTIC FOR 100 YEARS."

WM758PED

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, SEPT 5-(AP)-MAYOR FLETCHER BOWRON OF LOS ANGELES, ARRIVING HERE WITH A PARTY OF AMERICANS BY CLIPPER PLANE TODAY, WAS CONFRONTED WITH A ROAD SIGN BEFORE HIS HOTEL PROCLAIMING, "LOS ANGELES CITY LIMITS."

"WELL," SAID THE MAYOR, "THE CITY LIMITS OF LOS ANGELES AND SYDNEY HAVE BEEN BROUGHT CLOSER BY THE NEW AIR LINE ACROSS THE PACIFIC AND THE UNITED STATES-BRITISH DESTROYER DECISION."

ANOTHER OF THE AMERICANS, PAUL PATTERSON, PUBLISHER OF THE BALTIMORE SUN, PREDICTED THE TRADE OF UNITED STATES DESTROYERS FOR BASES IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC EVENTUALLY WOULD LEAD TO UNITED STATES ENTRY INTO THE WAR. HE SAID THE MONROE DOCTRINE EVENTUALLY MIGHT BE EXTENDED TO COVER AUSTRALIA.

THE LEADER OF THE PARTY WAS CORNELIUS VANDERBILT WHITNEY, WHO SAID HE REGARDED TRANSFER OF THE DESTROYERS AS AN INDICATION THAT "AMERICANS HAVE COME TO RECOGNIZE THE NECESSITY OF HEMISPHERE DEFENSE AS OPPOSED TO ISOLATIONIST THEORIES."

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NEW YORK, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES SAYS A HALF MILLION RIFLES, 80,000 MACHINE GUNS, 700 FIELD GUNS AND "MOUNTAINS OF AMMUNITION" HAVE REACHED ENGLAND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

A STATEMENT ISSUED YESTERDAY BY CLARK M. EICHELBERGER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COMMITTEE, SAID ONE MAN IN EVERY FOUR NOW UNDER ARMS IN GREAT BRITAIN IS EQUIPPED WITH WEAPONS FROM THIS COUNTRY.

THE STATEMENT WAS BASED ON REPORTS FROM JOHN L. BALDERSTON, THE COMMITTEE'S WASHINGTON OBSERVER. BALDERSTON SUBSEQUENTLY ISSUED A STATEMENT OF HIS OWN IN WHICH HE LISTED FURTHER BRITISH NEEDS AS FOLLOWS:

1. AT LEAST A SCORE OF MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS.
2. AN INDEFINITE NUMBER OF LONG-RANGE FLYING BOATS FOR VARIED SEA PATROL WORK.
3. LONG-RANGE BOMBERS TO PERMIT THE BRITISH TO REACH NEW GERMAN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS NOW BEING BUILT AS FAR EAST AS POLAND AND OUT OF RANGE OF PRESENT BRITISH BOMBERS.
4. THIS COUNTRY'S ENTIRE OUTPUT OF TANKS FOR AT LEAST A FEW WEEKS FOR USE IN AN UNDISCLOSED MEDITERRANEAN AREA.
5. THE USE OF AMERICAN AIRFIELDS IN TEXAS AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TO TRAIN PILOTS FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, PARTICULARLY DURING THE PERIOD WHEN EFFECTIVE TRAINING IN CANADA IS HAMPERED BY COLD WEATHER.
6. ANOTHER 250,000 RIFLES.

EICHELBERGER QUOTED BALDERSTON'S REPORT AS SAYING 100,000 TONS OF AMERICAN WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES REACHED BRITAIN DURING THE PERIOD OF "EXTREME CRISIS" IN JULY. IT CONTINUED:

"THERE HAS BEEN NO INVASION, BUT THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN, AND THERE MAY BE, AND A HIGH BRITISH AUTHORITY HAS EXPRESSED HIMSELF TO AN AMERICAN TO THE EFFECT THAT THESE SHIPMENTS, REPAIRED--AT ANY RATE

PATCHED UP--A SITUATION DESPERATE IN THE EXTREME."

"IN ADDITION TO THE WEAPONS MENTIONED HUGE QUANTITIES OF SHELLS, SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITIONS AND OTHER MATERIALS WERE SHIPPED ACROSS."

BALDERSTON SAID THE SHIPMENTS WERE NOT GIFTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO BRITAIN, BUT WERE PURCHASES MADE BY BRITISH AGENTS, ADDING THAT THE CONSIGNMENTS "WERE HANDLED IN STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE NEUTRALITY LAW."

JH737AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, SEPT. 5)

ORGANIZATION SPENDING MILLIONS

AIDING GERMAN JEWS WITHOUT
SENDING MONEY INTO REICH (900)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, SEPT 5-(AP)-SPENDING MILLIONS OF AMERICAN DOLLARS IN GERMANY FOR THE RELIEF OF NAZI-DRIVEN AND WAR-HARASSED PEOPLES WITHOUT ACTUALLY SENDING ONE DOLLAR INTO THE COUNTRY MAY WELL APPEAR TO BE A SEVEN-YEAR WONDER--FOR THAT IS HOW LONG THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE HAS BEEN DOING IT.

THIS IS NOW IT IS DONE:

YOU ARE A NON-ARYAN SHO-KEEPER LIVING IN GREIFSWALD, POMERANIA. YOUR STORE HAS BEEN STONED, CLOSED, BUT YOU HAVE SAVED THE EQUIVALENT OF 8000 IN REICHMARKS.

OBTAINING A VISA TO EMIGRATE TO CHILE, YOU TAKE YOUR MONEY TO THE LOCAL COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL JEWISH WELFARE ORGANIZATION AND PAY OUT AN AMOUNT IN MARKS SUFFICIENT TO COVER STEAMSHIP AND RAIL

FARES, HEAD TAXES, VISA FEES, AND MAINTENANCE--PLUS AN ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION FOR THE CAUSE.

CROSSING THE BORDER TO ST.GALL, SWITZERLAND, YOU ARE MET BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF A SWISS COMMITTEE COOPERATING, WITH THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, WHO THERE PAYS YOUR EMIGRATION COSTS TO VALPARAISO IN DOLLARS.

MEANWHILE THE WELFARE ORGANIZATION IN GERMANY IS USING YOUR REICHMARKS TO CARRY ON ITS RELIEF PROGRAM THROUGH CASH GRANTS, COMMUNITY FEEDING KITCHENS, DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHING, MEDICAL AID, ORPHANAGES AND HOMES FOR THE AGED.

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE--USUALLY CALLED J.D.C.--HAS FOLLOWED THIS PROGRAM OF "DOLLAR-LESS" RELIEF SINCE HITLER'S RISE IN 1933. THE CLEARANCE DEVICE HAS THE APPROVAL OF GERMAN AUTHORITIES, BUT ITS OPERATION HINGES ON THE CONTINUED FLOW OF EMIGRES. MORE THAN \$6,000,000 HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED IN THIS MANNER IN SEVEN YEARS.

THE J.D.C. HAS LEARNED MANY FORMS OF STRATEGY IN ITS 25-YEAR CAMPAIGN TO AID JEWISH SUFFERERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. SINCE 1914 IT HAS SPENT \$101,109,990 IN MORE THAN 50 COUNTRIES, WITH A CENTRAL OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE OF ABOUT TWO PER CENT.

(MORE) WY1157AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, SEPT.5)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, FIRST ADD JEWISH DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
(PREVIOUS SENT SEPT.3) XXX TWO PER CENT.

ITS 1939 EXPENDITURES WERE \$8,923,700. OF THIS SUM, \$3,251,900 WAS SPENT ON REFUGEE AID, LARGELY IN 20 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM--BELGIUM, FRANCE, HOLLAND AND SWITZERLAND HARBORED A COMBINED TOTAL OF

100,000 REFUGEES. ANOTHER \$4,000 WERE IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, WHILE 17,000 MORE WERE IN SHANGHAI, THE MAJORITY RECEIVING AID FROM THE J.D.C.

EMIGRATION COSTS ACCOUNTED FOR \$2,366,600 MORE, FINANCING THE MOVEMENT OF 74,000 REFUGEES FROM GERMANY ALONE. MOST OF THE EMIGRES LEFT EUROPE THROUGH ITALIAN PORTS, UNTIL ITALY ENTERED THE WAR IN JUNE. THEN THE COMMITTEE ROUTED ITS CHARGES ACROSS RUSSIA TO JAPAN, AND ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO NEW HOMES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

TYPICAL OF THE HURRY-UP ASSIGNMENTS GIVEN THE COMMITTEE WAS THE CASE OF THE LINER ST. LOUIS. THE SHIP, A FLOATING NO-MAN'S LAND, CARRIED 907 GERMAN REFUGEES TO CUBA ONLY TO HAVE THEM REFUSED ENTRY. THEY WERE ON THEIR WAY BACK TO GERMANY--PERHAPS, TO INTERNMENT CAMPS--WHEN THE J.D.C. OFFERED A \$500,000 GUARANTEE THAT PERSUADED FOUR EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS TO DIVIDE THE ST. LOUIS' HUMAN CARGO AMONG THEM.

ALTHOUGH DEDICATED TO THE AID OF JEWISH PEOPLES, THE J.D.C. HAS COOPERATED CONSISTENTLY WITH NON-SECTARIAN AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, THE COMMISSION FOR POLISH RELIEF, AND THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.

PAUL BAERWALD, IS CHAIRMAN OF THE J.D.C.; EDWARD M.M. WARBURG, CO-CHAIRMAN; AND GOV. HERBERT H. LEHMAN AND WILLIAM ROSENWALD ARE VICE-CHAIRMEN.

END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, SEPT.5. SENT SEPT.3A4.)

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UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, AUG. 31:

NATION	SUNK BY			TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
	SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN			
BRITAIN	3	1	0	20,421	1	30
BELGIUM	1	0	0	7,430	0	0
DENMARK	0	1	0	107	8	0
TOTAL	4	2	0	27,958	9	30
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	446	185	228	3,108,201	7,596	6,699
GRAND TOTAL	450	187	228	3,136,159	7,605	6,729

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Carol Quits, Flees; Aides Arrested By Dictator

SEP 7-1940

BY ROBT ST. JOHN

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Sept. 6—King Carol II, yielding to demands of Rumania's new military dictatorship and riotous clamor in the streets, abdicated today in favor of his 18-year-old son, Mihai, and fled into exile aboard the royal yacht.

Reported with him was red-haired Magda Lupescu, his associate of more than a decade ago when he relinquished his right of succession to the throne for gay Paris exile and let Prince Mihai reign as child monarch under a regency.

The destination of the royal yacht, which sailed into the Black Sea from Constanta, was not known. The King boarded it after secretly leaving Bucharest by special train.

Princess Helen, Carol's divorced wife, arrived by airplane

to be with her son, one of whose first regal acts was said to have been to send for his exiled mother. She was said to have come from Dresden, Germany, but this was not confirmed.

Gen. Antonescu early today telegraphed the Princess, who had gone from Italy to a sanatorium at Dresden, Germany, saying:

"Your Majesty: In the hour in which your son has become King, I beg you to take the first train to arrive as soon as possible to be with your son to aid and lead him."

It was said that Helen would comply at once.

It was reported that differences had existed between Carol and Michael for some time over the latter's sympathy toward the Iron Guard and his desire that his mother be permitted to return to Bucharest.

[At London today Reuters, British news agency, reported that shots were heard in the square of Rumania's Royal Palace this afternoon, and that two gendarmes were wounded.]

Generals, Others Rounded Up

Back of him in troubled, dismembered Rumania Carol left his son as the front of an Axis-aligned military dictatorship which already had started a wholesale roundup of important political figures in Carol's reign.

In a drastic political roundup touched off by the abdication, many persons were placed under "house arrest." It was reported that these included General Bengliu, chief of Rumanian gendarmes at the time of mass execution of Iron Guardists last year in retaliation for the Calinescu assassination.

Ion Morozeau, chief of secret police; Mitiza Constantinescu, pro-Ally president of the National Bank and former Premier, and Gen. George Mihail, chief of the Rumanian general staff, were among others.

Antonescu Called Helen

Grigore Gafencu, former Foreign Minister, was reported to have been deprived of his new post as Minister to Soviet Russia.

General Antonescu had telegraphed Princess Helen, saying:

"Your Majesty, in the hour in which your son has become King, I beg you to take the first train to arrive as soon as possible to be with your son to aid and lead him."

\$60,000 Pension For Carol

Government circles reported that Carol in exile would receive an annual "pension" equal to \$60,000.

Nazis Renew Mass Raids, British Bomb Berlin; Carol Flees, Supporters Seized, Michael Is King; House Delays on Draft Bill Despite Roosevelt Plea

Close associates of Antonescu said there was long debate at the palace during the night over Carol's demand for a financial settlement. An annual payment was decided on, it was said, but Carol probably will be dispossessed of much of his extensive property holding in Rumania. He was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in Europe.

Mihai Made Figurehead

Prince Mihai as King will be only a figurehead under Gen. Ion Antonescu, to whom Carol had first yielded his powers and at whose demand he finally gave up the throne. Wild enthusiasm swept the capital at the proclamation of Mihai's succession.

Carol was believed by some to be en route to Egypt, but there was no confirmation of this, and other observers thought he might seek exile more distant from his dismembered Balkan realm—possibly in America.

Gangs of the anti-Semetic Iron

Guard, which Carol had outlawed and hundreds of whose members had died before his firing squads, roamed Bucharest, beating Jewish shopkeepers who failed to hang pictures of Mihai in their windows.

Much of the clamor for Carol's abdication and Mihai's succession had come from the Iron Guard.

Police made no effort to control the depredations of the Guardists, which were often masked by the street celebrations.

A Shrunken Rumania

Carol left a Rumania shrunken to pre-World War size by cessions of territory first to Soviet Russia and, last week, at the order of the Rome-Berlin Axis, to Hungary.

He left Rumania in the hands of Antonescu, who has aligned his new nationalistic regime closely with the destinies of Germany and Italy.

The old Crown Council, composed of former Premiers and confidantes of Carol, was "suppressed," an announcement said, shortly after noon today. This had been the highest governing body in Carol's regime.

At the same time the Mayor of Bucharest, General Dombroski, was dismissed.

It was reported that Antonescu had ordered the arrest of the millionaire munitions manufacturer Malaxa and Gen. Constantine Argetoianu, who was Premier after the assassination of Premier Calinescu last year. It was Argetoianu who ordered execution of hundreds of the then outlawed Iron Guard in retaliation for the shooting of Calinescu.

Mihai Backs Iron Guard

The abdication and succession climaxed reported difference between Carol and Mihai over the son's sympathy toward the Iron Guard and his desire that his mother be permitted to return.

At noon Antonescu was still without a cabinet. He went to bed for his first real sleep in many days after ordering all Rumanian passports canceled.

Mihai's first act was to sign over full dictatorial powers to Antonescu, the army leader who had attained supreme power only twenty-four hours before. General Antonescu ordered the army to take an oath of complete allegiance to Mihai by 6 P. M.

Carol handed back a throne stripped of its authority to the boy from whom he had taken it in a coup in 1930. Mihai then had ruled for three years.

Carol abdicated at dawn in the presence of General Antonescu as mobs of Iron Guardists—supporters of the dictatorship—rioted in the streets, demanding that he abdicate and threat-

ening even greater disorders should he refuse.

The Iron Guardists demonstrated most of the night, and left the streets badly battered. Steel-helmeted soldiers were called out to protect the palace. Bucharest was an armed camp.

Carol's Proclamation

Carol issued a proclamation asking his people to support Mihai.

"Misfortune has come upon our country," he said. "She finds herself facing grave peril. I want to eliminate these perils by turning over to my son, whom I know you love a great deal."

Carol referred to the breaking up of Rumania this summer through the surrender at the behest of Russia and Germany and Italy, of so much territory that she is now back to her pre-world war size; and to the disorders which developed this week as Hungary began taking over her share.

"I make this sacrifice... he said, "to save the country. I pray God it will not be in vain."

Gen. Antonescu, likewise in a brief communique, appealed to the public to support Mihai.

The abdication itself was a dramatic event, with Carol, worn and haggard, finally giving in to the demands of the stern-faced Gen. Antonescu. The dictator almost immediately took the oath of office under King Michael.

Summoned back to the throne which he had relinquished as a lad of 8 years to his father ten years ago, Michael received the oath of fidelity from Gen. Antonescu. As this ceremony was concluded, the Premier shook hands with the young King, saying grimly:

"Sire, a prayer to God to help your Majesty and me."

Michael took the oath of King with a firm voice in front of a microphone at 7:30 A. M. The abdication had been at 6 A. M.

Present at the oath-taking were Gen. Antonescu, the Patriarch of the Orthodox Church and the President of the Supreme Court.

The radio broadcast of this ceremony coincided with great street demonstrations indicating the public's pleasure over the change.

Orders Army to Take Oath.

Promptly then Gen. Antonescu issued the following order of the day to the army:

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers:

"His Majesty King Carol II abdicated today, September 6, 1940.

"Prince Michael of Alba Julia has ascended the throne of Rumania.

"In these times of upheaval, unite your hearts in hope with the whole nation behind Rumania. The army swears allegiance to the new King. All Rumanians hail Michael V.

"May the god of our ancestors guard over our brave ruler and help him make his reign true, and his deeds of victory triumph. May the love and devotion of his people be with him.

"Soldiers, the armies of Rumania will always be first in swearing allegiance to the King. Therefore, today, wherever they may be, the soldiers of Rumania will take the oath before 6 P. M."

Carol's Friends Face Arrest.

As Carol's monarchy thus collapsed, Gen. Antonescu was expected to form a Cabinet—he is nominally Premier—to include the peasant party leader, Iuliu Maniu, and several Liberal leaders who had refused to collaborate with the General until he had forced Carol's abdication.

Censorship Is Lifted.

Meanwhile today Rumanian newspaper censorship was completely lifted as an indication of public celebration.

Peasants, soldiers and upper-class persons mixed freely in the tremendous crowds which flowed through the streets and into the palace grounds.

The abdication of Carol marked the climax of a tumultuous succession of events resulting from the break-up of Rumania this summer under the two-way demands of Soviet Russia and the Rome-Berlin axis.

In June Russia took northern Bucovina and Bessarabia, and last week Hungary was given half of the vast Rumanian province of Transylvania.

Bulgaria has demanded southern Dobruja, but the final details of this concession remained to be worked out as the crisis developed over the surrender of Transylvania.

Up to this time Carol had ruled Rumania firmly since his return from exile by airplane on June 6, 1930, and his proclamation as King two days later.

In 1925 Carol had renounced his right of succession and had gone to live in Paris with Mme. Lupescu.

Thereupon Michael was proclaimed Crown Prince, and at the age of 5 years he took the throne, July 20, 1927, upon the death of King Ferdinand, Carol's father.

Then in 1930 Carol had a change of heart, and returned to carry out his coup. Mme. Lupescu came with him and as a leader of the Court Camarilla which wielded power behind Carol's throne, incurred the enmity of those elements represented by the army and the Iron Guard.

With the rise of these organizations to new power this week, the Court Camarilla and Mme. Lupescu were thrown out.

Government circles reported that Carol in exile would receive an annual "pension" equal to \$60,000.

Associates of Gen. Antonescu said there had been long debate at the palace during the night over Carol's demand for a financial settlement. An annual payment was decided on, it was said, but Carol will probably be dispossessed of much of his extensive property holdings in Rumania. He was reported to be one of the wealthiest men in Europe.

As King Carol went on in this last, hopeless conference with the General, the crowd outside raised again and again its hoarse shouts: "Carol must abdicate! But don't let him take the money!"

At last, the King agreed to be a king no longer. The decision actually was reached at 3 A. M., but it was made under the condition that nothing would be divulged until the monarch had had time to reach the royal yacht.

Then, clearly in fear of his life, he packed hurriedly, left stealthily on a special train to Constanta and there walked aboard the yacht.

CAROL, FLEEING AS EXILE, MAY COME TO U. S.

Former King On Yacht With Magda—Destination Unknown

Prince Mihai Takes Over Empty Title of Monarch, Summons Mother

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Sept. 6—King Carol II, undone by his enemies at last, was driven from the throne of Rumania today and cast into a dull pensioner's exile with the fading beauty, Magda Lupescu.

His 18-year-old son, Prince Mihai, took over the now empty title of monarch—a sovereign only in name, ruling by grace of Rumania's military dictator, Gen. Ion Antonescu.

Carol, who for ten years had made harsh, decisive use of the powers of a real king to live down his youthful reputation as a man more fond of parties than politics, abdicated at dawn, and crept out of the country aboard his yacht, to which Madame Lupescu already was understood to have fled.

Destination Unknown

Where they would go none knew precisely—perhaps to Egypt, perhaps eventually to Switzerland or the United States. He was given an allowance in English pounds worth about \$60,000 a year.

The young Prince, invested immediately with the crown while Antonescu took his hand and intoned "Sire, a prayer to God to help your Majesty and me," at once summoned his divorced mother, Princess Helen, to come and watch over him.

The Bucharest radio announced that Helen had arrived by plane from Dresden, but this was not confirmed from other sources. In Dresden, a member of her staff said she had not been "in communication" with Rumania during the day.

A great tumult swept the streets of Bucharest for hours. The shouting celebrators, led by members of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard, whose members, threatening revolution unless he yielded, had almost literally howled Carol from the throne.

Last year, after the assassination of his Premier, Armand Calinescu, Carol had ordered the execution of thousands of the Guardists—and they had not forgotten.

They roamed the streets, beating

Jewish shopkeepers, acting as nowling troops of disorder.

Arrests went forward right and left: Gen. Constantine Argetoianu, who was Premier after Calinescu's death; Gen. George Mihail, chief of the Rumanian general staff; Mititza Constantinescu, a pro-British president of the National Bank and former Premier; dozens of other former leaders, perhaps hundreds of lesser lights.

Gives Orders To Press

Antonescu, holding almost unlimited power—for a proclamation to that effect was the first act of the new King Mihai V—told the Rumanian press what it must do:

Stress that of her own free will Rumania was adjusting herself to the policies of Germany and Italy. Try to deepen the relationship with the Axis.

Make no effort to hold the Axis responsible for Rumania's troubled outlook.

Make no attacks upon Hungary, upon Bulgaria, upon Soviet Russia. Thus, the general in effect told the country that Rumania's recent losses of territory—to Soviet Russia by ultimatum, to Hungary and Bulgaria by the orders of Germany and Italy—was something over and done with.

It seemed clear that these broad powers held by the general would be used in far-reaching programs of revenge and recrimination against those who had supported Carol's policies, and thus are now blamed for the shrinking of Rumania's frontiers.

As the hands of the police fell tonight upon many a shoulder—politicians, diplomats, industrialists accused of having grown fat in prosperity—the Crown Council was suppressed. It formerly was the highest governing body in Rumania.

Lest any of those wanted escape the searching police, Antonescu or-

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dered a blanket cancellation of all Rumanian passports, to halt flights from the country.

The demonstrations of the Iron Guard—which holds Mihai in an esteem equal to its disesteem of Carol—died down tonight and its members symbolically surrendered the telephone exchange at Brasov. This they had occupied since Tuesday night, the hour they began their uprising against Carol's regime.

But in front of the palace there were other demonstrations. While Michael welcomed his mother tens of thousands of Rumanians swarmed the grounds, shouting hysterically.

Last night King Carol had sat all night in the palace while General Antonescu urged him over and over to abdicate. Outside, thousands of Iron Guards screamed their contempt of him and threatened a general armed uprising.

His kingdom already stripped of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina by Russia, of Northern Transylvania by Hungary, and ready to be stripped of Southern Dobruja by Bulgaria—seemed to be breaking up.

As he went on in this last, hopeless conference with the general, the crowd outside raised again and again its demand for abdication.

At last the King agreed to be a king no longer. The decision actually was reached at 3 A. M., but it was made under the condition that nothing would be divulged until the monarch had had time to reach the royal yacht.

Then, clearly in fear of his life, he packed hurriedly, left stealthily on a special train to Constanta and there walked aboard the yacht.

In the palace he had lost in a struggle of wills. General Antonescu, having been informed that only abdication would satisfy Horia Sima, the leader of the Iron Guard, made that the one issue.

There was no longer a Parliament to intervene.

Carol gave in when he was told that the commander of the royal bodyguard had refused to order his men to fire on the demonstrators against him.

Thus he began his last exile with Mme. Lupescu. In 1925, as Crown Prince, he had joined her in Paris. And when in 1927 his father, King Ferdinand, died, he gave up his right to the throne to remain with her.

The last favor granted to Carol was that his proclamation turning over the throne not be issued until 9 A. M.—or, until he had left the country.

Carol's Proclamation

This is what it said:

"Very serious times have come upon my country. It is ten years since I undertook a position of grave responsibility, becoming sovereign ruler of my country. I immediately began

working with all my energy in L-half of my country, and with great love. I did everything my conscience dictated for the good of Rumania.

"Today, misfortune has come upon our country. She finds herself facing grave peril. I want to eliminate these perils by turning over to my son, whom I know you love a great deal, every chance of being King.

"I make this sacrifice to save the country. I pray to God it will not be in vain. I leave to my people my precious son, and I beg all Rumanians to surround him with warm faith and complete love so he may find in them the support he needs in the difficult responsibility which from now on will rest on his shoulders.

"I pray that my country may be safeguarded by the God of my ancestors and that she may have a splendid and magnificent future."

King Carol's Proclamation

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 6 (AP)—The text of King Carol's proclamation of his abdication follows:

Very serious times have come upon my country. It is ten years since I undertook a position of grave responsibility, becoming sovereign ruler of my country. I immediately began working with all my energy in behalf of my country and with great love. I did everything my conscience dictated for the good of Rumania.

Today misfortune has come upon our country. She finds herself facing grave peril. I want to eliminate these perils by turning over to my son, whom I know you love a great deal, every chance of being King.

I make this sacrifice to save the country. I pray God it will not be in vain. I leave to my people my precious son, and I beg all Rumanians to surround him with warm faith and complete love so he may find in them the support he needs in the difficult responsibility which from now on will rest on his shoulders.

I pray that my country may be safeguarded by the God of my ancestors and that she may have a splendid and magnificent future.

General Ion Antonescu issued the following order of the day to the army:

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers:

His Majesty King Carol II abdicated today, Sept. 6, 1940. Prince Michael of Alba Julia has ascended the throne of Rumania.

In these times of upheaval, unite our hearts with the whole nation behind Rumania. The army swears allegiance to the new King. All Rumanians hail Michael V.

May God and our ancestors guard our brave ruler and help him make his reign true and deeds of victory triumph. May the love and devotion of his people be with him.

Soldiers, the armies of Rumania always will be first in swearing allegiance to the King, therefore today wherever they may be the soldiers of Rumania will take the oath until 6 o'clock this evening.

Mich's Powers Listed
BERLIN, Sept. 6 (AP)—The German radio broadcast today from Bucharest what it said was the first proclamation of King Michael. It said:

"1. I confer on Gen. Ion Antonescu absolute and full power for the direction of the Rumanian state.

"2. The King exercises the following royal prerogatives:

"(a) He is chief of the army.

"(b) He has the right of coining money.

"(c) He confers Rumanian orders.

"(d) He receives and accredits ambassadors and ministers.

"(e) He sanctions a change in the fundamental laws of the state and appoints a Premier invested with full powers."

In contrast to a similar decree issued by his father, former King Carol II, the order does not give Michael the right of pardon and amnesty nor the right to conclude treaties or to appoint ministers.

The radio also said Antonescu had reinstated five generals in Transylvania who were relieved of their posts for refusing to withdraw their troops ahead of the Hungarians. The generals then promised the dictator they would obey his orders and withdraw.

Reports on King's Whereabouts

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Saturday, Sept. 7 (AP)—Widely conflicting reports on the whereabouts of King Carol, who abdicated his Rumanian throne yesterday, circulated today in the Balkans despite a statement by official circles in Bucharest that the former monarch was aboard his yacht on the Black Sea en route to Mediterranean waters.

The Hungarian official news agency said Carol left for Istanbul, Turkey, by special plane.

Reports from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, said Carol was expected there to visit his sister and possibly settle in a Slovene village.

German reports, however, said the ex-King is on his way to Switzerland.

But from Bucharest came reports late last night that Carol still is in his palace. These rumors followed the posting for several hundred steel-helmeted soldiers with machine guns around the palace.

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Rumania, Saturday, Sept. 7—Gen. Ion Antonescu, military dictator of Rumania, sent telegrams of felicitation today to Adolf Hitler of Germany, whom he addressed as the "great Führer," and Benito Mussolini of Italy, who have guaranteed Rumania's shrunken frontiers.

The message to Hitler said:

"The first thought of the Rumanian people at their historic moment is to do their duty in expressing belief in the great German people and their great Führer."

That to Mussolini said:

"The Rumanian people again send you an expression of their fealty and hope if the Italian people and their great future."

King Michael a Lover of Sports

But 18-year-old Rumanian Sovereign Has Been Sternly and Rigorously Educated.

By Associated Press. 6/9/40

Handsome, dimpled King Michael, who will be 19 years old on October 25, ascended the throne of Rumania today for the second time—perhaps the only king in history to precede and then succeed his father.

Enthroned on July 20, 1927, before he was 6 years old, Michael served as King under a Regency until he gave way to his father, King Carol II, upon the latter's return from exile in 1930.

During the last decade Michael was frequently at his father's side during the conduct of official business, but has made annual trips to Florence, Italy, to visit his mother, the Princess Helen of Greece. His parents' marriage ended in a divorce on June 21, 1928.

Lover of Sports.

Michael had had a stern education. Living simply, he has risen early and spent long hours of study under exacting teachers, who schooled him in languages, military science, government, history, mathematics and philosophy. Dancing was also on the list.

Tall and inclined to stoutness, he has kept a good figure through athletics. He loves sports, especially skiing, tennis and riding. In these diversions one of his companions has been Mlle. Lulu Malaxa, daughter of Rumania's biggest industrialist.

However, under the constitution, Michael may not marry any Rumanian, lest in that way one Rumanian family should attain to a position not shared by all, and persons close to the court have expressed belief he was debating a choice between the Princesses Marie Antoinette and Marie Aldegonde, twin daughters of Prince Frederick Victor, head of the House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

A Senator at 18.

On Michael's last birthday, he was made a Senator, a member of the Rumanian Academy and a lieutenant in the army.

During his days as Boy-King his grandmother, the late Queen Marie, wielded a strong influence although power in the Regency was vested in a council composed of his uncle, Prince Nicholas, the Patriarch of Rumania and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

King Carol, on his return, was credited with breaking that influence, assigning new tutors to teach his own ideas.

CAROL PROVED STRONG RULER TILL WAR CAME

Rumania's Position Between Contending Powers Then Was His Undoing.

KNOWN AS PLAYBOY PRINCE

Long Figured in Romance, Court Intrigue and European Machinations.

King Carol II, who abdicated the Rumanian throne today in favor of his son Michael, first caught the world's attention as a playboy prince, but in the last decade won recognition as a strong-handed ruler.

Since the start of the European war, he had sought to keep Rumania neutral, first relying on an Anglo-French territorial guaranty, and after the fall of France making a quick about-face to fit into the plans of the Rome-Berlin axis.

But Rumania's position as a rich storehouse of grain and oil proved his undoing.

Forced to agree to the surrender of parts of Rumania's territory, Carol saw his kingdom shrivel to a virtual military protectorate of Germany, who with Italy has guaranteed her new borders against aggression.

Spreading Rebellion.

Spreading rebellion against these moves led him to call Gen. Ion Antonescu to the premiership. The iron-willed general accepted only on conditions which gave him supreme power.

Almost from the day Carol attained manhood, he figured in royal romance, court intrigue and international machinations.

An elopement early estranged him from his family; an affair with the red-haired Magda Lupescu led him to exile, renunciation of his right to rule and the dissolution of his royal marriage to the Princess Helen of Greece.

In 1930, a spectacular dash by airplane brought him back to his country to take the throne from Michael.

Eloped to Russia.

His first outstanding escapade came in the midst of the opening of the Rumanian campaign during the world war. He deserted his regiment, eloped to Odessa, Russia, with Jeanne Lambrino, a commoner.

A son was born of this union, but the marriage was broken up when Carol fell in love with the Princess Helen. They were married early in 1921, and on October 25 of that year Prince Michael was born.

Carol's second marriage was broken up when he became infatuated with Mme. Lupescu, a Jewish divorcee. Helen divorced him; Carol was disinherited and banished, living for five years with Mme. Lupescu in France.

Meanwhile, King Ferdinand, his father, died and Michael was enthroned under a regency upon which Queen Marie and Carol's younger brother, Prince Nicholas, represented the troubled dynasty.

Reported in Istanbul.

This setup lasted until June, 1930, when Carol made his spectacular return to become King Carol II. Mme. Lupescu was established in an ornate villa near Bucharest.

She is now reported to have fled Rumania to await Carol at Istanbul.

The beginning of the end for Carol's regime came last June, when he bowed to the Russian demand for the provinces of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina.

Later, under the prodding of the axis Powers, Rumania decided to return southern Dobruja to Bulgaria, although this transfer has not yet been accomplished, and to negotiate with Hungary over the latter's demand for return of at least part of Transylvania.

Direct negotiations failed to pro-

duce an agreement, so Italy and Germany—eager to keep peace in the Balkans for their own benefit—stepped in, and under the Vienna arbitration award of August 30 forced Rumania to surrender northern Transylvania.

Berlin Surprised.

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Informed German spokesmen said today that Rumania's new King Michael enjoys the full confidence of all Rumanians—which had never been accorded to King Carol.

They also declared that Michael's elevation to the throne would "be of great advantage to Rumania" because the young ruler's nationalistic sympathies would facilitate the task of putting the country's political house in order.

These spokesmen declared that the rift between Carol and portions of the Rumanian population had grown to a wide breach after the latest political developments, but nevertheless, they said, they were

taken somewhat by surprise by Carol's abdication.

They ascribed it to his failure to read the signs of the times. He conducted a pro-British, anti-German policy without realizing the strength of the Axis and tried too late to make an about face, these spokesmen said.

Gen. Antonescu was regarded in quarters close to the Nazi Government as likely to lead Rumania in a manner "profitable to the State, people and economy."

Rome Is Watchful.

ROME, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Authoritative Fascists, commenting on the abdication of King Carol of Rumania, said today that Italians "naturally followed with interest any step which tended to preserve peace in the Balkans."

While officials withheld comment, one Fascist spokesman declared:

"The abdication is seen here as connected with the Vienna award of part of Transylvania to Hungary by the Rome-Berlin Axis Powers, and its possible consequences therefore are watched with interest."

MAGYARS OCCUPY ADDITIONAL CITIES

Horthy Leads Troops Into Transylvania Towns.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, entered the city of Oradea (Nagy-Varad) at noon today, marking the second stage of the occupation of the northern Transylvania territory returned to Hungary by Rumania.

The Magyar Army will also occupy Mayszalonta today.

Admiral Horthy entered Oradea at the head of his troops and was welcomed enthusiastically. The Regent will remain with the army until the occupation is completed on September 13.

News of Rumanian events—including the abdication of King Carol II—was received here calmly, but a watchful attitude was being maintained, an official spokesman said. Should Rumania's internal situation get beyond Rumanian control, it was said, the safety of the Hungarian minority in southern Transylvania and that in the northern portion not yet occupied may be endangered.

DOBRUJA PACT HELD NEAR

Bulgaria Expects Rumania to Cede Area in 24 Hours

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 6 (AP).—Informed quarters said tonight that a final agreement by Rumania ceding Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria was expected within the next twenty-four hours.

It was reported that the Bulgarian Army probably would begin the occupation on Sept. 20, civilian officials preceding the troops by a few days.

AIR WAR IS PRESSED OVER ALL ENGLAND

Explosives Fall and Sky Fighters Battle Above Britain From Dawn to Dark —Five Major Daylight Raids.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—German warplanes too numerous to count assailed Great Britain today in a mightier-than-ever offensive which seemed designed to wear down the Royal Air Force and smash its bases to clear the way for land invasion.

All over the London area and southeastern England the planes of besieger and defender tangled in battle without letup.

Air raid sirens sounded London's fifth warning of the day at 8:53 P. M. (3:53 P. M., New York time).

The fourth attack of the day on London defenses came in early evening, causing a thirty-six-minute alarm.

Wave on wave of fighter-escorted bombers swept like a tide against the London area, following up an all-night attack which lasted seven hours and thirty-three minutes.

While the fourth London raid was under way the Air Ministry announced that R. A. F. attacks were made last night on the Fiat airplane engine works at Turin, Italy, on the German-held French harbors of Boulogne and Calais and on the Cap Cris Nez emplacements of long-range guns that had battered the English Channel coast.

To meet the onslaught, masses of British fighters took to the skies, setting upon at least one formation of 200 bombers and battle planes and fending off bomb attacks on airports in the London area.

Battles were raging in fully half a dozen areas of southeastern England, and the Air Ministry said at least thirty-eight German planes had been shot down in the fighting.

Fifteen British aircraft were admitted lost, but six of their pilots were reported saved.

The Air Ministry said that intensive air battles resulted in turning back attacks on several airdromes as the Germans attempted to smash their way up the Thames Valley toward London, but that only slight damage was done to one factory in the area.

A row of forty houses also was damaged in a dawn raid in London. Splinters killed a woman in that attack.

Later reports indicated that 350 bombers and fighters had crossed the coast to make the first of the

series of attacks on London and the southeast.

The London area had its third alarm of the day at 12:55 P. M. (7:55 A. M., New York time), after which strewn wreckage showed the Germans had succeeded in getting through the balloon barrage to drop bombs in virtually every district around London. During the night raid sewers were hit, a gas main wrecked, railroad stations struck and communications temporarily knocked out, an air raid shelter containing 1,000 persons was hit, a hospital demolished and houses and shops knocked to pieces.

The all clear signal ended the third raid alarm at 1:54 P. M., after fifty-nine minutes.

Officials said there were comparatively few casualties resulting from the bomb shelter and hospital hits.

Raiders Return to London.

While London was undergoing this non-stop raid, similar alarms and attacks were occurring throughout virtually the rest of England. Then the raiders returned just as Londoners were going to work. Anti-aircraft boomed and explosions were heard.

Curls of smoke from the exhausts of planes so high in the sky they were invisible gave spectators the feeling of watching a ghost combat. In the noontime raid squadrons of

Hurricanes were reported to have cleared the sky in a sharp engagement with a small force of raiders over the Thames during this period. One parachute was seen drifting toward the southeast.

At the same time, it appeared, a bigger engagement was being fought over the mouth of the Thames.

Appear in Swarms.

In the morning attack, the raiders streaked out of the sun in such swarms observers were unable to count them. In this attack airdromes were the main objectives of two formidable formations. A terrific battle was fought for fifteen minutes near one of these fields.

British reports said the bomber masses, failing to hit either of the fields, were broken up and beaten off.

Two nurses were killed and a number of patients were feared to have been killed when a bomb demolished part of a hospital during a heavy night raid over a Kent town. Doctors and nurses worked by flashlight to save as many patients as possible, and one nurse clad in nightdress crawled over the debris to give morphia injections to wounded patients.

One of the German planes shot down was a Messerschmitt which crashed into a policeman's garden. The pilot was captured unhurt.

Three members of a bomber crew which crashed in flames at a southeastern town during the grand scale fighting this forenoon crawled out unhurt. The other crewman had baled out.

During the morning alarm, at the height of the rush hour, watchers in the heart of the city, looking east over St. Paul's Cathedral, could see many smoke trails from high-flying planes in the distance.

The sky was criss-crossed with white trails, as from an exhibition of crazy flying, from the exhausts of planes in battle. The trails finally disappeared in the distance. Sounds of machine-gun fire also were heard.

Anti-aircraft batteries were in action.

Though the warning came as Londoners were on their way to work, most persons trudged on, refusing to take shelter.

On the outskirts of London the two planes plummeted to earth in flames during a twenty-minute battle. Eight Spitfires tackled a number of Messerschmitt fighters which became detached from a formation of bombers they were escorting. Ground watchers said that one crashed on a golf course, the other "some distance away."

Another German plane crashed near the London area, and its pilot and gunner were taken to a hospital for treatment of minor injuries. A second plane was reported down in this same vicinity.

Meanwhile an air battle lasting ten or fifteen minutes was fought over a town in the vicinity of the Thames Estuary, where damage had been caused by night raids. The sounds of the battle indicated that a large number of warplanes were engaged and that the invaders were flying lower than usual.

Some 200 German bomber fighters roared in over the southeast coast at an altitude of 15,000 feet, but the first wave was scattered by anti-aircraft fire and the British defense aircraft.

In another district, a succession of heavy explosions rattled windows and doors. In the drone of the planes was a whining sound as if from dive bombing activity.

Under Alarm All Night.

All night long London was kept under alarm, while the raiders continued widespread attacks on England and struck again at the metropolitan area at dawn.

The longest alarm of the war began at 9:17 o'clock last night and ended at 4:50 A. M. today. Just half an hour after the all clear had been sounded, the sirens screamed again and held the city under a thirty-one-minute alarm.

During the dawn attack a middle-aged man was killed in a London district when a bomb struck his house. His wife and child were in a shelter and unhurt.

Several houses were wrecked by high explosive and incendiary bombs and traffic was disorganized

in an eastern suburb by hits on a railway station.

A daylight survey of wreckage in the London area today showed that the raiders dropped bombs with these results:

District A—A woman was killed and two other persons were injured severely when a bomb hit a row of houses along one street. A bomb bursting in front of a block of tenement houses smashed all windows and destroyed a row of old houses on the other side of a square which had been vacated under a demolition scheme.

Local schools were opened to house homeless families. This was the area in which the shelter was hit.

District B—Incendiary bombs dropped.

District C—Bombs fell in the central area of the district.

District D—Shop fronts were blown in when bombs dropped on a shopping center.

District E—Several houses were wrecked, and a number of casualties, including some deaths, resulted. Incendiary bombs were dropped.

District F—A gas main was damaged by a high explosive bomb.

District G—A hospital was hit by an explosive bomb. Some casualties were reported. Two houses were demolished.

The Nazis also lashed at the industrial Midlands, at the northeast, the northwest and the southwest of England and of Wales.

A railway station in a northwest of England city was hit.

Nazis Bomb London Day And Night In 6 Successive Raids

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, Sept. 7—Hitler's raiders splashed pitch-black London with a chain of blinding flares and bombs last night and early today, carrying around the clock their mightiest raids yet on this island fortress.

At 1.01 A. M., the steady shriek of the all-clear signal ended the sixth raid since Friday morning. This alarm lasted an hour and twenty-eight minutes.

Three scream bombs were dropped just before the fifth raid ended, and a whistling bomb heralded the presence of the enemy in the sixth alarm.

Bomb Falls Near Shelter

Anti-aircraft guns blazed away at the Germans.

Throughout the night the Nazi raiders ranged over England, stabbing at scattered objectives. Before dawn one group of planes struck heavily at a northwest coastal district, dropping a number of high explosive bombs.

German bombers struck at one of the London districts thus far untouched by the raiders, dropping high explosive and incendiary bombs. One bomb exploded near the entrance of an underground public shelter but none of the several hundred occupants was injured.

Fires from Nazi incendiary bombs still burned brightly in the London area when the raiders returned again at 11.33 P. M., just twenty-two minutes after the fifth in the day's succession of all-clears. There were several casualties in the fifth raid.

New Bombing Technique

In this attack showers of light and fire were loosed. It was a new bombing technique: A raider would drop a triple flare of three brilliant white lights strung together. While it was descending the plane would make off to avoid the searchlights and then, when the flare was low enough to illuminate the target, would dive back over and release its bombs.

The anti-aircraft batteries roared back ceaselessly.

A number of streets in one residential area were bombed. Houses were demolished and set afire. There were casualties. Residents said the

bombers set off fires with incendiaries and returned to drop high explosives upon areas already in flames.

45 German Planes Shot Down

In the sixth raid, a new fire was seen to flare up.

At times, the tin hats of midtown rooftop aircraft "spotters" could be seen for blocks away, in the brilliant light of falling parachute flares.

Up to 11.30 last night the Air Ministry said, forty-five German planes had been shot down to nineteen lost by the British. In the period between August 30 and September 5, it was added, 371 Nazi raiders had gone down.

During the morning, British fighter craft were declared to have shot down Germans at the rate of one every two minutes in the day's heaviest attack.

In that period the planes came in masses of 200 and 300; in waves of 20 and 30.

The British went out to meet them in Kent and Essex and even over the coast, and officials said they drove them off.

34 Downed In Single Battle

In a single battle in the southeast, the defenders clawed at least thirty-four raiders out of the sky and believed they had destroyed several others.

People died and homes were smashed in London's suburbs—in one outlying section, bombs knocked over forty homes in a row—and damage was acknowledged to some factory and railroad property.

Officials said, however, that the airports from which London's last line of defenders spring were largely shielded from the attacks.

Repeated Raids On London

Yesterday's London raids, swift on the heels of a seven-and-one-half hour alarm overnight, came at 4.50 A. M., at 8.48 A. M., just as the city was thronging sleepy-eyed, to work; at 12.55 P. M., the lunch hour; at 5.59 P. M.; at 8.53 P. M., and at 11.33 P. M. The day was fine and hot and the raiders and defenders, high in the blue, trailed crazy curls of white smoke for the millions to see.

In both slums and prosperous areas, the bombs fell before and after dawn. Sewers and a gas mains were hit, railway communications temporarily dislocated, and a shelter containing 1,000 persons torn and jarred. But the casualties were comparatively few; spirits high.

Again, and all day yesterday, the raiders used the broad pathway of the Thames, reckless of the coast.

Over 200 Roar In From Sea

Their numbers were impressive. In the evening, for instance, more than 200 roared in from the sea. The British fighters met them head-on over the Thames estuary, and one witness said he counted five shot down in a furious melee that seemed to last only seconds.

As for the airports, their principal targets, an independent survey indicated that none has yet been damaged to the extent that it could not be used again within a few hours.

South England Bears Brunt

Sections of all England felt the fury of the Luftwaffe, but the south bore the brunt. In one Kentish town, part of a hospital was demolished in the early morning, but doctors and nurses worked by flashlight to save the patients and one nurse, clad only in a nightdress, crawled over debris to treat injured men and women.

Then, in the evening, two Nazi machines thundered out of the west at 500 feet to attack another southeast town with blazing guns, clearing the streets with machine-gun bullets.

"It was like hell let loose," said a townsman. "They were like two madmen."

Ground defenses drove them off at last.

Officials said, however, that the airports from which London's last line of defenders spring were shielded from the attacks, and the Air Ministry's account of overnight RAF assaults on Germany and the Continent made it perfectly clear that the British bombers still are blasting methodically at the Reich's vitals.

From Regensburg on the old Czecho-Slovak border to Stettin on the Baltic, the RAF raiders set aflame Hitler's oil and gasoline stores, carried out another foray on the Italian Fiat airplane engine factory at Turin and blasted methodically at "invasion jump-off" points on the continental coast.

"Terrific explosions a hundred yards wide" were reported by the pilots who flew 1,350 miles to bomb oil and benzine tanks at Regensburg. One added: "We massed over Nurnberg and other airdromes on the way back and had a little target practice."

ADD LONDON XXX PRACTICE
IN THE GERMAN RAIDS, THE BRITISH BOMBERS AGAIN ATTACKED BALTIC OIL TANKS AND REFINERIES AT POLITZ, NEAR STETTIN, LEAVING "LARGE BUILDINGS BURNING FIERCELY", ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT. OTHER PRINCIPAL TARGETS WERE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS HIDDEN IN THE DEPTHS OF THE BLACK FOREST AND THE HARTZ MOUNTAINS.

IN THE BLACK FOREST, BRITISH SOURCES SAID, INCENDIARY BOMBS WERE DROPPED OVER A DENSELY WOODED STRIP 30 MILES WIDE AND RUNNING PARALLEL TO THE RHINE. THE RAIDING CREWS REPORTED THAT GREAT FLAMES BURST OUT, AND WERE VISIBLE FOR MANY MILES.

ONE OF THE PILOTS WHO WENT INTO ACTION OVER THE OBERHARTZ FORPUJ IN THE REGION OF THE HARTZ MOUNTAINS, SAID FIRE BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON "ROWS AND ROWS OF LONG BUILDINGS," WHICH LOOKED LIKE BARRACKS. OTHER INCENDIARIES, HE SAID, WERE DROPPED IN THE SURROUNDING PINE WOODS.

"WE COULD PLAINLY SEE THE FLASHES OF EXPLOSIONS COMING FROM THE BURNING BUILDINGS," HE ADDED.

ON THE MEDITERRANEAN FRONT, BRITISH FLEET OPERATIONS DURING A SIX-DAY PERIOD WERE REPORTED IN AN ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE TO HAVE BEEN "ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL, EXCEPT THAT NO CONTACT WAS MADE BETWEEN OUR MAIN FORCES AND ENEMY WARSHIPS."

THE STATEMENT ADDED THAT THE BRITISH SUBMARINE PARTHIAN, OPERATING IN THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN, MADE TWO HITS ON AN ITALIAN CRUISER AND DESTROYER FORCE AUG. 31, AND THAT THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN FLEET SHOT DOWN FIVE GERMAN DIVE-BOMBERS WHICH ATTACKED

SEPT. 2.

IN AN ATTACK WEDNESDAY ON THE ITALIAN-HELD DODECANESE ISLANDS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FLEET ARM LED BY THE CRUISERS SIDNEY AND ORION "LEFT NONE OF THE SURROUNDING BUILDINGS INTACT" AFTER BLASTING ITALIAN POSITIONS AT PEGADI BAY. SEP 7-1940

IN ANOTHER REPORT ON THE SAME ACTION, BRITISH NAVAL HEADQUARTERS IN CAIRO SAID THE FLEET AIR ARM BOMBED ITALIAN AIRDROMES IN RHODES, REPORTING "LOUD EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD, PROBABLY FROM AMMUNITION DUMPS, AND FIRES WERE OBSERVED IN BARRACKS AND OTHER BUILDINGS" AT CALATO, AND AT MARITZA "TWO MAIN HANGARS WERE HIT, PETROL DUMPS, BARRACKS AND WORKSHOPS SET AFIRE."

Fiat Plant Bombed by R. A. F.

British Planes Attack Turin and Big Gun Emplacements—Raid Alarm in Berlin.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force attacks on the Fiat airplane engine works at Turin, Italy, on the German-held French harbors of Boulogne and Calais and on German long-range gun emplacements at Cap Griz Nez, France, were announced this evening by the Air Ministry.

The Air Ministry's communique on R. A. F. raids stated that military objectives concealed in German forests and important enemy oil installations were again the principal targets attacked last night. Bombs started fires in the Hartz Mountains and in the Black Forest, raiding planes bombed a synthetic oil plant at Stettin, tanks at Kiel and refineries at Hamburg and at Regensburg (Ratisbon) on the Danube. They also raided the Emden docks, goods yards at Hamm and Soest and a number of German and Dutch airdromes, the communique stated.

Meanwhile, observers along the southeast coast declared that the Germans had evacuated all French civilians from a region thirty miles deep along the French coast opposite England.

The London Daily Mail said it learned that this action was taken to prevent sabotage and spying on military preparations.

LITTLE HAVOC SEEN IN TOUR OF ENGLAND

'Business as Usual' Is Found Going On in Industrial Areas and Chief Ports

TRADE HUMS IN LIVERPOOL

War Doubles Shipping Load—No Serious Damage to Port Facilities Visible

By HUGH MAGNAN

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—A nationwide survey completed today shows that England is tending to "business as usual," despite the damage and death inflicted by German air raiders.

From the white cliffs of Dover to Land's End on the southern coast, in the industrial Midlands and the great harbors of Hull and Liverpool, Portsmouth and Southampton, Bristol and Plymouth, press representatives were permitted to go freely to see for themselves the extent of damage or the lack of it.

Dover, focal point of attack by air and artillery across the Channel, is surprisingly free of extensive destruction. The inhabitants are repairing homes and even building new ones in the face of Nazi air armadas that daily roar overhead.

At the great naval base of Portsmouth raiders once succeeded in dropping a bomb in the courtyard of the barracks, but little damage was done and no one was hurt. Most of the fatalities there have been among civilians.

At Southampton police gave the writer of this dispatch carte blanche not only to go where he pleased but also to photograph what he pleased.

One bomb had set fire to a cold-storage warehouse and a few houses had been wrecked here, but the streets were filled with shoppers. The shops and great fruit and meat storehouses were amply supplied.

Plymouth and Bristol, although frequently attacked, showed little evidence of bombings.

Greatest Loss Is in Sleep

Around the Greater London area, the heaviest toll has been taken in the matter of sleep. High explosive and incendiary bombs have caused negligible damage, and that chiefly to residential property. Many of the bombfires have been extinguished quickly by auxiliary fire service workers.

Occasionally a rumor spreads that some vast sweep of London's docks has been a target of a severe bombing, but so far no first-hand survey has borne out such reports.

Liverpool, still one of Britain's busiest ports, has been the target of numerous incendiary bombs, some of which started small fires on the docks, but these were soon extinguished.

Persons all over the nation are

becoming accustomed to the banshee howling of the air raid sirens, warning of imminent danger. Most of them quietly take shelter at such times, although great numbers pay no attention. An air raid alarm always attracts many to the roofs, with chairs and binoculars, to try and see "a bit of action."

American newspaper correspondents are permitted to go almost anywhere with permission of the police. Military authorities also generally welcome groups of correspondents, but they are less cordial to individual correspondents, as too many visits disturb busy routines.

The censors, however, are reluctant to permit the mention of the names of towns bombed at night. They think secrecy keeps the Nazis in the dark, and to permit this information to pass through would only tell them whether they had succeeded in finding their objectives.

A survey of the towns and countryside, however, gives the impression that the damage is of infinitesimal proportions. Even if a whole story could be told, it would add only minor specific details to what already has been told in outline.

EYEWITNESS FINDS LIVERPOOL NORMAL

Says Big British Port Is Only Slightly Affected By Nazi Raids

Reports Net Effect Of Bombings On Movements Of Shipping Is Negligible

By TAYLOR HENRY

Associated Press Correspondent

Liverpool, Sept. 6—The port of Liverpool, which handles an important part of all this island's wartime shipping, has been only slightly affected by repeated Nazi air raids.

Liverpool and the surrounding industrial region with some 4,000,000 inhabitants appear to have become the No. 1 air target of England.

"Hell's corner" has shifted from southeast England to the northwest, but in a two-day stay in this area I have seen comparatively little damage. Industrial production has been slowed down, because most factories stop work during an alarm.

As I write the throb of German motors can be heard overhead. I have just returned from a trip through the dock area by the elevated railway that runs from the Water Street Station near the American consulate to Seaford Sands.

On a special pass I have also wandered at random through the properties administered by the Mersey docks and Harbor Board. The only portion for which I did not have a pass was the oil installations, but from what I could see from outside there appeared to have been no damage and work was proceeding normally.

The windows of some buildings have been shattered. I saw evidence of one hit on a dock which had slightly damaged a grain elevator. The only visible damage to shipping itself was the sinking of one small trawler by a bomb.

Effect On Shipping Slight

The net effect on movement of cargo appears to have been negligible.

The port is just as busy by night as by day. At midnight dock crews swing into action, working swiftly in a blackness broken only by shaded lights invisible from up above.

Today stevedores were loading and unloading cargo. The great cranes that line the docks were swinging out bales of merchandise for export and swinging in food and other essential imports for Britain.

Functions Normally

The port was functioning normally—normally for wartime, that is—for the figures I have checked independently from four or five sources, including neutral, agree that Liverpool's traffic after a year of war is some forty to fifty per cent. above the 20,000,000 tons of cargo handled in the average peacetime year.

The American consulate, for example, is clearing roughly thirty-five per cent. more shipping for American ports and the Panama Canal than in peacetime.

One estimate is that if the traffic normally carried in American ships were added, the figure would be 200 per cent.

Suburbs Damaged

The greatest damage in the Liverpool area has been in the outlying residential areas and industrial suburbs where a number of homes have been demolished.

The loss of life, however, appears small. I have not been able to check any figures, but certain sources have placed the number dead in two of the heaviest air raids at twelve and eight, respectively. This is possibly due to the Liverpool habit of taking to shelter the minute the warning sounds.

"It means that business is partially paralyzed," said one merchant, "but what is that to the loss of life?"

But not everyone takes shelter. This opposite school of thought was illustrated by a police officer who said:

"You can tell the world and Mr. Hitler for me that I'm getting a good night's sleep, air raids or no air raids, and he can go damn all."

Bombs Released Above London Fall Alike on Rich and Poor

After Fifty-nine Years in One House, Ruin
Cannot Make an Old Man Move—
The Wardens Care for Injured.

By DREW MIDDLETON.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Dwellers in the slums walked silently past bombed houses in the stifling heat.

An old man and a young woman, eyes red from weeping, stood outside one house.

"I'm not going to leave, I'm not," the old man kept saying. "I've lived here fifty-nine years. I'm not going. They'll steal my clothes."

An air raid warden said helplessly, "I took 'em to a relief center where they have beds and food. They came right back. They won't leave."

The slums, with streets narrower and noisier than New York's lower East Side, were the first stop of a three-hour tour of areas bombed last night, a tour that covered close to 100 miles and revealed only one bombing that had done military damage. Many others had inflicted damage, but not on military targets.

The old man's house was just a shell of dirty brown stone. A bomb which had landed in the back yard had blown away doors. The ceilings had fallen in. Debris was piled on the floor. Dust covered the walls and pictures, pathetic photographs of weddings and christenings.

What Have We Done?

"I was in the shelter," the woman said suddenly. "We were there for hours. When we came back we found this. Damn them, what have we done?"

A fat sun-tanned baby in a carriage started to cry. The woman picked it up and stood looking at the ruined home.

A soldier led a wounded man down the street. The man's head was bound and one arm was in a sling.

"Been hurt, he has," said the soldier. "Wants to see what they done. Wouldn't believe me when I told him they hadn't touched his house."

One bomb had hit the top of an underground shelter in a square. All windows in all houses in the square had been blown out. I could see the women cleaning.

The woman sighed, "Oh, I just pray and pray night won't come again."

We returned through the slums. A woman was standing near a bombed house. She still was in wrapper and curl papers. She talked while the neighbors gaped:

"We was in the shelter when it fell and suddenly my John said, 'Oh, my God, where's Mrs. Simmons?'"

"He rushed out and found her behind that fence there with her baby in her arms and five kids all around her, crying but not even scratched. She run out of the house into the backyard and the bomb hit the house. Ain't it the mercy of God?"

Shelter Stood Firm

An air raid warden said, "There were 1,500 people inside. Didn't touch a one."

The bomb had plunged through the earth and concrete and opened a hole two feet square in the top of the shelter.

People in the square looked dazed and tired, all except the kids who tried to shinny over the railings and see the crater. I saw two houses near the square smashed to bits.

"They dropped six in 150 yards," a policeman said. "They didn't kill any one but two young fools standing on top of the shelter."

Shops too poor to buy new glass had been boarded up, their fronts chalked with slogans: "Britain forever, keep smiling" and "The R. A. F. will get 'em, keep your chin up."

The only damage of military value was in a prosperous residential district where seven bombs had fallen on a suburban station. One track had been broken and workmen were mending it.

"Mister, we'll put this right before you can kiss a duck," said one workman.

The next suburb radiated wealth. It looked like Montclair or Lake Forest or Grosse Point. Bombs had demolished a house in one carefully groomed street.

A woman came out of the house next door. "They dropped one in the back yard," she said. "It knocked me out of bed. I don't have a shelter because I don't like to be cooped up: If I'd been in a shelter I'd be dead."

If Night Would Not Fall

She turned and ran back up the driveway to a ten-foot crater surrounded by chunks of muddy soil. Concussion had blown out the back of the house, covering its high, dignified interior with mud and debris.

SUBMARINE FREES CAPTIVE SAILORS

Britons and Norse Taken
From Nazi Prize Crew.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced tonight that the British submarine Truant had rescued the crew of a British merchant ship and a party of Norwegian sailors from a German prize crew which had taken charge of the ship and had made the English prisoners.

The rescue was effected off Cape Finisterre, at the northeastern corner of Spain. The British were the crew of twenty-four of the 5,207-ton steamer Haxby, who were imprisoned aboard the 5,781-ton Norwegian steamer Tropic Sea, which the German prize crew were sailing to Germany.

The Haxby had been torpedoed and sunk and the Tropic Sea captured by a German surface raider the name of which was not disclosed by the Admiralty.

After the Truant's rescue all of the Britons and some of the Norwegians were brought to England. The Germans and the other Norwegians were left in the ship's boats.

When the Truant ordered the

Tropic Sea to stop, the ship was scuttled by the German prize crew by means of explosive charges which were kept ready and in position, the Admiralty announcement said.

The Germans and their British and Norwegian prisoners took to the boats and the Truant picked up the twenty-four British seamen, the Norwegian captain of the Tropic Sea, and his wife. The others had to be left at sea because the submarine could accommodate no more.

The boats were not overcrowded and the sea was flat calm, according to the Admiralty. R. A. F. sea-planes immediately were sent to rescue those in the boats and brought one boatload to England.

"Having regard to weather conditions," the Admiralty said, "it is probable that the other boats reached land."

Cross Dutch Border In Waves

Spokesmen said the invading planes crossed the Dutch border in a succession of waves, part of which went into the Ruhr

and part continuing eastward to Berlin. They dropped numerous flares over Berlin, Spandau and Potsdam. Defense fire drove some planes back from the vicinity of Potsdam.

Also, it was stated for the first time that the invading planes were confused and obliged to go to a great height and make long detours because of barrage balloons raised in a surprise defense.

BRITISH IN SPECTACULAR ATTACK BOMB NORTH SIDE OF REICH'S CAPITAL CITY

Workers' Homes Reported Left In Flames—In-
vading Planes Cross Dutch Border In Waves.
Flares Dropped Over Spandau And Potsdam

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Saturday, Sept. 7—Strings of British bombers raided Berlin and vicinity early today for nearly three hours, starting several fires and killing at least two civilians and a number of soldiers.

The raiders crossed into Germany in waves, it was stated, and the raid on the capital became the most spectacular of the war.

The attack was characterized by low-flying planes and the thundering of bursting bombs, augmented by heavy fire from anti-aircraft defenses.

The attack on Berlin was centered on the North Side.

Shell fragments from anti-aircraft fire which met the British pattered Berlin roofs in all sections. It was revealed the raiders were harried by pursuit planes which chased them across German territory.

Several fires were started in workers' residential quarters of Berlin, authorized spokesmen said. The flames were visible from downtown Berlin.

Bombings Tamed "Planless"

The spokesmen also reported damage to buildings in two places as a result of what they called "planless" British bombings.

One bomber was reported badly damaged by a German pursuit ship. The spokesmen said the bomber was caught in a searchlight beam, and the light crew distinctly saw one Englishman leap out with a parachute.

It was estimated a dozen raiders entered Germany.

While most of the bombs fell in the northern section of Berlin, a later report revealed that a warehouse near the diplomatic quarter and a police station were hit.

Nazis Hammer London Region, Hit Liverpool

Report 50 Raids Smashed
Vital Works, 60 Planes
in Coast-to-Coast Attack

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—German air raiders, spreading their bombs from London and its Thames River outlet all the way to the great shipping port of Liverpool on the west coast, reported leaving a string of smashed industrial plants, port facilities and airdromes today in a great intensification of their air siege of Great Britain.

Authorized spokesmen said accounts reaching Berlin late today reported sixty British planes, including ten on the ground, were destroyed as against fourteen German losses.

Heavy attacks were reported on Weybridge and Henley, west of London, by two formations of German bombers. At Weybridge, ten planes and a number of hangars were reported destroyed, and at Henley, on the Thames, where the big crew races are held, runways and buildings were said to have been demolished by medium-weight bombs.

Photographs show four buildings of the Weybridge airplane factory afire, D. N. B., official German news agency, said.

In addition to the Henley attack, the agency said, Kenley airport, which is south of London, and Worcester, in the midlands, were so battered by bombs that their runways were made useless.

The Germans said that at Thames Haven, an important oil storage center in Essex, a number of tanks were set ablaze.

Reconnaissance planes hovering over Liverpool after a bombing attack reported a gas works, a warehouse, a refrigeration plant and a drydock were hit in the city and a merchant ship struck in the harbor, all hits causing numerous fires.

An explosion heard and felt by German airmen high above was reported at Birkenhead, on the opposite side of the Mersey River from Liverpool.

The German High Command reported German bombers "effectively" bombed British harbors and industrial establishments last night during far-ranging raids over northwest, southeast and central England. It said several airports in the neighborhood of Lincoln, big oil depots at Thames Haven and dock facilities in East London were blasted and set afire.

Other heavy attacks were reported made on Liverpool, Sunderland, twelve miles southeast of Newcastle; the naval base at Portsmouth, Blyth and Hull, on the northeastern coast, and Newcastle. There were said to have been fifty raids in all.

Informed sources said forty-six British planes and six barrage balloons were destroyed in yesterday's attacks, as against the loss of only sixteen German planes.

British counter raids, which for the third successive night sent Berliners to air raid shelters, failed to penetrate the capital. They were reported dispersed before reaching the city's outskirts. The high command said five civilians were killed in one rural area but the damage was "not worth mentioning."

In the war at sea, it reported a lone submarine sank several armed British merchant vessels totaling 19,100 tons.

British Airports Bombed.

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Two formations of German planes bombed hangars and airplane works at Henley and Weybridge today, German sources said.

Four hangars and ten planes at Weybridge were said to have been hit by middleweight bombs, while at Henley hits were scored on runways as well as the south side of the field.

Henley and Weybridge are both west of London, Henley, on the Thames, being the scene of big crew races.

German sources reported tonight that fifty British planes had been destroyed in today's battles over Britain while German losses were fourteen planes.

The German High Command reported German bombers effectively bombed British harbors and industrial establishments last night during far-ranging raids over northwest, southeast and central England.

Bombers set off an explosion in a plant at Birkenhead which could be heard and felt by airmen nearly three miles overhead, authorized quarters said.

Birkenhead is one of several industrial centers said to have been attacked in both darkness and daylight today. Others are Liverpool and Thames Haven, the latter an important oil storage center.

Reconnaissance planes hovering over Liverpool after the attack reported that a gasworks, a warehouse, a refrigerating plant and a drydock were hit in the city and a merchant ship was struck in the harbor. Several fires broke out where bombs landed, it was said.

Six new fires were started among the Thames Haven oil tanks, according to these sources.

The German High Command said several airports in the neighborhood of Lincoln and big oil depots at Thames Haven in Essex, and dock facilities in East London were blasted and set afire.

In the course of these attacks German raiders engaged in furious encounters with British fighters, but came out victorious, the daily communique said.

Other heavy attacks were reported made on Liverpool, Sunderland, Portsmouth, Blyth, Hull and Newcastle.

BERLINERS DRIVEN TO SHELTER AGAIN BY BRITISH RAIDERS

But Nazis Deny Bombers Actually Reached the German Capital.

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—For the third successive morning, Berliners were driven into air-raid shelters early today by the approach of British bombing planes. No planes appeared over the city, however, and authoritative spokesmen declared that the British were driven off by anti-aircraft defenses before they could reach the outskirts.

British planes carried out other night raids on Germany, and at one point were reported to have killed five rural residents. The German High Command said that the damage was "not worth mentioning," however.

Churchill Speech Assailed.

The Berlin press vented its scorn on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address to the British House of Commons yesterday, calling it "a miserable echo to Adolf Hitler's Sportsplatz speech."

Hitler's newspaper, the Volkischer Beobachter, said that Der Fuehrer's address was judged rightly by neutral observers to be "a final, unreserved challenge to the British Empire to fight."

Mr. Churchill, the paper said, "found it necessary to warn against the illusion that the danger of German invasion had been stayed off."

"He even notified the British," the Beobachter said, "that a multiplication of German attacks was to be expected in September, compared to August."

Called Sugar Coating.

"But attempts to sugarcoat with such old phrases as 'England is stronger than ever,' and 'the British Air Force is adequate for the present need,' are calculations based on typical Churchillian logic."

"Especially cute was his utterance, 'The world is always happy when the enemy makes the mistake of deceiving himself.' These words which he applies to Germany

naturally fit no one better than that old braggart W. C., for whom the war up to now has been one chain of self-deceptions—rather, deceptions of the British people."

Discussing Mr. Churchill's assertion that Britain would not recognize forced territorial changes in southeastern Europe, the Beobachter said that every one outside England "knows it is a matter of complete indifference whether or not England recognizes any European situation or development."

Nazis Behead Four After Espionage Trial

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Four men whom the Peoples Court had convicted of high treason and espionage, were beheaded today. They were Wilhelm Busson, 48 years old, Josef Kaiser, 50, Rudolf Worm, 31, Karl Zink, 30.

Germans in Ceded Area Of Rumania to Migrate

128,000 in New Soviet Strips To Be Shifted to Reich

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Six hundred German experts in resettlement work, with chauffeurs for trucks and medical personnel, have started or are starting soon for Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, the territories recently ceded by Rumania to Soviet Russia, a high foreign office official disclosed today. They are to bring to East Prussia and former Polish territories annexed to the Reich some 90,000 Germans from Bessarabia and 38,000 from Northern Bukovina.

An agreement for their repatriation, signed yesterday at Moscow, provides that the Germans who elect to leave the areas transferred to the Soviet Union by Rumania will be permitted to take with them all movable property and certain amounts of cash. The agreement also provides for eventual indemnification for property left behind.

The Bessarabian Germans have been moved to Galati, on the Danube, where a refugee camp for 30,000 has been built. Thence they will be taken by the Danube and by rail to their new homes. Those from Bukovina will concentrate at Przemyśl, in former Polish territory.

Great care is being taken to prevent disease accompanying the migration. Several motorized hospitals have started southwest from Germany, and a hospital ship has been outfitted on the Danube.

PRECEDE BERLIN DAY

MOSCOW, SEPT 6-(AP)-TASS, THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY,

ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN SIGNED HERE BETWEEN THE SOVIET AND GERMANY PROVIDING FOR THE REMOVAL OF PERSONS OF GERMAN NATIONALITY FROM BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA.

UNDER THE AGREEMENT, THE AGENCY ADDED, "PERSONS OF GERMAN NATIONALITY WHO EXPRESSED THEIR DESIRE MAY LEAVE FREELY FOR GERMANY IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROCEDURE FIXED."

BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA WERE OBTAINED FROM RUMANIA RECENTLY BY A SOVIET ULTIMATUM.

(BERLIN DISPATCHES SAID THE AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED YESTERDAY AND THAT 600 GERMAN EXPERTS WOULD TAKE TO EAST PRUSSIA AND FORMER POLISH TERRITORIES ANNEXED BY GERMANY SOME 90,000 GERMANS FROM BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA.)

WY440PED

Weygand Sent To Hold Africa Colonies in Line

General Gets Wide Powers; Petain Shuffles Cabinet to Strengthen Regime

By The Associated Press

VICHY, Sept. 6.—Premier Marshal Henri Petain appointed a new Cabinet for unoccupied France tonight and sent Gen. Maxime Weygand, former commander in chief of the French armies, to Africa to take personal charge of the situation arising from attempts to separate France's colonies from the homeland.

Pierre Laval, who remained as Vice-Premier and right-hand man to Petain, announced after the new Cabinet was proclaimed that the drastic shakeup was ordered to "strengthen Governmental action."

The new thirteen-member Cabinet replaces that of fifteen members—twelve Ministers and three secretaries of state.

Defense Ministry Split

The Ministry of National Defense is replaced by separate war, navy and air ministries. These appointees were referred to in the announcement as secretaries of state, but whether this means a permanent change in their titles was not made clear.

Petain, retaining the Premiership, will preside at meetings restricted to the inner Cabinet of eight, composed

of Laval, Paul Baudouin, Foreign Minister; Raphael Albert, Justice; Rene Belin, Labor; Yves Bouthillier, Finance; Admiral Jean Darlan, Navy; Gen. Charles Huntziger, War, and Marcel Peyrouton, Interior.

All except Huntziger and Peyrouton were in the former Cabinet. This inner group, known as the Council of Ministers, will draft and enact principal Government reforms, Laval explained.

General Weygand was shaken up this morning when his airplane crashed in landing at Limoges, but he was reported ready to proceed immediately to Africa.

Given Wide Powers

General Weygand, who had been serving as Minister of National Defense, has been given very wide powers in Africa, Laval said, and will "assure the defense and security of the empire."

"The Government intends to prove by this action," he said, "that it is resolved to oppose by all means in its power the intrigues which are attempting to divide France from her colonies and compromise the position of the empire."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the so-called "free" French Government in London, has declared French equatorial Africa is behind his breaking away from the Vichy regime. There also has been disaffection in French West Africa and French Morocco.]

Succeeds Gen. Colson

Among the major changes was the appointment of General Huntziger, who headed the French armistice mission in negotiations with Germany and Italy. He succeeds Gen. Louis Colson.

Peyrouton, Secretary General of Administration and Police, who replaced Adrian Marquet as Interior Minister, formerly was Ambassador to Argentina and is an ex-Governor General of Tunisia.

Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, another member of the armistice commission, succeeded Gen. Bertrand Pujo as Secretary of State in Charge of Aviation. Jean Berthelot succeeded Deputy Francois Pietri as Secretary for Communications.

Admiral Platon Promoted

Rear Admiral Rene Platon, a hero of the Allied retreat from Dunkerque, replaced Senator Henry Lemery as Secretary for Colonies.

Georges Ripert was named Minister of Education and Youth. The post of Minister of Youth and Family formerly was held by Jean Ybarnegaray and Senator Emile Mireaux served as Minister of Public Instruction, posts apparently consolidated into the new ministry headed by Ripert.

Pierre Caziot remains as Agriculture Minister.

Laval was placed in charge of the Government information service and ministerial coordination.

It was announced that he would preside over ordinary Cabinet meetings. There also will be occasional Cabinet sessions with Marshal Petain, as was the case under parliamentary rule with former President Albert LeBrun.

Marquet, one of those dropped in the new setup, came into the limelight in the original Petain Government as one of its most active spokesmen. Laval remains the only parliamentarian in the Cabinet.

Parliament itself is on prolonged vacation and only Petain can call it back. This he has promised to do only when the new constitution is finally adopted, and that may take years.

Meanwhile, the citizenship of thirteen prominent Frenchmen, many of them now in the United States and Canada, was taken away.

Those so bereft for having left France without the Government's permission were: Pierre Cot, former Air Minister; Baron Edouard, Philippe and Robert de Rothschild; Leon and Maurice Stern, David Weil and the journalists Edouard Grenat, Henri de Kerillis, Genevieve Taboious, Emile Bure, Andre Geraud (Pertinax) and Eli Joseph Bois.

WEYGAND TO RULE IN FRENCH AFRICA

Leaves Cabinet in Shake-up of Vichy Regime.

VICHY, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—A new cabinet for the Petain Government was formed tonight with Pierre Laval retaining the important post of Vice Premier and Gen. Charles Huntziger named new Minister of War. Gen. Huntziger accepted the armistice terms from Hitler.

The aged Marshal Philippe Petain remains as Chief of State.

An important assignment was that of Gen. Maxime Weygand, former generalissimo of the French Armies, to go to French Africa to assume charge of all political as well as military matters.

[French equatorial Africa has broken away from the Vichy regime, following Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the free French Government in London. There have been reports of dissatisfaction in French Morocco.]

Foreign Minister Paul Baudouin and Navy Minister Admiral Jean Darlan retained their posts.

WEYGAND IN CRASH

French General Is Reported Unhurt in Plane Upset.

VICHY, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—An airplane in which Gen. Maxime Weygand, French Minister of National Defense, was a passenger, overturned today while landing at Limoges Airdrome.

An officer with him was gravely hurt but first reports said that Gen. Weygand was not injured.

NEW THREAT BY VICHY

Vichy, France, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—It was officially announced today that if former Air Ministers Pierre Cot and Guy Lachambre, whose arrests have been demanded in the French war-blame case, refuse to return to France to face trial "they will be deprived of their French citizenship and their property will be confiscated."

The two former Ministers are understood to be in the United States.

U. S. War Entry Doubted

French Paper Says Defense Efforts Bringing No Open Involvement

VICHY, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The French Royalist newspaper "L'Action Francaise" expressed the belief today that the United States would not mix openly in the quarrels of Europe despite its defense moves and the destroyer-naval base deal with Great Britain.

The Paris newspaper "Le Journal," published at Limoges, called the British-American agreement an "event of the most important political significance that has taken place since the collapse of French military power in June."

New Indictments Forecast

VICHY, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The controlled French press predicted today further indictments would follow quickly upon the charges filed yesterday against former Air Ministers Guy La Chambre and Pierre Cot in the war blame case now before the Supreme Court at Riom.

The newspaper "Le Figaro," published at Clermont-Ferrand, said that La Chambre, who headed the Ministry of Air during part of the war, told a secret meeting of the Chamber of Deputies the state of French aviation was "satisfactory." "The facts gave tragic denial to the statement," the newspaper asserted.

EPIDEMICS IN FRANCE

Vichy Hears Typhoid Sweeps Prison Camps.

VICHY, France, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Epidemics of typhoid fever and dysentery were reported tonight to be sweeping war prison camps in German-occupied France with thousands of French soldiers affected. Some estimates of the number run as high as 800,000.

It is impossible to authenticate the estimates because the Germans are shifting prisoners to Germany and because of the lack of official information.

The seriousness of the situation was emphasized when authorities at Paris requested French military pharmacies in unoccupied France to make an immediate survey of their stocks of drugs reported exhausted in the occupied areas.

Nazis Bar Lemons

Vichy, France, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Shipment of lemons to French prisoners in the occupied area was forbidden today by German authorities lest the prisoners use the juice for invisible ink in secret letters.

The Red Cross, which sought to send in lemons to prevent dietary diseases, is seeking similar synthetic products which lack the objectionable feature of being invisible until heat is applied.

French Who Yielded Ships Liable to Death Penalty

Vichy Decree Covers Crews as Well as Captains

VICHY, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The captains and crews of French merchant ships who sailed their vessels to belligerent or neutral ports without the government's permission, or who place them under the control of a foreign power, are liable to the death penalty, it was announced today.

Offenders—crew members equally with captains—will be tried and punished on charges of making attacks against the security of the state, a decree stated.

The Governor General of Algeria was given unlimited powers to remove any military or civil member of his administration under a government order published today. The order gives him powers until Nov. 30 similar to those held by the central government of France.

France Curbs Coffee; Free Sugar Substitute

VICHY, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—A decree published today prohibits the sale of coffee in boarding houses, dining cars, cafes, restaurants and clubs after 3 p. m.

Another decree, effective Oct. 1, prohibits the retailing of the drink anywhere in France if more than a third of the coffee used actually is coffee.

DE GAULLE MAN HELD

Governor of Caribbean Isle Loyal to Vichy.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The leader of a separatist movement in the neighboring French island of Guadeloupe has been jailed, it was reported here today.

The Governor of the island has just spent several days with the French High Commissioner here, where authorities say that the movement fostered by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Frenchmen still fighting beside Britain against Germany, is too weak to affect their decisions.

The question of holding a plebiscite to decide whether to remain loyal to the Petain Government has not been raised, officials said, despite reports abroad to that effect. Censorship remains in effect here.

NAME FRENCH ENVOYS

Ambassador to U. S. to Go to Rio de Janeiro.

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The German radio broadcast today a report from Vichy that Jules Henry, former Charge d'Affaires at Washington, had been appointed French Ambassador to Turkey.

M. Henry, former Ambassador to the Spanish republic and more recently Belgium, succeeds Rene Massigli, one of the signers of the mutual assistance agreements between Turkey and the Anglo-French Allies. M. Massigli was removed when the Petain Government came to power with the collapse of France.

The broadcast Vichy report also said that Rene Doynel de St. Quentin, outgoing Ambassador to the United States, has been appointed to a new post at Rio de Janeiro.

FRENCH OUSTERS (SECOND NIGHT LEAD TO C PTS)

VICHY, FRANCE, SEPT 6-(AP)-FIVE MEMBERS OF THE FAMOUS ROTHSCHILD

BANKING FAMILY AND TEN (CORRECT) OTHER PERSONS, MOST OF THEM JOURNALISTS, WERE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FRENCH CITIZENSHIP TODAY ON THE ACCUSATION THAT THEY HAD LEFT FRANCE WITHOUT THE GOVERNMENT'S PERMISSION.

A NUMBER OF THOSE NAMED ARE IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL OF THE ROTHSCHILD BANKING FORTUNE LEFT IN FRANCE, AND THE PROPERTY OF THE OTHERS STRIPPED OF CITIZENSHIP, WILL BE CONFISCATED.

THOSE INVOLVED WERE:

FORMER AIR MINISTER PIERRE COT; BARON EDOUARD, HENRI, PHILIPPE, ROBERT AND MAURICE DE ROTHSCHILD; FORMER DEPUTY HENRI DE KERILLIS, THE EX-POLITICAL DIRECTOR OF THE NEWSPAPER L'EPOQUE; GENEVIEVE TABOIS, EX-FOREIGN COMMENTATOR OF L'OEUVRE; EMILE BURE, EX-POLITICAL DIRECTOR OF L'ORDRE; ANDRE GERAUD (PERTINAX); EX-FOREIGN COMMENTATOR OF THE SAME PAPER; ELIE JOSEPH BOIS, EX-MANAGING EDITOR OF LE PETIT PARISIEN; LEON AND MAURICE STERN, DAVID WEIL AND EDOUARD GRENAT.

MQ&Z853PED

Italian Raiders Roam From Aden To Malta

Rome, Sept. 6 (AP)—British naval movements apparently keyed to a large-scale plan were noted in the Mediterranean today as the Italian high command reported a series of aerial attacks upon Britain's line of communications from the Gulf of Aden through the Red Sea to Malta.

Virtual destruction of one of the principal ports of the British stronghold of Malta and bombing for the first time of gasoline depots at Suez was reported by the communique, as well as raids on convoys, troop encampments in the Sudan and truck caravans in Egypt.

Stefani news agency said Italian airmen intensified their careful watch over the Mediterranean because large enemy naval movements, including a considerable fleet of planes on aircraft carriers, had been observed.

Convoys Attacked

The agency surmised that the British plan was to divert Italian attacks while British convoys slipped through the sea. Nevertheless, Stefani said, three air attacks have been made on two convoys, causing heavy damage to four freighters, and another on the harbor at Aden in which other ships were hit.

A dispatch from Algeiras, Spain, however, reported nine merchantmen including three oil tankers under British convoy, had passed westward through the Strait of Gibraltar, presumably en route to England.

Alexandria dispatches also said the British western Mediterranean fleet had steamed past the tip of Italy and joined the eastern fleet.

British Raids Continue

British planes continued their nightly raiding of northern Italian industrial centers.

The high command said damage this morning primarily was to private dwellings at Turin and San Paolo. Several railway cars at a loading platform were admitted to have been set afire, however.

A squadron of Italy's new little dive bombers, Picchiarelli, suddenly swooped on Malta, near Italy's "boot," with tons of large bombs, and "virtually destroyed" Fort Del Mar, one of the main defenses, the communique said.

British Elvers Fought

The attack followed a fight with British planes which attempted to prevent Italian scouts from photographing the place.

The onslaught on British convoys was a follow-up of an attack Tuesday on a convoy in the eastern Mediterranean which developed into a British aerial and naval bombardment of Rhodes and other Dodecanese Islands the next dawn.

The high command said the same

convoy was overtaken against yesterday and one freighter "seriously hit," while a second which apparently had been damaged in the previous attack, was found overturned in a bay.

Two more steamers were said to have been seriously damaged in a convoy in the Red Sea.

Italians Bomb British Bases.

ROME, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Italian airmen struck back at Britain, the High Command announced today, with air raids from the central Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean.

In apparent retaliation for British bombardment of the Dodecanese Islands, the High Command reported a dive bombing attack which virtually destroyed the fortress of Del Mar at Malta, four steamers damaged in attacks on convoys in the Mediterranean and Red Sea, gasoline depots fired in the first attack of the war on Suez and a bombing of ships in the harbor at Aden.

Besides these attempts to disrupt British shipping, attacks were carried out in the Sudan and Egypt.

At the same time the High Command admitted British raiders, still coming from Switzerland, had done damage of some importance to private dwellings and railway cars at Turin and San Paolo.

The High Command reported Italian bombers attacked gasoline depots at the Suez Canal and said that a formation of the new Picchiarelli dive bombers virtually destroyed Fort Del Mar and set fire to a gasoline depot on the British Mediterranean island base of Malta.

Malta Attacked Twice.

The dive bombers attacked Malta twice yesterday, the High Command said. The communique re-

ported further air bombardments of British convoys in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

One freighter was reported damaged in the eastern Mediterranean, while another in the same convoy believed hit in an attack in the Aegean Sea was found lying on its side in a bay.

Two more were said to have been damaged in the Red Sea. Italian planes also bombed motor trucks carrying supplies on a road near Salum, Egypt, the High Command said.

British Attack in Africa

CAIRO, Sept. 6 (AP).—Extensive air attacks against Italian air fields and camps in Libya and East Africa Wednesday were announced by the Royal Air Force last night. Seven Italian planes were believed destroyed on the ground and other damage was inflicted, a communique said. The loss of one South African plane in raids on Ethiopia was reported.

Destroyer Deal Called Blow to Italy in Africa

British Say U. S. Ships Will Help Cut Road to Rome; Big Battle Fleet Ready

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 6 (AP).—British naval authorities at this eastern Mediterranean base hailed today the acquisition of fifty over-age American destroyers as providing Britain with powerful additional weapons to crush Italy's communications with her armies in North Africa.

The British Mediterranean fleet, demonstrating its fighting strength in a sea battle on August 30 and again yesterday in its unchallenged bombardment of the Italian island stronghold of Scarpanto, expects to get a number of the American craft.

Would Release Warships

This would release warships now tied up by convoy duties and give more screen protection to British battleships and cruisers in attacks on Italian bases.

British authorities here would not disclose how the eastern Mediterranean

fleet had been reinforced, as announced by Prime Minister Churchill yesterday, but the joining up of the eastern and western battle squadrons the past week brought together the largest number of battleships, destroyers and aircraft carriers seen in the Mediterranean since Italy entered the war.

British Seen On Top

The British were understood here to be prepared to man the American destroyers quickly, drawing upon reserve personnel.

The Egyptian press meanwhile gave prominent display to Churchill's statement that a stream of convoys was pouring fresh troops into the Middle East, as an indication that major activity may soon be forthcoming on the African fronts.

The British shelling of Scarpanto and Rhodes were lauded as further evidence Britain is master of the Mediterranean.

Stalin Has Not Met German Envoy In Six Months, Tass Asserts

Moscow, Sept. 6 (AP)—Tass, official Soviet news agency, tonight disclosed that Joseph Stalin has not met the German Ambassador, Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg, for six or seven months.

A communique carried by the agency said:

"The Japanese newspaper Hochi circulates a report alleging that at the end of August Stalin conversed with the German Ambassador, Count Schulenburg, regarding the conclusion of an agreement between the U. S. S. R., Germany, Italy and Japan and cancellation of the anti-Comintern pact. Tass is authorized to state that this report by the newspaper Hochi is wholly fabricated from beginning to end, as for the last six or seven months Stalin has had no meeting with Schulenburg."

Reds Say U.S. Prolongs War

Assert Deal With British Gives
Conflict "Greater Scale"

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP).—President Roosevelt's exchange of fifty American destroyers for air and naval bases on British territory was viewed by the Soviet press today as likely to prolong the war.

The Communist party paper "Pravda" said the agreement was "designed to increase British resistance to Germany and Italy. The war is now acquiring a greater scale and a more tenacious and prolonged character." It viewed the step as a "considerable extension of Anglo-American co-operation."

The labor union newspaper "Trud" published a cartoon portraying the British Lion begging before Uncle Sam with a warship in its mouth. The caption said, "London is now compelled to reconcile itself to the position of a younger brother in the Anglo-Saxon family."

SOVIET FLEET REVIEW

Navy Commissar Inspects After Maneuvers.

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Completion of maneuvers of the Soviet Navy in the Baltic Sea off the three newly absorbed republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania was announced today.

A bulletin from the Baltic fleet said that Navy Commissar Admiral Nikolai Kuznetsov reviewed the maneuvers for several days with Chief of Staff L. M. Galler aboard the flagship October Revolution.

Swiss Radio Programs Cut to Foil Flyers

BERNE, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Swiss radio listeners will be obliged to sacrifice half an hour of their evening programs as a result of a measure believed to have been taken to reduce the possibility of British airmen using the beams as a navigation aid for attacks on Italy and Germany. The broadcasts will cease at 10 P. M., instead of at 10:30.

Lloyds Wins War-Risk Cases

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—A British court ruled today in favor of Lloyds, British underwriters, in three test cases brought by the owners of cargo lost when German ships reached Germany or were scuttled after the outbreak of the war.

FOREIGNERS AID BRITAIN

Bulk Of \$16,324,408 Gifts For Air Force Were From Abroad

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Gifts totaling \$4,081,802 (\$16,324,408), the largest part of it from abroad for purchase of air planes for the British Air Force, were announced tonight by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister in Charge of Aircraft Production.

Only \$661,084 (\$2,644,336) came from donors in Britain, he said.

The Cameron Expects Parachutists in Kilts

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel, head of the Cameron clan, said today we may expect to see German parachutists landing dressed in kilts.

He said that the Germans took kilts from Cameron Highlanders captured in France and dressed the prisoners in Polish uniforms instead.

British Honor Hero of Dakar

LONDON, Sept. 6 (CP).—Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Bristowe, London stock broker who performed the daring feat of dropping depth charges from a torpedo boat crippling the French battleship Richelieu at Dakar July 8, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order, it was announced tonight.

King and Queen See Air Chiefs in Action

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—King George and Queen Elizabeth were visiting headquarters of the Royal Air Force's fighter command today when word came that a German air raid was in progress. They remained watching officers direct the that ensued.

Clare Reaches England

Capt. Balfour and Three American Pilots Are Aboard

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Capt. Harold H. Balfour, British Under Secretary for Air, returned to England today aboard the trans-Atlantic flying boat Clare after a visit to the United States and Canada.

American Pilots Aboard

BOUCHERVILLE, Quebec, Sept. 6 (CP).—Three American pilots, their names and reasons for the trip undisclosed, were aboard the flying boat Clare when it left here early yesterday.

EARL OF CARDIGAN AMONG WAR MISSING

Lord Clifton a Prisoner, Latest Casualty List Reveals

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The War Office casualty list issued tonight showed the Earl of Cardigan, a lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps, missing, and Lord Clifton of Rathmore of the Dragoon Guards a prisoner.

It was the thirty-seventh War Office list and contained 565 names, comprised of 192 killed or dead of wounds, 275 wounded, 1 missing, 12 prisoners, 38 previously listed missing now learned to be prisoners, 9 previously missing now safe and 38 dead.

Chandos Sydney Cedric Brudenell-Bruce, Earl of Cardigan, is the only son of the sixth Marquess of Ailesbury. He is 36 years old and received his education at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Among his published writings are "Youth Goes East" and "Amateur Pilot." He has two sons.

The family traces its lineage to William de Brudenell, a large landowner in the time of Henry III. The Marquess of Ailesbury had a distinguished military career in the South African and World Wars.

Peter Stuart Bligh, Lord Clifton of Rathmore, is the 24-year-old only son of the ninth Earl of Darnley. He holds a lieutenant's commission in the First King's Dragoon Guards. His father at one time served in the air force.

British

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—A late night Air Ministry communique:

Reports received up to 11:30 this evening state that forty-five enemy aircraft have been destroyed today. Nineteen of our fighters are lost, but ten of the pilots are known to be safe.

The night Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communique:

Early this afternoon aircraft crossed the coast of Kent in large formations. Our anti-aircraft defenses engaged the enemy at all points and his aircraft were driven back by our fighters before they could penetrate to the London area. In this attack only slight damage was done and no casualties have been reported.

Later this afternoon the enemy made a further attack, when a smaller force of aircraft crossed the north Kent coast in five formations, three of which remained south of the Thames Estuary. In this attack a fire was caused in an industrial installation on the north bank of the Thames, but no casualties have been reported. There have been no reports of bombs having been dropped elsewhere during this attack.

Reports received up to 5 o'clock show that thirty-eight enemy aircraft have been shot down in today's air battles, one of these by anti-aircraft guns. Fifteen of our fighter aircraft are reported missing, but the pilots of seven are safe.

The Air Ministry's afternoon communique:

A large force of enemy aircraft crossed to the coast of Kent this morning and, splitting up into a number of sections, attempted to launch simultaneous attacks on several R. A. F. airdromes. Our anti-aircraft guns and fighter aircraft engaged the enemy, who were driven back after some intensive air battles. Bombs were dropped, causing slight damage to one factory in the Thames valley, where a small number of persons were injured.

Reports indicate that elsewhere damage and the number of casualties from morning attacks were very slight. During last night's attacks minor damage was done, and a small number of persons were injured as a result of bombs dropped in a district of Wales.

In this morning's air battles thirty-four enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters. Nine of our fighter aircraft are reported lost, but the pilots of six are safe.

An earlier Air Ministry communique:

It is learned that the enemy's losses in this morning's air activities over this country were twenty-eight. Our losses were light but details have not been checked.

The Air Ministry-Home Security communique on Thursday night's attacks:

During most of last night, enemy aircraft operating singly or in small formations made a series of attacks on this country.

In the London area high-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped, doing some damage and causing a number of casualties. A large public shelter in a square was hit, but there were only a few casualties among those taking cover. Some houses and a sewer were damaged and bombs fell on a railway station in an eastern suburb, disorganizing traffic a short time.

A hospital in Kent was hit, and although a number of patients received injuries and a few were killed, present reports show the majority of the injuries were slight.

In several towns in the northwest bombs started fires and demolished houses. In one city a railway station was hit and damaged. In this area there were also a small number of casualties, some of them fatal.

In the northeast a large number of bombs were dropped in rural areas. In one town a number of small fires were started, but they were soon extinguished.

It is now confirmed that anti-aircraft batteries shot down two of the thirty-nine enemy aircraft reported destroyed yesterday.

The Air Ministry communique on R. A. F. raids Tuesday night:

Military objectives concealed in German forests and important enemy oil installations were again the principal targets attacked by the R. A. F. last night.

Our bombers started fires in the Hartz Mountains and in the Black Forest, bombed a synthetic oil plant at Stettin, tanks at Kiel and refineries at Hamburg and at Regensburg (Ratisbon) on the Danube. They also raided Emden docks, goods yards at Hamm and Soest, and a number of German and Dutch airdromes.

Another force of our bombers again attacked the Fiat aero-engine works at Turin.

The port of Boulogne was subjected to a heavy bombing last night by aircraft of the Bomber Command, Coastal Command and

Fleet Air Arm. Bomber Command aircraft also attacked gun positions at Cap Gris Nez and the harbor at Calais.

Three of our aircraft have not returned.

An Admiralty communique:

This morning three of his majesty's drifters attempted to rescue four German airmen who had bailed out over the sea from a German bomber. The rescue was prevented by other German aircraft which attacked the drifters with machine-gun fire. There were no casualties in the drifters.

Also, this morning one of our motor torpedo boats was attacked and machined-gunned by German aircraft, while proceeding to the rescue of crews of German aircraft shot down in the English channel. Four of the crew of the torpedo boat were slightly wounded and the attempt at rescuing the German airmen was abandoned.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The British command communique:

Matruh, Egypt, was bombed yesterday. There was slight damage but no casualties.

A few bombs were dropped at Suez. Negligible damage was

caused and there were no casualties.

On other fronts there is nothing to report.

CAIRO, Sept. 5 (delayed) (A. P.).—An R. A. F. communique:

Sustained raids were carried out throughout yesterday on all principal airdromes in Eastern Libya. Among those attacked were Tobruk, El Tmimi, Bomba, Derna, El Gubbi and El Gazala.

At Derna, large fires were started which still were burning later in the day when the airdrome again was raided. Bombs fell among enemy aircraft and one was seen to blow up. Airdrome buildings were attacked. Incendiary bombs were seen burning the camp.

At Tobruk and El Tmimi, bombs fell among aircraft and the camp. It is believed two enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

At El Gazala, huts and tents were damaged, also probably one aircraft.

Bombers of the South African Air Force raided Iavello, Italian East Africa, and destroyed three Capronis. One of our aircraft was shot down.

Various reconnaissances were made over Italian territory.

Bombers of the R. A. F. attacked Aisha, Italian East Africa, and direct hits were registered on a railway station and enemy camp.

A formation of enemy bombers attempted to raid Aden. There was no damage. Our fighters intercepted and some hits were observed on enemy aircraft.

A Royal Air Force communique said:

On Sept. 4 aircraft of the South African Air Force raided Bardera, Italian Somaliland, dropping bombs on the wireless station and barracks, and Isha Baidoa, where four Capronis [Italian planes] on the ground were damaged.

Yesterday R. A. F. bombers attacked the naval barracks at Assab, and a large column of smoke was seen rising from the target area. The previous day direct hits were scored on military buildings at Kassala, on the Sudan-Abyssinian frontier.

A formation of enemy bombers escorted by fighters approached Malta yesterday, but turned away without dropping any bombs. At the same time another formation of enemy fighters circled the harbor area and were attacked by our fighters, one Cr-42 being shot down at sea and two others badly damaged. In these operations we suffered no losses of personnel or aircraft.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The German high command communique:

German naval forces in overseas waters sank 41,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping.

As already reported, one speed-boat flotilla during the night of Sept. 4-5 attacked a British convoy on the English east coast. Five armed enemy merchant ships totaling 39,000 tons, among which was a 12,000-ton tanker as well as a destroyer of the Imogen class, were sunk. Another steamer was severely damaged.

A submarine sank several armed merchant ships totaling 19,100 tons.

Our bombers and pursuit units on Sept. 5 continued bomb raids on airports in southern England, scoring hits on buildings and barracks. Big oil tanks at Thameshaven were fired. In the course of these attacks several air fights developed which were victorious for us.

At night fighting plane units effectively bombed several airports in the region of Lincoln, port facilities at Liverpool, Portsmouth, Sunderland, Blyth and Hull, industrial plants at Newcastle, port and dock facilities in the eastern section of London, and once more big oil tanks at Thameshaven.

English ports again were mined. British planes during the night entered the Reich's territory, dropping bombs at scattered points without damage worth mentioning. One farmhouse was hit and five civilians on their way to an air-raid shelter were killed and two injured.

The enemy's total losses yesterday were forty-six planes, of which two were shot down at night. Furthermore, we succeeded in destroying six barrage balloons. Sixteen of our own planes have not returned.

Besides four officers previously reported as having scored twenty or more air victories recently, three other pursuit pilots have attained a similar goal. They are Cols. Mayer, Oesau and Tietzen. Heading the list of air victories is Maj. Meinders, with thirty-two enemy planes to his credit.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 6 (P).—The Italian high command communique:

A double raid on Malta was made yesterday. In the first raid, carried out in the morning on a reconnaissance flight, our planes were able completely to fulfill their mission, since English pursuit planes which were cruising protectively withdrew from the combat in flight when attacked by our escorting fighter planes. Two enemy pursuit planes were machine-gunned and damaged.

During the second raid in the afternoon, a formation of Picchiattelli (dive bombers) arriving by surprise over the island hit and virtually destroyed Fort Del Mar and set fire to a gasoline depot. There was no pursuit or any aircraft reaction.

In the eastern Mediterranean, our indefatigable aviation overtook anew a convoy already severely attacked yesterday. A freighter was seriously hit. Another freighter, perhaps hit yesterday, was found overturned on its side in a bay.

In North Africa our planes bombed gasoline depots at Suez and motor trucks carrying supplies on a road near Salum (Egypt).

All planes engaged in the above missions returned to their bases.

In the Red Sea our air detachments attacked an enemy convoy seriously hitting two steamers. Other enemy ships were bombed and hit inside the harbor at Aden. All our planes returned, although attacked by enemy pursuit planes. One enemy pursuit plane was shot down in combat.

Another formation successfully bombed two enemy encampments near Achic, in the Tocar region of Upper Sudan.

The enemy bombed Assab (Eritrea), killing four and wounding eight colonists and causing some damage to hangars.

Night air raids, still coming from Switzerland, took place over Turin. Damage of some importance was caused to private dwellings. Two upper floors of a building in lower-class quarters in San

Paolo were demolished, but the tenants, who went down to shelters during the alarm, escaped injury. Several railway cars at an unloading platform were set afire. Other bombs dropped in open country near the city without causing damage.

Clothing Will Be Rationed in Norway

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Clothing rationing in the German style will go into effect next Monday for German-occupied Norway. All clothing and shoe stores were closed today for inventory.

Hats, caps, ready-made baby outfits and handkerchiefs will be exempt. In Germany hats and caps are the only unrationed apparel.

Dutch Sports Scheduled For Sunday Canceled

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—All sporting events in the German-occupied Netherlands scheduled for Sunday, including 100 soccer matches, were canceled today. The reason was not disclosed.

Franco and Axis Envoys Reaffirm Close Ties

Spanish Chief Greets Italian, Gets Hitler Medal

MADRID, Sept. 6 (P).—Spain, Italy and Germany pledged maintenance of their close ties in a round of speechmaking today, when Generalissimo Francisco Franco greeted the new Italian Ambassador, Francesco Lequio, in the throne hall of the former royal palace and received a Hitler decoration.

Franco heard Lequio and the German Ambassador, Baron Eberhard von Stohrer, recall how Germans and Italians helped Franco win the civil war, and reaffirm the axis wish that "Spain's legitimate desires and rights be fulfilled."

Franco replied that "Spain participates in Italy's concerns" and feels close ties with Germany.

Stohrer, escorted to the palace by the same Moorish honor guard that brought Lequio, pinned on Franco the great gold cross of the Order of Merit of the German Eagle, granted by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, and said:

"Der Fuehrer, supreme chief of the victorious German Armies, on offering this cross to the generalissimo and unvanquished Spanish caudillo (leader), wished to bear testimony of how closely united are not only two peoples but especially two armies whose chiefs, officers and soldiers fought side by side during nearly three years of heroic crusade."

BRITISH TAKE OVER 1ST OF DESTROYERS

Skeleton English Crews Go Aboard U. S. Ships On Arrival In Canada

Craft Expected To Be Put In Convoy Or Coastal Service Shortly

[By the Associated Press]

Cape Town, Sept. 6.—Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of the Union of South Africa declared in an address at City Hall tonight that he saw in the United States-British destroyer deal "a little cloud which will one day let loose a thunder storm" that will overcome Adolf Hitler.

[By the Associated Press]

An East Coast Canadian Port, Sept. 6.—A flotilla of eight United States destroyers—part of the fifty overage ships traded to Britain for Atlantic bases—arrived here today from Boston, took on skeleton British crews and disappeared for two hours in exercises to instruct their new operators.

Just after the flotilla dropped anchor again in port, a British liner anchored with additional crewmen to man the United States craft.

The 1,500-ton United States destroyer leader Russell, commanded by Admiral F. L. Reichmuth, superintended the transfer. The destroyer was fully armed with depth charges and torpedoes, but ship officers called the transfer a "routine cruise," and said United States sailors did not man battle stations during the trip.

Convoy Duty Expected

Tonight the four-stacked overage destroyers stood out in the harbor in marked contrast to the more modern British and Canadian war craft near by, and United States sailors on shore leave were seen in Canadian streets for the first time in a year.

British crews are expected to put out to sea with the ships shortly on convoy and coastal work, relieving more modern British craft for more arduous duties.

In Ottawa, Capt. W. L. Murray, deputy chief of the Canadian naval staff, said Canada was prepared to aid British crews on the United States destroyers.

He also said that the Canadian west coast situation was being studied by the permanent defense board of Canada and the United States, intimating that those studies included the possibility of completing the long-contemplated Alaska highway from Vancouver to Juneau.

U. S. Admiral at Halifax

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral F. L. Reichmuth, commander of the United States Atlantic Destroyer Squadron, and two of his staff were presented today to the Governor-General of Canada, the Earl of Athlone, and Princess Alice, his wife, at a Province House reception.

An earlier report from an east coast port told of the arrival there of a group of United States destroyers.

Transfers at Sea Reported

BOSTON, Sept. 6 (P).—British crews were reported today as having already taken over some of the fifty destroyers traded this week by the United States to Great Britain in exchange for naval and air bases.

On the heels of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement yesterday that British crews "are already meeting" the destroyers at various ports, unofficial United States sources expressed belief that one or more of the transfers had been made at sea.

This report, unconfirmable, said the United States crew or crews, after meeting English vessels at sea, had boarded the United States destroyer tender Denebola, which steamed out of Boston Harbor at dusk Wednesday a short distance behind the first three of the overage destroyers to leave.

While Navy officers remained silent concerning movements of the vessels, it was learned unofficially that six more of the four-stackers had departed yesterday.

The unofficial sources named

them as the Goldsborough, Hurdon, Welles, Walborn, Wood, Grownsmield and Buchanan. The first three to go were reported to have been the Hale, Upshur and Ward.

Meanwhile, three more vessels arrived at the Boston Navy Yard, which appears to be the take-off point. They were reported as the Mackenzie, Abbot and Thomas.

Four Leave Narragansett

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6 (P).—Four of the fourteen United States over-age destroyers based in Narragansett Bay on neutrality patrol have left the area, apparently for Canada as part of an exchange with Great Britain for air and naval bases and three others are being prepared for the high seas.

An authoritative source said that the Doran, Abbott, Mackenzie and Hopewell had already left and that the Williams, Thatcher and one other were being prepared for delivery.

MacDonald Is "Delighted"

OTTAWA, Sept. 6 (CP).—An expression that fifty over-age United States destroyers are being transferred to Great Britain in Canadian waters came today from Angus MacDonald, Minister of National Defense for Naval Services.

"We here in the Navy Department are all delighted that the fifty United States destroyers are being transferred in Canadian waters, and the Navy is doing all in its power to assist in the turnover," he said.

MacDonald repeated his statement of some days ago that the Canadian Navy had personnel available to man several destroyers, but he would not comment on the possibility that any of the United States craft might be retained by Canada.

The minister said one of four Canadian destroyers operating overseas with the Royal Navy had been relieved by another Canadian craft for return to Canada to be overhauled after eleven months of constant service.

Why Canada Wants Tanks

OTTAWA, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The transfer of several hundred obsolete American tanks to Canada, negotiations for which were disclosed last night, would expedite considerably the formation of a Canadian armored division, Canadian authorities said today. They said that the immediate need is for tanks for training purposes.

Canadian factories now are working toward production of modern tanks and it was pointed out that the American tanks would enable Canada to have her personnel trained by the time her own output becomes available.

Canada at present has only a small number of the latest model of Britain's light tanks. The old American tanks are of the French Renault type built early in the world war.

The National Defense Department already has authorized formation of an armored brigade and Defense Minister J. L. Ralston hopes the brigade may soon grow into a division.

The brigade will consist of men from the Ontario Regiment, Oshawa; the Three Rivers Regiment, the First Canadian Cavalry Regiment, London, Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary; and the Fort Garry Horse Guards, Winnipeg. All are active service force units.

Affiliated with the brigade will be four non-permanent active militia units, the Essex Regiment, Windsor; Calgary Regiment, Argyle Light Infantry, Belleville, Ont., and the New Brunswick Regiment.

Canada Wants Old Tanks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Canada is seeking several hundred obsolete world war tanks and large

quantities of military supplies from the United States.

The bid for the tanks apparently was receiving favorable consideration at the War Department, but there was silence on the status of the bigger question of military supplies.

The disclosures that negotiations for the tanks were in progress was made yesterday by Gen. George C. Marshall, army Chief of Staff, who said the Canadians wanted the tanks for training purposes.

Information on the military supplies discussion came from Mayor LaGuardia of New York, but not much of it.

He said that the supplies sought were in such large amounts that they wouldn't be for any Fourth of July celebration.

Mayor LaGuardia made the statement after a call at the White House to make an optimistic report, as he described it, to President Roosevelt on the conferences held by the Joint Defense Board in Canada. He is chairman of the American section.

Neither Gen. Marshall nor Mayor LaGuardia mentioned what Canada was offering for the tanks and supplies. There was some conjecture that additional naval and air bases might figure in the discussions. Speculation centered on Canada's Pacific coast or a military road through Canada linking the United States and Alaska.

46,000 Canadians Now Overseas To Aid Britain

Largest Of 6 Convoys To Cross Atlantic Arrived This Week With 11,500 Soldiers

Ottawa, Sept. 6 (P).—Canada has sent more than 46,000 men overseas to fight for Britain, it was indicated today.

The convoy which arrived in Britain Wednesday, largest of the six big Canadian contingents to cross the Atlantic since the war began, contained 11,500 soldiers and thirty-three nurses, Angus I. MacDonald, Navy Minister, disclosed.

There has been no official statement from the National Defense Department on the number of Canadian troops in the United Kingdom, but British newspapers placed the number at 35,000 before the new arrivals disembarked. The troops now in England include the First Division, almost all of the Second Division, ancillary troops and reinforcements for both divisions.

KEY MINISTERS REPORTED SET TO PUSH MOVES

Foreign Office Refuses To
State Position On Dec-
laration Of Hull

Tokyo Spokesman Asserts
Washington Has No
Cause For Alarm

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 6.—The key Ministers of Japan were represented tonight as having decided to reject the official stands of both the United States and Great Britain, calling Japan's attention to the interest of these powers in seeing French Indo-China untouched.

Authority for the statment that the representations and statements would be rejected—either by explicitly turning them down or by ignoring them—was the newspaper *Kokumin*, an organ of the dominant army faction. It said the decision was reached at a conference of Premier Prince Konoye and the Ministers of War, Navy and Foreign Affairs.

Suma Is Reticent

The Foreign Office spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, said the Government was not stating any official attitude toward the declaration of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, two days ago, that the effect of American public opinion would be "unfortunate" if Japan flouted the status quo of Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies.

Suma added, however, that the United States had no cause for alarm over Indo-China and that Maj. Gen. Issaku Nishihara, Japan's representative in Indo-China, was authorized to negotiate with the French colonial authorities there concerning "peaceful processes."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Authoritative Hanoi (Indo-China) quarters reported to Hongkong today that Nishihara and the Indo-China Governor, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, had reached a general agreement on facilities to be granted to the Japanese in Indo-China. These, according to earlier reports, will give the Japanese military "limited" rights to land troops in Indo-China and transport them by railroad to China's back door, but will avoid any full-fledged invasion of the French possession. From Chungking, the Chinese capital, Reuters carried a report that Indo-China had agreed to the landing of 12,000 Japanese troops at three ports.]

British Representations

In addition to Secretary Hull's statement, the British have made diplomatic representations to Tokyo concerning their interest in preservation of the status quo of Indo-China.

Authorized Japanese sources have proclaimed Indo-China within the "Greater East Asia," which they consider to be an exclusive Japanese sphere of interest.

Suma, dealing with Secretary Hull's expressed hope of an agreement under which American troops in Shanghai will be able to patrol a portion of the international defense sector vacated by British troops, asserted:

"The United States seems to be taking a great interest in Shanghai affairs, but we don't think them very important. The question should be settled on the spot."

Right Of Way For 12,000
Tokyo Troops Reported

Hongkong, Saturday, Sept. 7 (AP)—Semi-official quarters in Chungking said today they had been informed that a French-Japanese agreement reached at Hanoi provided for the landing of 12,000 Japanese troops at three undisclosed Indo-China ports and their passage through that colony toward the Chinese border.

These reports were not officially confirmed in Chungking.

New Note From Hull
To Japanese Reported

Washington, Sept. 6 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today indicated that the United States had made new diplomatic representations to Japan to respect the status quo in the Far East, including French Indo-China.

Tokio to Reject Hull Message

No Answer to American Note on Indo-China
Due—French Yield to Japanese.

TOKIO, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The newspaper *Kokumin* reported today that a meeting of key Cabinet Ministers had decided to reject official statements of the United States and Great Britain calling Japan's attention to their interests in maintenance of the status quo in French Indo-China.

Kokumin, considered an organ of the dominant army faction, said that the decision had been reached by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and the Foreign, War and Navy ministers.

Domei, the authoritative Japanese news agency, said that the four had deliberated on the Indo-China and other foreign issues but did not report any decision.

Some well-informed quarters believed that Japan merely would ignore the British and American statements.

The United States has no cause for alarm concerning the status quo of French Indo-China, Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, asserted today in his regular press conference.

His statement was prompted by questions concerning Japanese reaction to United States Secretary of State Hull's statement two days ago. Mr. Hull asserted that the effect upon American public opinion would be unfortunate, if Japan did not maintain the status quo with regard to Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies.

Mr. Suma said that Major-Gen. Issaku Nishihara, Japan's negotiator-in-chief seeking concessions in Indo-China, had been authorized to negotiate with the Indo-China authorities concerning peaceful processes.

Neutral informants in Hanoi reported that the French Government had agreed to grant Japan limited rights to land troops at Haiphong and move them over the Indo-China railway to the Chinese border. The original

Japanese demands were much stronger.]

Mr. Suma said the Japanese Government would make no reply to Mr. Hull's statement on Indo-China, or to Mr. Hull's statement that the United States hoped that an agreement soon would be reached by which American troops in Shanghai would be able to take over patrol of a portion of the defense sector formerly guarded by British troops.

"The United States seems to be taking a great interest in Shanghai affairs," he added, "but we don't think them very important. The question should be settled on the spot."

Great Britain has withdrawn all her armed forces from China, but the Japanese objected to a decision by defense chiefs in Shanghai assigning part of the British defense area there to Japanese and part to American troops. American troops therefore did not take over their new assignment pending negotiations.

LONDON HEARS OF INDO-CHINA DEAL

12,000 Japanese Troops
Said to Have Entry Right.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Reuters reported in a Chungking dispatch today that well-informed quarters in the Chinese capital said that French Indo-China had agreed to the landing of 12,000 Japanese troops at three Indo-China ports.

Japan Gets U. S.-British Notice To Heed Indo-China Status Quo

Hull Indicates Formal Request, but Rejection by
Tokio Is Reported Decided Upon: Landing of
Japanese Troops in French Colony Expected

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The United States and Great Britain appeared tonight to have taken parallel action in the Far East in formally asking Japan to respect the status quo in French Indo-China. Despite this, however, French authorities were reported to have submitted to modified Japanese demands and agreed to allow 15,000 Japanese troops to land at three Indo-China points to facilitate military operations against China.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, indicated that, in addition to his public statement on Wednesday opposing any disturbance of the position of Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies, the United States had made formal diplomatic representations to Japan.

Noting the British government's announcement of its own representations in Tokio, Secretary Hull said he would not be surprised to see many peaceful governments make representations in favor of preservation of the status quo, which, he said, was announced a few months ago as the unqualified policy of all the governments in the Far East as well as in other parts of the world. Since that time Japan has proclaimed a "Greater East Asia" policy, causing apprehension here that she was embarking upon a campaign to dominate all East Asia.

Secretary Hull declined to comment when asked whether Japan had given any assurances regarding Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies as a result of the new representations.

Hanoi Accord Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Hongkong, Sept. 6.—Authoritative Hanoi quarters reported today that a general agreement governing military facilities to be granted the Japanese in French-Indo China was reached last night between French Governor General Admiral Jean Decoux and Japanese Maj. Gen. Issaku Nishihara. Details of the agreement were not announced. It was said that negotiations were continuing.

Reports yesterday had said a preliminary agreement had been reached between Tokyo and Vichy giving Japan a "limited" right to land troops and supplies at Haiphong and move them over the Indo-China Railway to the border of Yunnan, southwest China, for the campaign against the Chinese. That preliminary agreement, it was said, was made subject to negotiation of details at Hanoi.

Windsor Curtails Social Events

NASSAU, Bahamas, Sept. 6 (CP).—A Government House statement today announced that annual dinners and balls have been discontinued for the duration of the war. It was understood that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will attend many public functions, but that purely social functions probably will be curtailed drastically.

Galapagos Considered For U. S. Defense Base

Washington, Sept. 6 (AP)—Defense officials, it was disclosed authoritatively today, have decided that Costa Rica's Cocos Island and France's Clipperton Island in the south Pacific are unsuited as possible American naval bases, but that Ecuador's Galapagos group might warrant some consideration as a defense site.

This decision was made known after President Roosevelt told his press conference that while Costa Rica and Ecuador were cooperating with this country on hemisphere defense, the United States was not negotiating with any country anywhere for additional basing rights.

Mr. Roosevelt left the impression, however, that some consideration was being given to bolstering Pacific defenses of the Panama Canal even though no negotiations were under way. Other officials said that surveys constantly were being made.

Defense Plans Progressing

The Chief Executive said discussions with Canada on defense plans were getting along all right. The joint American-Canadian Defense Board, which already has held sessions in Canada, will resume discussions here Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Roosevelt was questioned at some length about the destroyer-naval and air base trade with Great Britain. At one point one of his questioners was mildly admonished.

This particular exchange occurred after the President had volunteered that some of his critics were going to find they were a little premature in saying he had not told the truth before the deal with Britain was announced when he said in mid-August that destroyers were not involved in the negotiations and that emphasis was on the bases.

Matter Of 10 Years

At the time he issued that warning, he said, it was literally true and future publication of the official documents would bear him out. Asked when these might be published, he replied with a smile that the State Department usually made such papers public after ten years.

"That will not help in the coming campaign," a reporter observed, to which the President retorted with the query: "What's the campaign got to do with national defense?"

people making democracy function" and constituted "an act to keep war away from America, now and forever."

Mr. Roosevelt said today that the United States was not negotiating with any country anywhere for additional basing rights.

The President said that no other equipment was involved in the British trade except the guns and other equipment on the destroyers themselves.

He had no comment on an editorial in "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch" criticizing the destroyer-base trade or on another in "The St. Louis Times-Star" praising the action. Mr. Roosevelt said the editorials had been presented to him by a secretary, but that he had not yet read them.

The editorial in "The Post-Dispatch," asserting the President had "committed an act of war" and had become "America's first dictator" was inserted in the Congressional Record yesterday by Senator Bennett O. Clark, Democrat, of Missouri. Immediately following it in the Record was "The Star-Times" editorial, inserted at the request of Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, which said Mr. Roosevelt's action was not that "of a dictator but of a servant of the

Hull Signs Three Pacts With British Dominions

Treaties Recognize Independent Status Of Canada, Australia And New Zealand

Washington, Sept. 6 (AP)—Representatives of three British dominions and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, signed treaties today for the settlement of disputes by commissions.

The treaties with Canada, Australia and New Zealand were the same as one signed in 1914 between the United States and Great Britain. The new ones merely accord recognition to the independent status of the dominions.

Destroyer Deliveries

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Sept. 6 (AP)—Negotiations are nearly complete for Uruguayan purchase of three United States destroyers identical to those being delivered to Britain, a well-informed source disclosed today. This would be one of the first steps of Uruguay's rearmament program. United States Minister Edwin Wilson was said to have conferred at Montevideo with Interior Minister Pedro Manini Rios.

Gives Full Support

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 6 (AP)—A government spokesman said today that Costa Rica had given the United States full support in plans for hemisphere defense.

Informed persons disclosed that during recent visits by United States Army and Navy missions a co-ordinated plan of preparedness—involving the use by United States armed forces of Costa Rican waters, territory, ports and airports in case of necessity—had been worked out.

However, President Rafael Calderon Guardia said no negotiations had been started for lease of a naval base of Cocos Island off the Costa Rican Pacific coast.

Informed sources remarked, however, that the island had been included in the general defense plan.

Bermuda Inspected

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 6 (AP)—A United States mission passed all day today studying possible sites for air bases on this Atlantic island. Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade headed a survey of the Great Sound area, while Brig. Gen. J. L. Devers covered the east coast.

A final conference with British Colonial authorities is set for tomorrow before the party sails for the United States.

New York, Sept. 6 (AP)—Fifteen pilots—all from San Francisco—arrived at LaGuardia Field tonight by United Airlines plane, on their way to Canada to join the British forces as instructors, or as pilots ferrying new bombers across the North Atlantic to England.

WILLKIE ATTACKS SHIP DEAL METHOD

Calls It Most Dictatorial in Our History.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Wendell L. Willkie today described the Anglo-American trade of destroyers and air bases as the most dictatorial and arbitrary act of any President in the history of the United States.

The Republican presidential nominee told a luncheon meeting of farm paper editors:

"In the solution of all our problems, it does us no good to solve them if we do so in the manner of the dictators. If we cannot defeat the dictators through the processes of democracy, then it will prove that the democratic way is not the effective way."

Mr. Willkie said his criticism of President Roosevelt for not asking Congress to pass on the destroyer-air bases trade omitted any advantages or disadvantages of the agreement.

He made these statements before outlining broadly his views on farmers' needs. He said fixed real estate taxes did not take into account a poor year with low income for a farmer, and called for continuance of the rural electrification program.

\$5,251,486,392 Defense Bill Goes to President

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Senate completed congressional action today on the \$5,251,486,392 defense appropriation to aid in equipping an army of 2,000,000 men and build a two-ocean navy. It goes to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature.

HOUSE INSISTS DRAFT AGE BE KEPT AT 21-44

Defeats Move to Raise Top Limit to 54 and One to Cut It to 30.

CONGRESSMEN STAY EXEMPT

Chamber Rejects a Provision to Have Them Register, but Vote Is Close.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The House refused twice today to change the registration age limit of 21 to 44, inclusive, in the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill.

On a voice vote, Representative Rees, Republican, of Kansas, was defeated in an effort to broaden the spread to include men from 21 to 54, inclusive, and Representative Anderson, Democrat, of Missouri, was beaten, 161 to 47, in an attempt to make the brackets conform to the Senate's figures of 21 to 30, inclusive.

A little later, Mr. Anderson tried and failed, on a voice vote, to restrict the ages of those who would be called into service to 21 to 30, inclusive. His earlier amendment would have applied to registration age limits.

Mr. Rees argued that men are just as fit at 55 as they are at 45, and said that if responsibility of military service was to be shared equally, "you might as well include another 10,000,000 men up to 55."

The House resumed action on the bill today after voting, 185 to 155, last evening to defer inauguration of conscription for sixty days while an effort was made to obtain 400,000 recruits for the army by one-year voluntary enlistments.

No Draft for Congressmen.

Representative Schafer, Republican, of Wisconsin, proposed that the Burke-Wadsworth military training bill be amended to require all members of Congress under 65 to register for the draft.

He lost, 123 to 119.

The teller vote on the amendment showed at first that the proponents, mostly Republicans, had won, but Representative May, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Committee, and other Democratic leaders rounded up a half dozen members at the last minute to swing the vote the other way.

The bill as it stands exempts members of Congress from training and service and is silent on registration.

DELIVERY DATES FOR NAVY PLANES

Combat Craft to Reach 100 a Month in 1941.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Delivery of combat type planes to the navy will reach a rate of more than 100 a month early in 1941, an official statement showed today.

Delivery dates, hitherto withheld as naval secrets, were disclosed in a schedule inserted in the Congressional Record by Representative Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia.

From 1940 fiscal year funds: Seventy-seven Grumman fighters 2 in September, subsequent deliveries depending upon receipt of engines.

One hundred Vought-Sikorsky observation scouting planes—3 in October, 22 in November, 24 in December, 34 in January, 38 in February, 37 in March, 1941.

Two hundred consolidated patrol bombers—1 in September, increasing to 22 in January, 1941, to 40 in October.

Eighty-seven Douglas scout-bombers—17 in November, then 21 a month.

Fifty-seven Vought-Sikorsky scout bombers—1 in September, 4 in November, 13 in December and then 15 a month.

From 1941 funds:

Two hundred and forty-three Grumman fighters—1 in December, 81 by August, 1941, 80 additional by November, and 81 by February, 1942.

U. S. Toluene Supply Safe

Defense Board Says Industry Can Furnish TNT Product

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The National Defense Advisory Commission reported today that the petroleum industry would be able to produce more than enough toluene, vital component of TNT, for United States military purposes. Toluene production was a serious bottleneck during the World War.

Since a few months would be required to install recovery and purification equipment at refineries, the commission said, it was planned to accumulate a "stock pile" of toluene to prevent any temporary shortage.

Domestic commercial demands, accounting for two-thirds of present production, could be met by recovery of toluene from by-product coke ovens, said Edward R. Stettinius Jr., commission member in charge of raw materials. In 1939, he said, approximately 25,000,000 gallons of toluene were produced in the United States, 2,000,000 more than the peak productive capacity per year during the World War.

Knox Arrives at Hawaii After 2,225-Mile Flight

Navy Vessels Strung Along Route of His Plane

HONOLULU, Sept. 6 (AP).—Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, arrived today at 5:32 p. m. (12:32 a. m., Saturday, Eastern daylight saving time) after a 2,225-mile flight in a four-motored naval bomber from San Francisco. He will inspect Hawaii defense units and fleet maneuvers in the Pacific.

Favorable winds boosted the big craft along at an average speed of 156 knots and cut the flying time to 14 hours 17 minutes. The plane left San Francisco at 5:30 a. m., after stormy weather had delayed the departure, originally set for yesterday. Vessels from the battle fleet kept watch of the flight all the way.

The Navy said at least seven destroyers and other vessels were stationed every two or three hundred miles, but explained that the precaution was nothing new—"although we haven't done it for all naval planes since the better motors have been developed."

With Col. Knox were Admiral A. B. Cook, commander of the air squadron's scouting force; John F. O'Keefe, Col. Knox's personal secretary; Capt. M. L. Deyo, the secretary's aide, and Col. W. F. ("Wild Bill") Donovan, of New York.

Gains of Reich Since France's Fall Estimated

U. S. Expert Says Rain Has Helped Crops and Arms Production Has Risen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (P).—A Commerce Department expert said today that Germany's economic condition had improved greatly since the surrender of France.

Louis Domeratzky, chief of the department's Division of Regional Information, wrote in "Commerce Reports," a department periodical, that Germany had gained through better crop conditions resumed industrial production in the Saar Basin and the release of industrial workers from the army.

Domeratzky said Germany's labor shortage also had been alleviated by the employment of large numbers of Polish prisoners and a smaller number of French and other prisoners from the western front.

"The crop outlook," he wrote, "which earlier in the season was doubtful in many parts of Germany because of dry weather in May and June, improved somewhat by subsequent rains. Although final results are still uncertain an average harvest is generally forecast, since both grain and root crops are in fair condition."

Domeratzky also said: "The occupation of northern France with its coal mines and of the Lorraine district with its iron ore is claimed to have strengthened the war potentialities of the Reich. Germany now controls or has exclusive access to all important coal and iron deposits on the Continent with the exception of the Soviet Union. Production of arms, munitions and war equipment was carried on at top speed throughout June and July."

Improvement of Germany's coal supply, he added, was indicated by fulfillment in the last two months of Germany's promise to send 1,000,000 tons of coal a month to Italy.

Most of the Polish prisoners working in Germany, he said, were in agricultural pursuits, but "nearly one-half of the prisoners taken on the western front are employed in industry—in accordance with their higher qualification for this work. In all, 350,000 prisoners from the western front found employment within the Reich during May and June."

WALLACE ATTACKS G. O. P. OBSTRUCTION

Roosevelt's Running Mate Suggests Sinister Tactics

Defends Trade Of Overage Destroyers To Aid Great Britain

[By the Associated Press]
Du Quoin, Ill., Sept. 6—Henry A. Wallace, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, charged today that Republicans were "obstructing" national defense and asked whether there was something "sinister behind their efforts to handicap the President."

In addresses here and in Litchfield, Wallace for the first time on his Illinois campaign tour supplemented extemporaneous remarks by reading a prepared statement dealing with the recent United States trade of overage destroyers to Great Britain in return for air and naval bases.

"Party Of Appeasement"
"I have said the Republican party is the party of appeasement, but it is more than that," read the prepared text. "It is the party of obstruction. It fights grimly those things that are most vital to the defense of this hemisphere. Let me give you an example."

"I believe the American people are back of the President in his trade of destroyers for naval bases from which we can keep invaders from this hemisphere. I believe the American people want those destroyers transferred. They may be the extra ounce of strength that will keep Hitler from gaining control of the Atlantic Ocean."

The candidate read excerpts from a newspaper account on a rumored move among Republican Congressmen to bring impeachment proceedings against President Roosevelt because of the destroyer trade.

"Blindly Partisan?"
"So this is what the Republicans are doing now—obstructing again and again the efforts of President Roosevelt to defend this hemisphere against the Nazi war machine," he continued.

"Are they asleep? Are they blindly partisan? Or is there something more sinister behind their efforts to handicap the President?"

"Make no mistake, Hitler will not stop with Europe's inoffensive democracies. He means world domination. He has his eye on this hemisphere with its rich fields, its vast resources which his Europe needs. He has said so, and we must be ready."

"Traveling Men Trained"
Wallace said New Deal foes want "the old individualistic rights of business restored to exploit investors and workers and consumers."

"This opposition is passed down to the banks, the wholesalers and the retailers," he continued. "Money is spent to carry the word; traveling men are trained to argue against the New Deal."

"As a result, many of the small business men of this country have acquired an unreasoning hate of the Roosevelt Administration that is not based on their own experience, because most of them are more prosperous than they were in 1930, 1931 and 1932."

MYRON TAYLOR BACK IN U. S.; REPORT READY

Roosevelt's Envoy To The Vatican Says He Has "Long" Digest

[By the Associated Press]
New York, Sept. 6—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican who is convalescing from a serious illness, returned home today aboard the American Export Lines' Excalibur.

The 66-year-old former head of United States Steel Corporation said he had a "long report" to make to the President, but confined his appraisal of wartime conditions to the remark: "Italy is very quiet."

The tall, gray-haired diplomat stoutly asserted, "I am doing very well," when questioned about his health. His wife, who hurried to Italy in June when Taylor underwent an

operation, said her husband was "in good shape." Capt. Samuel N. Groves, master of the ship, said Taylor "had one very bad night during the voyage."

Flew From Rome To Lisbon
The Taylors flew from Rome to Lisbon in an Italian plane. Taylor said the Italians scheduled planes to Lisbon three times weekly.

He added he would go to his home in Locust Valley, Long Island, to await orders from President Roosevelt and said it was "up to the President" whether he would return to Rome.

The Excalibur carried 168 passengers, 50 of them American citizens, and had \$2,800,000 in gold aboard. In Bermuda, British authorities seized 620 of her 3,133 sacks of mail and released 400 sacks taken from other ships.

German Refugees Aboard
Among the passengers were three German refugees who were taken off the liner Exochorda by British officials last week. The men, Adolf Sannaus, 41, a jeweler; Hans Schiffmann, 32, a merchant, and Dr. Herbert Block, 37, economist, said the Bermuda authorities showed them "great hospital-

ity," lodging them in the home of a "former American millionaire." Dr. Block said he was coming to the United States on a fellowship at the Brookings Institution, in Washington. "When the British found we were just immigrants, they let us go," said Dr. Block.

Also aboard were Dr. Serge Voronoff, 74-year-old French "monkey-gland" researcher, and his 26-year-old wife. Dr. Voronoff said his laboratory in Menton was part in France, part in Italy.

All Records Abandoned
When Italy entered the war he said he fled, abandoning his laboratory, live monkeys and records of fourteen years' experimentation. He is interested now in cancer study, he said, indicating that he might join a cancer research group in this country.

Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia and Belgium, boarded the Excalibur at Quarantine to greet his daughter, Mrs. Robert Grosjean, and her husband. When Belgium was invaded the Grosjeans had sailed for Belgium, he to join the army, she to work with the Red Cross, but before they arrived King Leopold had capitulated.

Sirens' Wail Really Devilish
LONDON (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The spine-chilling wail of British air-raid sirens is not just noise, but a definite musical combination of sounds which in the Middle Ages was associated with the devil. Technically described as a tritone, or augmented fourth, it was under ecclesiastical ban in some places, and any hapless musician who hit the sound was liable to physical retaliation at the hands of authorities.

The official description of the siren sound is "a fluctuating or warbling signal of variable pitch," and sirens are tuned to an undiabolical major triad. But the tremendous air pressure of the sirens varies with the pitch and with electric tremblers produces a glissando, or sliding effect. The sound changes from a triad to a sequence of tritone fourths, with harmonics beating furious discords with one another.

This is the "Tritonus diabolus," which was verboten in medieval Germany and which inspired a Latin description, possibly unfamiliar to air-raid wardens, "Mi contra fa est diabolus in musica," meaning roughly, "The tritone is musically the very devil."

Disagree on Physical Effects
Nerve specialists disagree about the siren's effects. One says it sets up an automatic chemical reaction in the endocrine glands of the stoutest hearted, and produces a feeling of suffering, pain and lamentation. Another specialist says: "People can get used to anything. It sounds bad, but lots of people are sleeping through it now, and in a couple of months they'll be able to sleep through anything."

Starting with a low growl, the alarms grow to a high-pitched shriek. Actually, the sound isn't unmusical, but it is guaranteed more

or less to send shivers down a spine no matter how many times it is heard.

For air-raid defense Great Britain is blocked off into squares where observers are kept on watch day and night. As soon as the observer, who is attached to the Royal Air Force fighter command, spots raiders approaching his area he "alerts" the Home Security Ministry post-office, whose system of telephone and automatic typewriters spreads the news to key points.

The warning sounds in the area immediately threatened, while the surrounding districts are put on the alert.

In the London area the sirens are situated every few blocks atop high buildings and in other locations. One can hear the siren song begin far to the east or west, as the case may be, and follow the wail clear across the city as one after another takes up the tune.

~~100 LONDON TONIGHT~~
BESIDES THE STATIONARY HOOTERS, POLICE CARS IN LONDON ARE FITTED WITH SMALLER SIRENS AND SPEED THROUGH THE STREETS CARRYING PLACARDS READING "TAKE COVER," OR "RAIDERS PASSED."

WARNINGS ARE SOUNDED ONLY IN AN AREA ACTUALLY BEING ATTACKED TO AVOID WIDESPREAD STOPPAGE OF WORK AND INTERFERENCE WITH THE NATION'S WAR EFFORT.

THERE ARE TWO PRELIMINARY DEGREES OF ALERTS BEFORE THE SIRENS. THESE ARE THE "YELLOW" AND "PURPLE" WARNINGS AND GO ONLY BY TELEPHONE LIGHTS OR OTHER SPECIAL SIGNAL SYSTEMS TO ARP OR OTHER DEFENSE WORKER AT HEADQUARTERS.

"YELLOW" MEANS TROUBLE IS LIKELY SOON; "PURPLE" MEANS AN ATTACK IS EXPECTED IMMEDIATELY.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR SATURDAY AMS)

MQ426PED

LONDON, SEPT 6-(AP)-A NURSE INJURED IN THE DEMOLITION OF A HOSPITAL IN EAST LONDON AREA BY EARLY MORNING GERMAN BOMBS DIED TONIGHT--THE THIRD FATALITY.

WY501PED

RAIDS-SEPARATE

LONDON, SEPT 6-(AP)-GERMAN PLANES DROPPED TWO BOMBS IN THE LONDON AREA TONIGHT EVEN BEFORE THE AIR RAID ALARMS SOUNDED THE FIFTH ALARM OF THE DAY, THE AUTHORITATIVE PRESS ASSOCIATION REPORTED.

LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEARD AS THE RAIDERS DODGED THROUGH SEARCHLIGHTS.

OTHER PLANES WERE OVER NORTHWEST, SOUTHEAST, NORTHEAST AND MIDLAND ENGLAND AT THAT TIME.

LONDON--FIRST ADD AIR RAIDS SEPARATE, WHICH MAKE RUNNING X X AT THAT TIME.

FLARES--SEVERAL AT A TIME--WERE DROPPED ON LONDON'S OUTSKIRTS, CASTING A SILVER GLOW ON THE ROOFTOPS. SHARP ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BURST OUT AT ONCE IN THE SAME REGION.

MQ544PED

A SINGLE RAIDER, APPARENTLY SEEKING A SPECIAL OBJECTIVE, MADE A CIRCUIT OF LONDON, DROPPING A DOZEN FLARES WHICH PARACHUTED SLOWLY DOWN.

THE LIGHT THEY CAST WAS SO BRILLIANT THAT MID-TOWN ROOFTOP WATCHERS COULD SEE TIN-HATTED "SPOTTERS" CROUCHING ON OTHER ROOFS SEVERAL BLOCKS AWAY.

JS616PED

LONDON-THIRD ADD AIR RAIDS SEPARATE. X X BLOCKS AWAY.

IN A SIXTH RAID, AFTER ONE RAIDING SQUADRON ROARED PAST, ONE PLANE, GLIDING IN SILENTLY, DROPPED A CLUSTER OF INCENDIARY BOMBS. A NEARBY RAILROAD APPARENTLY WAS HIS OBJECTIVE, BUT THE TRAINS RAN WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

CLANGING FIREBELLS DROWNED OUT THE NOISE OF PLANES AS ENGINES AND A WATER TOWER SPED TO THE SCENE. FIREMEN SOON BROUGHT THE OUTBREAK UNDER CONTROL.

AT ONE SPOT A BOMB BURST A WATER MAIN, AND THE WHOLE PAVEMENT ROSE, FLOATING ON THE SURGING CURRENT. AROUND THE CORNER, AN ALL-NIGHT DINER DID A BIG BUSINESS THROUGHOUT THE RAID.

MQ924PED

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LONDON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

SAID TONIGHT THAT "GERMAN AIRMEN HAVE AGAIN PREVENTED THE RESCUE OF THEIR COMRADES FROM THE SEA BY BRITISH NAVAL UNITS."

AN ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"THIS MORNING THREE OF HIS MAJESTY'S DRIFTERS ATTEMPTED TO RESCUE FOUR GERMAN AIRMEN WHO HAD BLED OUT OVER THE SEA FROM A GERMAN BOMBER. THE RESCUE WAS PREVENTED BY OTHER GERMAN AIRCRAFT WHICH ATTACKED THE DRIFTERS WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

"THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES IN THE DRIFTERS.

"ALSO, THIS MORNING ONE OF OUR ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS WAS ATTACKED AND MACHINE-GUNNED BY GERMAN AIRCRAFT, WHILE PROCEEDING TO THE RESCUE OF CREWS OF GERMAN AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. FOUR OF THE CREW OF THE TORPEDO BOAT WERE SLIGHTLY WOUNDED AND THE ATTEMPT AT RESCUING THE GERMAN AIRMEN WAS ABANDONED."

LONDON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-CAPT. J.C. KELLY ROGERS, COMMANDER

OF THE TRANSATLANTIC BRITISH AIR LINER CLARE, BROUGHT BACK WITH HIM TODAY A BOX CONTAINING \$200 FOR A PURCHASE FUND FOR ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ A BRITISH SPITFIRE FIGHTER PLANE, COLLECTED IN MONTREAL, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NEW YORK.

HE SAID NEW YORKERS ~~CONTRIBUTED GENEROUSLY~~ INCLUDING BOOTBLACKS AND JANITORS, AND PERSUADED BY THEM TO AUCTION A POSTER HE ALSO CARRIED HE DID SO IN HIS HOTEL DINING ROOM. WORTH ABOUT THREE CENTS, IT BROUGHT \$20, HE SAID.

BALBOA, PANAMA CANAL ZONE, SEPT 6-(AP)-THE GUNBOAT ERIE, FLAGSHIP OF THE SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON, IS DUE BACK TO BALBOA TOMORROW FROM A MONTH'S VISIT IN ECUADOREAN WATERS WHICH OBSERVERS CONSIDER SIGNIFICANT IN VIEW OF U.S. INTEREST IN NEW DEFENSE BASES.

AT THE TIME THE ERIE SAILED WITH AN ESCORT OF ONE DESTROYER THERE WERE REPORTS THAT EXPERTS WOULD SURVEY THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS' POSSIBILITIES AS A NAVAL BASE.

OFFICIALS DISCLAIMED SUCH KNOWLEDGE, HOWEVER, AND THE TRIP WAS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS A GOODWILL TOUR.

WY358PED

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, SEPT. 6--(AP)--

THE UNITED STATES CRUISERS WICHITA AND QUINCY ARRIVED HERE FOR A CALL OF FOUR OR FIVE DAYS TODAY, ~~THEREAFTER THEY WILL~~ ~~BEFORE DEPARTING FOR~~ ~~WHERE~~ NORFOLK, VA. THEY ARE DUE AT THE VIRGINIA BASE SEPT. 23.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SEPT. 6 (AP)--

AN "AIR SUPREMACY" BARREL WITH A UNION JACK FLYING FROM ITS STAFF REACHED HERE YESTERDAY AFTER A 161-MILE TRIP DOWN THE FRASER RIVER TO PAY \$500 TO THE TICKET HOLDER WHO GUESSED CLOSEST TO THE TIME REQUIRED.

THE BARREL WAS CLOCKED AT 70 HOURS, 36 MINUTES AND 42 2/5 SECONDS. PROCEEDS OF THE TICKET SALE GO TO BUY TRAINING PLANES FOR CANADIAN STUDENT PILOTS.

A WEST COAST CANADIAN PORT, SEPT 6--(AP)--ANOTHER ADDITION TO CANADA'S GROWING LIST OF FIGHTING SHIPS--A CORVETTE TYPE VESSEL--SLID DOWN THE WAYS INTO A FLOOD TIDE HERE LAST NIGHT AMID THE CHEERS OF A GROUP OF NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICIALS AND THE MEN WHO BUILT HER. THE SHIP WAS CHRISTENED "MALPEQUE" AFTER AN EAST COAST BAY, BY MRS. G. L. STEPHENS, WIFE OF ENGINEER CAPTAIN G. L. STEPHENS, IN CHARGE OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

HF859AED

NIGHT LEAD AMBASSADOR

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6--(AP)--GREETED BY PICKETS CARRYING SIGNS ACCUSING HIM OF BEING "HITLER'S STOOGES" GASTON HENRY-HAYE ARRIVED TODAY TO ASSUME HIS DUTIES AS FRENCH AMBASSADOR AND FLATLY DENIED HE WAS PRO-NAZI.

THE PICKETS WERE AT THE LA GUARDIA FIELD MARINE TERMINAL WHEN PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS' YANKEE CLIPPER ARRIVED FROM LISBON. SOME OF THEIR SANDWICH BOARDS READ: "HEIL, HAYE", "HAYE, MADE IN GERMANY," AND "HAYE, HITLER'S STOOGES."

QUESTIONED BY REPORTERS, HENRY-HAYE APPARENTLY REFERRED INDIRECTLY TO THE BROWN-SHIRTS OF THE NAZIS AND BLACK-SHIRTS OF THE FASCISTS IN THIS REJOINDER:

"I WEAR NO SHIRT BUT THIS WHITE ONE, JUST AS WHITE AS I CAN KEEP IT."

THEN HE ADDED:

"MARSHAL PETAIN APPOINTED ME, AND THE ONLY BOSS I KNOW IS MARSHAL PETAIN."

THE AMBASSADOR, RUDDY-FACED, WITH SCANTY GRAY HAIR RECALLED THAT HE SPENT PART OF HIS BOYHOOD IN THE UNITED STATES AND WAS HERE IN 1917 ON A MILITARY MISSION. "I LOVE IT HERE," HE SAID.

HENRY-HAYE SAID THE FRENCH FOOD SHORTAGE MIGHT REACH FAMINE PROPORTIONS THIS WINTER AND ADDED THAT "THERE ARE A COUPLE OF MILLION FRENCH PRISONERS NOW IN FRANCE WHO MUST BE FED, AND A LOT OF THEM WERE FARMERS WHO, OF COURSE, HAVE RAISED NO CROPS."

MQ916PED

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undated air raids

by the associated press

Through Friday

through this week, London has had the

following air raid alarms:

6/9/40

Sept. Sunday, Sept. 1, three alarms, 4 hours, 18 minutes.

Monday, Sept. 2, three alarms, 6 hours, 35 minutes.

Tuesday, Sept. 3, three alarms, 2 hours, 36 minutes.

Wednesday, Sept. 4, three alarms, 3 hours, 18 minutes.

Thursday, Sept. 5, three alarms, 10 hours, 5 minutes.

Friday, Sept. 6, six alarms, 6 hours, 3 minutes.

(on days when alarms carried over past midnight, they are counted as of the date they began.)

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD., SEPT 6-(AP)-SOME 229 TANKS, BUILT IN 1918 AND NOW PARKED IN AN OVERGROWN FIELD AT THIS THIRD CORPS AREA ARMY POST, ARE TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO CANADA FOR TRAINING PURPOSES, OFFICERS SAID TODAY.

TRANSFER OF THE OBSOLETE FORTRESSES, THESE SOURCES SAID, WAS IN CONNECTION WITH PENDING U.S.-CANADIAN DEALS INVOLVING AIR AND NAVAL BASES FOR MUTUAL DEFENSE.

ONLY ONE OF THE TANKS IS IN OPERATING CONDITION, MAINTAINED TO AID IN CLEARING GROUND AND IN TOWING JOBS AROUND THE POST. TANK EXPERTS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT "IT WOULDN'T TAKE MUCH MORE THAN A SET OF NEW SPARK PLUGS, A NEW BATTERY, AND A SUPPLY OF GAS" TO SET THE OTHERS RUNNING.

ABOUT 70 ARE 34-FOOT, SIX-MILE-AN-HOUR MONSTERS WEIGHING 80,000 POUNDS APIECE. THE OTHERS ARE LIGHTER RENAULTS, CAPABLE OF A MAXIMUM EIGHT-MILE-AN-HOUR SPEED.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

KING CAROL OF RUMANIA HAS LOST HIS THRONE THROUGH A COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES, NOT LEAST OF WHICH HAS BEEN THE SHADOW-RULE OF HIS TITIAN-HAIRED SWEETHEART, MADAME LUPESCU--BUT WHEN ALL IS SAID AND DONE IT REPRESENTS ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY FOR ADOLF HITLER.

RUMANIA HAS ENTERED NAZIDOM, AND OF THAT THERE IS BUT ONE MASTER -- THE FUHRER. HE HAS GAINED A NEW AND IMPORTANT DISVIPLE FOR HIS TEACHINGS. HE HAS GAINED ACCESS, HITHERTO DISPUTED, TO THE AGRICULTURAL WEALTH AND OIL OF THE COUNTRY, THUS STRENGTHENING HIS ARM AGAINST BRITAIN. HE HAS ERECTED A STRATEGIC BARRIER AGAINST RUSSIA, AND FURTHERED HIS OWN POLITICO-ECONOMIC CONTROL OF THE BALKANS.

I BELIEVE THAT CAROL HAD THE WILL, AND SOME OF THE ABILITY, TO BE GOOD KING. FROM PERSONAL INVESTIGATION IN RUMANIA IT SEEMED TO ME THAT HE DID IN FACT SERVE HIS COUNTRY WELL IN MANY WAYS.

SO FAR AS THE RECORDS GO HE WAS AN HONEST SERVANT OF HIS PEOPLE. IN FACT, WHEN I WAS IN RUMANIA IN THE FALL OF 1938, THE KING WAS IN PROCESS OF TRYING TO CLEAN UP HIS POLITICAL HOUSE -- TO ELIMINATE GRAFT WHICH WAS SAID TO HAVE WEAKENED HIS REGIME.

STILL, DESPITE HIS GOOD INTENTIONS AND MANY EXCELLENT QUALITIES HE LACKED THE POLITICAL ACUMEN AND DIPLOMACY TO ENABLE HIM TO DEAL WITH THE STRONG FORCES SURROUNDING HIM. RUMANIA WAS ONE OF THE EARLIEST TO

FEEL THE HAND OF THE NAZI FIFTH COLUMN. THERE WERE MORE THAN A DOZEN POLITICAL PARTIES, WHICH MORE OFTEN THAN NOT WERE PULLING AGAINST EACH OTHER.

THE SITUATION CALLED FOR AN IRON MAN. CAROL HAD THE DETERMINATION, BUT HE WAS STRONG-WILLED TO THE POINT OF EXTREME STUBBORNNESS, AND HIS DETERMINATION THUS BECAME A WEAKNESS. HE TRIED TO USE, AND INDEED DID USE, A CLUB WHEN SUBTLE METHODS WERE CALLED FOR.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

UNDATED--FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY BY DEWITT MACKENZIE XXX WERE CALLED FOR.

PERHAPS HIS GREATEST FAULT WAS THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO TURN AWAY FROM THE WHISPERED ADVICE OF THE FASCINATING MAGDA LUPESCU--ONE OF OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES OF OUR TIME. PROBABLY THE ADVICE OF THIS HYPNOTIC BEAUTY WAS AT TIMES GOOD. I DON'T KNOW THE ANSWER TO THAT. BUT WE CAN SAY THAT THROUGH HER HE MADE THE GREAT MISTAKE OF CLASHING WITH HIS MILITARY LEADERS AND ARMY.

WHEN CAROL IN 1930 RETURNED FROM HIS EXILE WITH MADAME LUPESCU AND, AT HER URGING, ENGINEERED THE COUP WHICH GAVE HIM THE THRONE, THE PEOPLE RECEIVED HIM WITH AN OPEN MIND. HE WAS FAR FROM POPULAR WITH MANY BECAUSE OF HIS AFFAIR WITH THE RED-HAIRED MAGDA, BUT THEY WERE PREPARED TO FORGIVE AND FORGET.

THEY WEREN'T PREPARED, HOWEVER, TO ACCEPT MADAME LUPESCU, AND WHEN CAROL INSTALLED HER NEAR THE ROYAL PALACE THE PEOPLE BEGAN THE MURMURINGS WHICH FINALLY SWELLED INTO A GREAT VOLUME THAT SHOULD HAVE WARNED THE KING. UNDOUBTEDLY THEY DID WARN HIM, BUT HE WAS STUBBORN AND HE WAS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF HIS FRIEND.

PRO-NAZI ELEMENTS BEGAN TO SURGE FORWARD, AND THEY MADE A BURNING ISSUE OF THE FACT THAT MADAME LUPESCU IS A JEWESS. THE ANTI-SEMITIC ANGLE WAS PREACHED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AND SHE WAS REPRESENTED AS BEING THE REAL RULER OF RUMANIA--A CLAIM WHICH MAYHAP WASN'T SO FAR FROM THE TRUTH, AT THAT.

CAROL FOUGHT THE PRO-NAZI ANTI-JEWISH IRON GUARD WITH ALL HIS MIGHT. THERE WAS BLOODSHED. POPULAR LEADERS WERE ARRESTED, AMONG THEM BEING THE CHIEF OF THE IRON GUARD--GENERAL ION ANTONESCU WHO NOW HAS ASSUMED SUPREME AUTHORITY AS DICTATOR.

BUT CAROL ALSO HAD CROSSED HITLER THE WRONG WAY IN ANOTHER RESPECT. HIS MAJESTY, BEING PRO-BRITISH AT HEART, WAS CLINGING AS CLOSE TO THE PROTECTION OF ENGLAND AS HE DARED. HE COULDN'T GO ALL THE WAY, AS LONDON URGED, AND CAST HIS LOT WITH THE ALLIES, BECAUSE OF THE DANGER FROM GERMANY. HE DID, HOWEVER, ADOPT THE OFTEN HAZARDOUS COURSE OF TRYING TO PLAY BOTH ENDS AGAINST THE MIDDLE--KEEP ON GOOD TERMS WITH BOTH SIDES.

THERE COULD BE BUT ONE OUTCOME--THE DOWNFALL OF CAROL AND THE INSTITUTION OF A NEW REGIME WHICH WOULD BE FAVORABLE TO GERMANY.

WE1013AED

3024, 4781

FROM BRITISH AND GERMAN SOURCES:

LONDON AND BERLIN ROCK IN WAR'S WORST RAIDS

Nazis Lash London With Renewed Fury

London, Sept. 7 (P)—The Royal Air Force smashed at a power station, oil installations and railway yards in the early morning raid on Berlin today, the Air Ministry announced. The British bombers also were reported to have raided Germany's advance striking bases in the neighborhood of Dunkirk and Calais and long-range coastal gun emplacements. Two British planes were acknowledged lost.

[By the As] London, Sept. 7—Huge waves of German bombers, attacking in groups of more than a score each, swept in against London late today and the full boom of bombs reverberated over the city.

planes emerged in a group, wheeled leisurely to the northeast and continued on their way. Behind them came fifteen more planes, at about 12,000 feet.

The streets, which for a time were crowded with the curious, by now virtually had been deserted.

One formation of German planes flying above a balloon barrage was seen

At least eight of the raiders were reported shot down, but their bombs started numerous small fires.

The sky directly over the Associated Press building, in the heart of London, was speckled with anti-aircraft bursts as nine of the raiders roared high over the center of the capital in the first attack in sixteen hours.

Buildings shook with the thud of bombs and the crash of anti-aircraft fire.

The waves of attackers broke up into formations of from five to more than twenty.

Heart Of London Shaken

Reverberations from their bombs shook the tables from which this dispatch is being written. The Associated Press building is two blocks from the Thames and a mile east of Charing Cross.

Anti-aircraft bursts spotted the sky immediately overhead like mushrooms. One group of a half dozen planes was caught in a solid ring of shell bursts from London's inner defenses.

It was the heaviest attack thus far on London.

During lulls in the chatter of anti-aircraft batteries people in the streets below could be heard shouting with excitement.

There must have been at least fifty dive-bombers attacking in groups of ten over one section, while others wheeled and waited their turn in the evening sky.

Smoke Pall In East

As the raid continued, a blanket of smoke rolled out of the east. Out of this dull canopy thirty-five German

to drop fifteen bombs. A moment later three British Spitfires dived into them.

Other bombs were heard as the aircraft disappeared.

In the distance, big columns of smoke were visible.

A parachute blossomed out from one winged German machine.

The all-clear signal sounded at 6.38 P. M. after an air-raid alarm lasting an hour and forty-two minutes.

30.24-4781

An Associated Press man counted well over 150 planes in the air at one time. As usual, the German bombers were heavily escorted by swarms of Messerschmitt fighters.

Showgirls Watch Action

The raid began just as soon as shows in the west end were completing matinee performances. Chorus girls trooped into the streets with the audiences to watch the action.

But before the all-clear signal sounded it got too hot for them and they all ducked to cover.

At a football game a crowd of 4,000 spectators turned their eyes from the contest to watch the battle. Most of them stuck to their seats, but the playing lagged.

Raiders Intercepted

Earlier German raiders were intercepted by British fighters over the Thames estuary. One bomber dropped its load, but was caught and shot down in the sea.

A formation of German planes also was reported over the northeastern coastal area.

Thirty Nazi planes, approaching an airfield in the southeast, were turned back by anti-aircraft fire.

There were some casualties, however, when a bomb dropped in the neighborhood.

Another formation almost destroyed a historic school house in a southwestern town. Boys were at play nearby, but none was hurt.

Damage in the northwest was confined mainly to broken windows when bombs fell in a village and near a cemetery.

High explosive and incendiary bombs were showered on the coast by a formation which swept overhead just before dawn despite a thunder of anti-aircraft fire.

London, which experienced six air-raid alarms—a record—between dawn yesterday and midnight last night, was quiet during the early morning hours.

Attacks Scattered

A British communique this morning said the attacks last night were "scattered" with damage and casualties generally "slight." Before midnight

the attacks were centered on London and northwest towns, it was said.

Industrial buildings and houses were damaged in eastern and southern districts of London. Water and gas mains and roads were damaged. Some persons were killed and others injured. A hospital was among the buildings struck.

Demolition squads followed in the trail of the German bombers today in London, seeking the bodies of victims

under debris. Thirty families which were made homeless by bomb blasts and resulting fires were housed in school buildings.

Residents of one working class district in southern London reported a "terrific explosion" occurred after last night's all-clear signal, setting fire to a factory and a garage.

Another bomb in a nearby street wrecked a small factory.

Workers found a number of bodies in homes in a residential area in the south of London, where a neighborhood church and vicarage also were ruined.

In another area two bombs scored direct hits on a five-story apartment building, but only one woman was killed.

In a southeast coast town a 9-year-old girl was killed by a machine-gun bullet from a German plane during a night raid.

Numerous Fires Started

The capital's last alarm of the night came at 11.33 P. M., just twenty-two minutes after the fifth alarm ended, and lasted until 1.01 A. M.

Fires started earlier still were burning when the Germans swept over for the sixth time in less than eighteen hours. Several additional blazes were set by bombs dropped in a crowded area, but the casualties were believed relatively small.

The Germans employed a new technique in their night attacks, dropping flares in chains across the capital before unloading their bombs.

Scream Bombs Shriek

The shriek of several scream bombs rose above the din of anti-aircraft guns. One bomb fell in a district hitherto unscathed. It exploded near a raid shelter entrance, but none of the several hundred persons within was injured.

So fast did the raiders come that on one occasion two bombs were dropped on the edge of metropolitan London before a warning was sounded.

British observers said the Germans apparently were devoting their night attacks to urban objectives and striking at Royal Air Force bases during the day.

British Down 65 London Raiders

GERMANS POUND HEART OF CAPITAL IN LONGEST, MIGHTIEST RAID OF WAR

Sky Lighted By Raging Fires—Industrial Area And Municipal Services Hard Hit—Water- Front Objectives Are Bombed

London, Sunday, Sept. 8—The mightiest and the longest aerial assault ever made upon this capital raged for eight hours and eighteen minutes last night and early today amid fire-redened skies and exploding bombs which did admittedly "severe" damage in the heart of the world's largest city.

The alarm, which sounded at 8.32 P. M. Saturday (2.32 P. M., E.S.T.), finally ended at 4.50 A. M. today.

Heavens Glow Red From Fires

As dawn drew on, great fires set by Nazi incendiary bombs seemed to be abating somewhat, but the heavens still glowed red and a pall of white smoke drifted overhead, while fire engines and ambulances still clanged about littered streets.

The full ferocity of the attack, following an hour-and-forty-two-minute raid Saturday afternoon, came in the pre-midnight hours.

Afterward, an occasional plane roared over to drop bombs, and searchlights still groped through the morning sky.

Reports Of Dead Drift In

Even after the all-clear, reports still drifted in steadily of additional dead and injured, of demolished homes and damaged air-raid shelters. Traffic was rerouted in a number of localities.

The longest previous alarm was seven hours and forty minutes September 5-8.

dislocation of communications was caused."

Industrial Plant Fires Admitted
Although it gave no details, the communiqué acknowledged attacks also on London's huge water front and admitted that fires had been sown at industrial plants along the northern shore of the Thames estuary.

There was no immediate estimate of casualties.

In Saturday night's second raid

Just after midnight, the Air Ministry—officially calling this "the first big Nazi air raids on London"—reported that at least sixty-five German raiders had been shot down against eighteen British fighter craft.

Most Savage Blow Of War

The Germans struck this, the most savage blow yet to fall in the Battle for Britain, after a heavy daylight raid of hundreds of planes which broke through the city's inner defenses.

At 12.14 A. M., the doors of the Associated Press Building just two blocks from the Thames and flames in one industrial target drew mile from Charing Cross—shivered returning raiders. They dropped three under the detonation of a bomb. more heavy bombs that rattled Fleet street windows and deepened the glow in the evening sky.

The raiders were concentrating not on one but several districts. Fire apparatus in many an area was fighting separate blazes.

A bomb fell directly in front of a crowded London bus, injuring many passengers. The heavy guns of inner London, as well as the aircraft batteries ringing the city, were in roaring action.

One instance of the rapidity of action of the German incendiaries was observed by an Associated Press staff man from a rooftop. Ducking his head a moment at the scream of a down-rushing bomb, he raised it instantly to see that a blaze had started on the opposite bank of the Thames.

Raiders Sift Through

The damage to London's industrial area and vital municipal services, it was indicated, was the heaviest of any so far admitted.

Despite the resistance of British fighters and anti-aircraft guns, a joint communiqué by Air and Home Security ministries acknowledged that German raiders sifted through to the East London industrial area.

"As a result of these attacks," the communiqué disclosed, "fires were caused among industrial targets in this area. Damage was done to the lighting and other public services and some

it calmly.

The alarm ending London's sixteen-hour respite wailed at 4.56 P. M., just as seven raiders swept high over the metropolitan area.

They were the vanguard of wave after wave—some in groups of scores of planes—with the usual heavy escorts of fighters.

Raid Develops Gradually

The biggest air raid on the London area developed gradually. The first attackers were followed by single planes so high they scarcely could be seen, but soon mid-London listeners could hear the din of gun: and roaring motors from many directions.

Screaming sirens and the anti-aircraft barrage were splitting the evening as London spectators rushed to downtown streets and roofs at the first sound of the alarm. Anti-aircraft fire spotted the sky with white puffs.

From the southeast, rooftop observers saw smoke rise a moment after they heard the thud of falling bombs. At least fifteen distinct explosions could be discerned, one after the other in quick succession.

Smoke Swirls Up

This lasted for perhaps a half hour. Then smoke swirled up from the southeast. The Germans could be heard but not seen. Then silence. The guns stopped. There was just a faint sound of German motors.

The hush was tense, like the split second when the theater lights go out and the curtain starts rising.

Then it started again. High, so high they looked like tiny white crosses, came three more German bombers in a V formation. Then another wave, then two more. The sun glinted from their white undersides as they turned. They flew leisurely back to the southeast, then dived down. Again the rumble of bombs, closer this time.

Another wave of thirty-five bombers headed around the city, fifteen more Junkers trailing them. As they turned, new bombs thundered. A splintering roar came from a new direction. Another column of smoke rose.

Evidently large German formations broke up on the outskirts to attack in smaller units which could filter more easily through the anti-aircraft barrage and scatter the British fighter planes.

But despite the stepped-up tempo of Hitler's air siege authorized sources said the week's attacks had inflicted only relatively unimportant damage.

"Must Consider Size"

"In judging any damage you must consider the size of London and the size of Great Britain and its resources and ability to restore losses," one source commented.

Despite the bombs, he declared, air fields still are serviceable, shipping still is coming and going, supplies still are moving and "Britain still has not been invaded."

Bearing out the British contention that the Germans are finding British defenses increasingly tough, this informant said, is that the Germans have started using heavy fighter escorts for their bombers.

How London DREW MIDDLETON Crowds Acted

London, Sept. 7—The glow of fire spread over many sections of London tonight as German raiders launched a nighttime attack after striking hard at the city late in the afternoon.

Taxis were huddled by the curbs and busses careened madly down the Strand.

The city appeared dead at first, but as you walked there was plenty of life. Men and women in evening clothes, forsaking elegant dinners at elegant restaurants, were madly flagging buses.

A Mother Cries Alarm

"The children! Oh, the children!" cried one woman. "They'll be frantic. Why don't you do something?"

Her husband tried to comfort her. Near Fleet street, the newspaper center of London, pressmen and linotype operators thronged the streets. They watched a plane caught in searchlights.

"It's ours," said one. "Look at the light it's showing—and there ain't no anti-aircraft."

Thuds Of Bombs Heard

Off to the south there were recurring thuds of bombs.

I saw a signal light in the glow above the fires. For a few moments there was a steady fire of guns, then flashes dotted the glow over that section of the city.

A fire truck sped past. The men hanging on the back were singing "Roll Out the Barrel."

The fiery glow turned familiar sights into a fantastic dream world.

Weird Views In Glare

The griffin atop Temple Bar monument, which marks the ancient boundary of the city of London, where Fleet

street and the Strand meet, shone balefully in the odd light.

Off the Victoria embankment, the buildings of the Temple, sacred to the legal profession, looked like a medieval castle.

Searchlights probing the sky above

the darkened city gave the only twentieth century touch to a scene that harked back to the great fire of September, 1665.

The lights now and then caught a German plane, and the anti-aircraft guns opened their throaty chorus anew.

Here's Nonchalance For You

Leading to the Cheshire Cheese, a Dickensian restaurant, one man said to another standing in an alleyway: "You know, if we are to play Harry and Cyril tomorrow for a shilling a hole, we really should go home and get some sleep. After all, our chaps are doing this every night to the Germans."

But down in the sections that had been bombed, people weren't thinking of that. Bedraggled men who looked as if they had not slept for weeks were sweating over fire equipment.

Women staggering under loads of clothing, mattresses, household goods, stumbled past, their faces haggard in the fitful glare.

Roar Of Fire Over All

Around the fire figures ran, worked and gesticulated.

There was no sound louder than the roaring of the flames.

In a little park birds awoke and twittered in the trees.

In an air-raid shelter a few persons were awake, but most were snoring lustily. There was a heavy smell inside, compounded of smoke and dust

and unwashed clothing and bodies. A baby whimpered.

This was nighttime, following up the Saturday afternoon in which the Germans came back to give the center of this vast city its closest look at total war so far.

They had left us alone all day, and the sirens hadn't howled since Friday midnight.

But just before 5 o'clock they came thundering in.

In an hour and a half I counted well over 150 planes, the bombers heavily protected by Messerschmitt fighters.

The first attack formation of seven came thundering over just as the West End shows were letting out.

Chorus Girls Flock To Street

Chorus girls trooped into the streets with the audiences to watch the new performance, laughing at worried air raid wardens—until the streets got too hot.

At one football field, they tell me, a crowd of 4,000 turned their eyes from playing ground to sky to watch the battle, most of them glued to their seats.

Wave after wave they came in groups of from five to thirty-five or more. There must have been fifty dive bombers alone, attacking in relays of ten, while others wheeled and loafed in the sky, waiting for their turn.

The rumble of their bombs shook the table where I was writing.

Buildings trembled from the thud of explosives and the crescendo of anti-aircraft fire.

Directly over, the Associated Press building, two blocks from the Thames and a mile east of Charing Cross, the sky was speckled with anti-aircraft bursts.

Nine raiders, just within eyeshot,

flew over the city. The bombs rumbled again. Thousands of seagulls, terrified, fluttered from their roosts on the river and wheeled in frightened circles.

The clock struck six, and I heard the dull "woo-oo-oo-n" of a diving bomber, coming from the clouds.

It came so low we could see the crosses on the wings. There was no following sound of bombs, just a long, breathless swoop and we lost sight of the plane in the sun.

Another formation of half a dozen Germans passed over and sped on by the anti-aircraft guns, in tight formation.

Dogfight Too Far Off To See
A moment later, British fighters were on their tails and the dogfight was on. It was too far away to see what happened.

From above the silver envelopes of the balloon barrage, I saw one formation of planes drop perhaps fifteen little cylinders.

Three spitfires dived onto the formation. A parachute blossomed from one plane.

In the distance, big plumes of smoke were rising from the ground.

Still the planes wheeled and twisted, and there seemed no end to the bomb and anti-aircraft explosions. The bomb and anti-aircraft explosions. hear the folks in the streets, shouting with excitement.

35 Planes In One Group
Slowly, a blanket of smoke rolled out of the east. Through this grimy and billowing canopy, I saw thirty-five planes emerge in a group.

Slowly, taking their time, they wheeled northeast and went on. Behind them were fifteen more, at 12,000

feet. They seemed to be just loafing along.

It is night now, and it will take daylight to ascertain the full effects of this evening's raid.

But I can tell you what happened last night to the people who got bombed.

This morning I was over on the south side of the Thames, in the poor and grimy Elephant and Castle district, where seventeen bombs fell last night after the "all-clear" had sounded.

Choked By Dust And Smoke

It was nine hours later, but the smoke and dust raised by the frantic search for bodies in ruined houses choked me.

The people still had a look of horror and incredible bitterness on their faces.

No one cried, but men cursed as they worked. Women stood on the pavements, talking in low tones.

There were a dozen or more dead. Two houses, hit by a bomb, were smashed to matchwood. Here died two young women, a mother and her baby, an 80-year-old man and an airman on sick leave.

Toys, broken crockery and torn linen lay on the sidewalk.

Returns From Night Work

"We were singing in the shelters only a little while before," said a bedraggled woman, clutching a child. "You could hear 'em singing all over the district."

"Then the 'all clear' sounded. 'We came out and heard a plane.

Searchlights caught it and then the bombs dropped. God, I'll never forget it."

While I was there, a man came home from night work. He didn't know what had happened. One of his friends went up and grabbed him by the arm. He wrenched himself away and ran up the street. He flung himself into what had been his home and started calling: "Mary! Mary!" They took him away.

On the next street bombs had blown away the faces of two houses. In one room, cheap furniture lay broken on the floor. In another, the white iron bedstead stood—the bedclothes wet with blood.

Tells Story Of Hundreds

Men in tin hats shuffled into rooms, looked at them, and shuffled away.

Two more Nazi bombs had smashed into a big tenement. Piles of cheap belongings were outside, and the owners stood about them gazing tearfully at their homes.

There was a tremendous crater in another street. It had burst a water main. While the workmen toiled at it, a woman indignantly scrubbed her doorstep.

The father of one family told the story of hundreds:

"I was lying in bed. Suddenly there was a rush and a roar and I was thrown onto the floor. The ceiling fell in. I had to dig myself out and then help get the wife and baby. The baby's got a scratch on her forehead, but otherwise, we're all right. What worries me, I left my pay envelope on the washstand. I can't find either of them."

Knocked Out by a Bomb, Photographer Carries On

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP).—Edward Worth, Associated Press photographer, was knocked out by a bomb blast in one of the German raids on London late today, and here is his story:

By HUGH WAGNON

Associated Press Correspondent

London, Sept. 7.—Within five minutes after London's heaviest bombing of the war began late today, streets in the bombed area, officially described as the eastern industrial district, were filled with thousands of men, women and children.

From huge blocks of flats, some old and some new parts of the London slum clearance projects, the people poured into the streets.

Next door to danger, women crowded in the windows which looked down on the placid Thames.

As fresh explosions sounded, a boy, not more than 5 years old, ran past, shouting "time bombs!" He skipped almost gaily up the street.

Hospital Windows Out

Amazingly, only one person reported hurt in this attack was a patient in a hospital next door to a bombed spot. All the hospital windows were shattered.

The streets generally were filled with broken glass, but it already had been mostly swept into the gutters when I arrived a few minutes after the raiders passed.

A bartender whose pub was within a block of the bombing scene reported, "I stayed right here behind the bar." The rear window of the pub had been smashed.

Dropped To Floor

Three men who were drinking beer when the raid came dropped to the floor and escaped injury, the proprietor said.

Display of a press card gave passage through police lines, but the recurrent

CROWDS FILL STREETS TO SEE BOMBINGS

Londoners Jam Glass-Filled Sidewalks To Stare Up At Nazi Planes

explosion of time bombs kept everybody on the jump for a safer vantage point.

As I started to take a picture, a crowd of women and children surrounded me.

A laughing London bobby came to the rescue, commenting, "God pity the German that lands here. The morale of these people is a thing wonderful to see."

The bobby called the next turn, too, when he added, "The most alarming thing about a fire here is that the Germans will use it for a guide tonight."

They were back within the hour.

The Show Goes On

London, Sept. 7 (AP).—In one of the biggest theaters in London's West End, a thousand people sat calmly tonight when the sirens screamed their announcement of the Nazis' night air raid.

Not one of the audience left, and a girl singer scarcely faltered in her romantic song.

When the manager announced, "There's one of London's most comfortable shelters below but the show will go on," a soldier shouted:

"Is there a bar down there?"

The affirmative answer got a cheer. Then, while the boom of the guns filled the heads of the galleryites and the concussion of falling bombs rattled the exit doors, a comedian stood throwing off wisecracks about Messerschmitts and Heinkels.

R. A. F. Veteran Keeps Hand In, Downs 2 Nazis

Grounded as Too Old, He Goes Up for Fun, Gets in Fight

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP).—A veteran Royal Air Force commander, who is grounded for desk work took an aerial busman's holiday yesterday, and it cost the German air force two Junkers 87 dive-bombers.

The commander, who fought in the World War, sometimes likes to take to the air to look things over, but at thirty-seven he is considered too old for fighting. Yesterday he climbed to 15,000 feet and was idling along when he spied eight German dive-bombers.

The commander dives and hit the formation as it flattened out after dropping its explosives. Two bombers crashed under his fire, one in flames.

NO SHELTER STAND-IN

First-come Rule in England to Be Enforced.

LONDON, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The intensification of German aerial activity over England has caused air raid wardens to start enforcing a

first-come-first-served rule on people who have been getting to shelters early and trying to hold places for friends.

Other manifestations of the stepped-up war in the air were these developments:

Hop growers in Kent expressed fear that part of their crop would spoil because they cannot get sufficient pickers to come into the often-bombed southeast coast region despite assurances of adequate shelter.

The British Medical Journal advised diabetics to have a month's supply of insulin on hand as a precaution against failures in local distribution.

The London Express fumed because deliveries of letter mail were delayed a day through paralysis at the post office when sirens sound. The paper said that most private businesses continued operations until raiders were actually sighted overhead.

Ankle chain identity disks have made their appearance in the stores and promptly have become the newest jewelry fad among shop girls.

PRINCESSES GET BOMB FINS

Elizabeth And Margaret Given Souvenirs Of Air Raid

London, Sept. 7 (AP).—Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret have souvenirs of a German air raid—the fins of a bomb. The little girls visited a bomb crater in open country the other day. The authorities gave each a fin.

LONDON, SEPT. 7-(AP)-SIXTY-FIVE GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN TODAY DURING ATTACKS ON BRITAIN, AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES SAID TONIGHT. EIGHTEEN BRITISH FIGHTERS WERE ACKNOWLEDGED LOST, BUT TWO OF THEIR PILOTS WERE DECLARED SAFE. #

LONDON, SEPT 7-(AP)-TWO NAZI AIR RAIDERS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE MACHINE-GUNNED AN ENGLISH TRAIN JUST AFTER IT HAD LEFT A STATION ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST.

NO INJURIES WERE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY.

THE ENGINE CREW WAS SAID TO HAVE SHROUDED THE TRAIN UNDER THICK BLACK SMOKE AND TO HAVE KEPT IT GOING.

ONE WITNESS REPORTED WATCHING THE PLANES "GO UP AND DOWN THE TRAIN WITH MACHINEGUNS BLAZING" AT A HEIGHT OF "NO MORE THAN 50 FEET."

RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN ALSO SAID A BRITISH SPITFIRE AND A GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT DIVED TO ABOUT 200 FEET IN A BATTLE AND THAT THE MESSERSCHMITT BARELY SKIMMED OVER A SCHOOL BUILDING BEFORE CRASHING INLAND.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE CREDITED WITH A HIT ON A BOMBER IN THE SAME VICINITY. IT WAS SAID TO HAVE JETTISONED ITS BOMBS AND COME DOWN AT SEA.

BRITAIN BUILDS UP ARMY FOR 1941 CAMPAIGN

Plans Big-Scale Offensive Next Year "Somewhere

In Europe"

BY DREW MIDDLETON

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 7—Britain, in the thick of a back-to-the-wall fight against German air siege, has not forgotten that a victorious war means an offensive war.

Officers say the British Army looks forward to "surely 750,000, perhaps

a million," fully equipped soldiers, supported by a powerful air force, for a 1941 campaign "somewhere in Europe."

Troops will be the spearhead of the offensive which the army, from recruits to red-tabbed staff officers, firmly believe will "win the war."

Backed By Million More

These front fighters will be backed by a million more troops conscripted in the last year and already well into an intensive training, which the officers declare is "as necessary for the modern soldier as for the airman or sailor."

They have confidence in the army's ability to "assimilate and improve" Germany's technique in the Polish, Flanders and French campaigns and in this nation's industrial ability to put an army in the field fully equipped for modern war.

Such equipment, they say, must include an air force attached to the army and acting under direction of the army commander in chief in the German manner.

Training Grows More Intensive

As winter approaches, the training of troops under Viscount Gort, inspector general to British home forces for training, becomes more intensive. The army knows Gort as "the grand drill sergeant."

Just as intensive is the campaign started by Anthony Eden, War Secretary, and lustily supported by his generals to keep the army in the public eye and get it dive-bombers, fighters and tanks which the high command deems essential for successful land operations.

Equipment, not training, is the biggest problem. Most officers say there is not enough now to permit a major counter-blow against the Germans this fall.

Expect Equipment From U. S.

"There's no use saying everything is lovely because it damn well isn't," observed a lieutenant general recently. "We can hold this country from now till kingdom come, but we've got to do more than that. We are going to get

equipment from our factories and the United States, I hope, and smash him on the Continent."

Remnants of the force which fought in Flanders and France are teaching newcomers the lessons they learned across the Channel. As defenses rimming Britain with pillboxes, gun emplacements and barbed wire near completion, more and more troops are being withdrawn for training, tactics are being broadened and the army's mobility is being increased.

Promises Fight on German Soil SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND.

Sept. 7 (AP)—Major Gen. Victor W. Odum told the Second Canadian Division today in an order of the day that "we will not rest till we defend our homes on German soil," as they "are not here merely to defend Canada and the empire on British soil."

BRITISH CABINET SHAKE-UP FORECAST

Eden Reported Going Over to Supply Ministry.

LONDON, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Talk was heard in political circles today that there would be a Cabinet reorganization with a three-way shuffle after the parliamentary recess ends on September 17.

Political spokesmen said that the shifts would involve Major Anthony Eden, now War Secretary; Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, and Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply—with Major Eden becoming Supply Minister, Mr. Morrison taking over the Information Ministry and Mr. Duff Cooper the War Office.

These spokesmen also forecast that Lord Beaverbrook, now Minister for Aircraft Production, would receive a higher position with general supervisory duties.

Would Keep Old Names Of ex-U. S. Destroyers

LONDON, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—When Parliament reconvenes on Tuesday, September 17, Prime Minister Churchill will be asked whether the fifty destroyers obtained from the United States will be allowed to retain the names they bore in the service of the United States Navy, provided "no objection is taken by Washington."

The question will be put by Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Laborite.

LUXEMBOURG CURBS JEWS

Marriages With Germans Banned.

Professional Cannot Practice

Luxembourg, Sept. 7 (AP) (via Berlin)—Marriages or extra-marital relations between Jews and Germans were banned in this conquered country today.

All Jews were ordered to report their domestic and foreign holdings. Jewish physicians, dentists, veterinarians and druggists were forbidden to practice.

CAPETOWN, SEPT. 6--(AP)--PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS AT CITY HALL TONIGHT THAT HE SAW IN THE U.S.-BRITISH DESTROYER DEAL "A LITTLE CLOUD WHICH WILL ONE DAY LET LOOSE A THUNDERSTORM" THAT WILL OVERCOME ADOLF HITLER.

Wide Raids In Germany

Berlin, Sept. 7 (AP)—The attack on the city and harbor of London this afternoon by wave after wave of German bombers was described by authorized sources as "the most extensive assault" thus far on the British capital.

DNB, official news agency, said the assault was "retaliation for increasing Royal Air Force attacks on non-military objectives in Germany in recent weeks."

German spokesmen said the London onslaught was restricted to military objectives. Taking part were all types of bombers—Heinkels, Junkers and Messerschmitts—each carrying a two-ton load of explosives.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 7—British bombing planes flew low over Berlin early today, raining high explosive and incendiary bombs on the capital for three hours in their most spectacular attack of the war.

Obviously attempting to improve their bombing aim, the British pilots made long, shallow dives despite a furious barrage of anti-aircraft fire.

Fires started in the center and northern sections of the city continued to brighten the skies long after the all-clear signal. Throngs lined the sidewalks, staring silently at Berlin's nearest approach to a war zone in generations.

At least two civilians and some soldiers were killed and others were injured.

A railroad station in the industrial suburb of Tegel was damaged by an explosive bomb and a small warehouse in the center of the capital and a railroad yard were fired. The attack was part of a general raid

which raged across the Netherlands border in waves, some striking the industrial Ruhr and others continuing eastward to Berlin.

They dropped numerous flares over Potsdam and Spandau as well as over Berlin. In Brandenburg, thirty-seven miles southwest of Berlin, a searchlight battery was hit by a bomb. One light was smashed and several soldiers killed or injured.

In Berlin, barrage balloons (long an important part of the defense of London) were raised in some sections for the first time. German spokesmen said the British were surprised and confused and were forced to fly at a great height in these areas.

In the center of Berlin an incendiary bomb ignited the old Moabit Courthouse, scene of many a famous trial, including that of the Evangelical Lutheran pastor, Martin Niemöller.

Prisoners found safety in a cellar, but an officer was killed by a falling wall. A doctor and one other were injured.

Workers' Residential Area Hit

Two bombs fell forty yards apart in a workers' residential area, killing a workman and injuring seven others and blasting out a section of the street-car line.

In the northern section, the top story of a small radio factory was set afire.

This fire, together with those at the courthouse, the warehouse and the railroad yard, threw a heavy cloud of smoke over the northern section for a time.

As anti-aircraft defenses thundered, shell fragments pattered on roofs in all parts of Berlin.

One British bomber was reported seriously damaged by a Nazi pursuit ship. A German spokesman said the bomber was caught in a searchlight beam, and the light crew reported it distinctly saw one Englishman leap out with a parachute.

German Air Force Retaliates

The German air force, retaliating swiftly for the three-hour raid, hurled "strong forces" against London, Liverpool, Manchester and Royal Air Force airdromes in a series of morning attacks, the high command announced.

Docks in east London and oil tanks at Thames Haven, east of the British capital, were reported set afire by repeated hits from high explosive and incendiary bombs. Spouting flames were visible for miles, the report said.

In night raids, the communique said, port targets and air-plane works were heavily bombed, while "considerable damage was reported in the big industrial centers of Manchester, the port of Liverpool on the west coast of Derby, forty-two miles

northeast of Birmingham.

Personal and property damage by British raiders was acknowledged in Berlin, where the high command said "bombs were aimlessly dropped on non-military objects in the center of the city."

One British plane returning from the Berlin attack was reported shot down today north of Hanover and another over the Dortmund-Ems Canal.

A German bomber officer, who participated in the attack on London, said fires and explosions were set off by bombs dropped on docks at Woolwich, eastern London suburb, where the huge Woolwich arsenal is situated. "The London searchlights disturbed our operations more than anti-aircraft fire, which showed poor marksmanship," this officer declared. He said his plane was caught in the searchlights three times without any shells exploding anywhere near him.

In sea warfare the high command reported a 6,000-ton British merchantman was sent to the bottom by a squarely placed bomb northeast of Aberdeen, Scotland.

During August a total of 596,000 tons of British merchant shipping was reported sunk by naval action.

These figures, the high command said, brought Allied merchant losses to 4,323,000 tons since the war's start, of which it asserted 2,768,000 tons were sunk by U-boats and 1,555,000 tons by German surface craft.

Most Extensive Air Attack Of War, Berlin Calls Daylight Assault

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sunday, Sept. 8—An unending German offensive by all types of planes hurled "several million pounds" of bombs on London yesterday and last night in an onslaught so gigantic that the Nazis said it put everything previous "in the shade."

German sources emphasized the tenacity of the British defenses, but said the British were unable to stem the continuous waves of attacking planes.

They declared eighty-seven British planes had been shot down to twenty-six German losses.

New Objectives Pounded

Heretofore concentrating on airports, armament works and defenses around London, the Germans said now industrial sections of London

In a special communique, the high command said the attack was the first yet made by "strong forces," and was "in reprisal for the night raids of the English air force on non-military objectives in the Reich's territory."

"One single cloud of smoke," it added, "stretches from the center of London to the mouth of the Thames."

Claim Hit On Dock

One battle unit reported that it had scored a full hit on the Silverton dock at London, causing fires in near-by storage tanks.

"Several storage buildings collapsed," the report said. Great clouds of smoke over the Royal Albert dock and the Becton gas works also were seen, the airmen said.

"The heart of the British world empire was laid open to onslaughts of the German air force," an authorized source said in describing the attack in which Germany sent every type of bomber in her aerial armory against London in reprisal for Britain's stubborn raids by night on the German Reich and capital.

Sacrifices Admitted

"Efforts of the British anti-aircraft to stop our planes were unsuccessful," this source said. "New waves of planes flew to the attack as others rid themselves of their bomb loads and flew back to their bases."

"Tremendous damage inflicted on the nerve center of the British Empire had to be paid with sacrifices, but at this time the only thing which appears important is that the German air force bombed London in broad daylight."

Heinkels, Junkers and Messerschmitts, each carrying two tons of death, went roaring into the London defenses.

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (Sunday)—(AP).—Berliners waited for bombing by the British last night and early today, but the "danger period" ended with an air raid warning.

Nazis Rain 'Millions Of Pounds' Of Bombs On London In Reprisal.

SMOKE CLOUDS HEART OF CITY, GERMANS CLAIM

One Squadron Reports Direct Hit On Silverton Dock

the great harbor works, and the East End suffered heavily. East End streets were torn up so that traffic could not continue, and at least two gasworks were exploded, they said. Many buildings were declared to be shambles. The raiding was "of such extent that it puts everything hitherto in this respect in the shade," declared DNB.

500 Planes In London Raid
Authorized sources said 500 German planes took part in the day's attacks against London.

Meet Stubborn Resistance
German informants said the attackers easily broke through the southern British air defense, but met stubborn resistance above the capital itself. Adolf Hitler himself announced three days ago that German bombers would "erase" British cities if Royal Air Force attacks on Germany continued. Berlin was bombed again early yesterday, and the reprisal was not long in coming.

Strong "pursuit and destroyer units," authorized spokesmen said, accompanied the bombers to London Saturday and "made the British fighter defense useless."

Attack in Irregular Waves

"Our planes roared to a concentrated attack in irregular waves and grouped at various heights," said one source, describing the action.

"Bombs fell everywhere. Fires flared up. Clouds of smoke gathered over the roofs of the world's largest city. Explosions could be felt even in the German planes.

During August, the high command said, Germans sank 596,000 tons of British merchant shipping, bringing the claimed losses to 4,323,000 tons since the start of the war.

German Pilot Radios Running Story of Raid

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (AP) via radio.—Here, according to the German wireless, is how the squadron leader of a Heinkel bombing squadron radioed the progress of today's attack on London:

"8:40 p. m. Saturday: Broke through successfully, approaching target.

"Have passed Hawkinge airfields.

"Noted fires in hangars.

"Heavy caliber craters on runway.

"Great flying activity over London.

"Machines unmolested.

"Instructions carried out."

BERLIN, SEPT. 7--(AP)--AUTHORIZED GERMAN SOURCES ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT 25 GERMAN WARPLANES FAILED TO RETURN TO THEIR BASES FROM YESTERDAY'S DAY-LONG RAIDS ON BRITAIN.

THEY SAID THAT 64 BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, ALONG WITH TWO BARRAGE BALLOONS.

(BRITISH OFFICIAL FIGURES PLACED YESTERDAY'S PLANE TOLL OVER ENGLAND AT 45 GERMAN AND 19 BRITISH.)

THE NUMBER OF GERMAN PLANES ACKNOWLEDGED LOST YESTERDAY IS ONE OF THE HIGHEST SINCE THE OPENING DAYS OF MASSED ATTACK ON BRITAIN A MONTH AGO.

(ON AUG. 18 THE GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGED LOSING 34 PLANES, BUT ON THAT DAY THEY CLAIMED SHOOTING DOWN 182 BRITISH PLANES. ON AUG. 15 THEY ADMITTED LOSS OF 32 PLANES, BUT CLAIMED A BAG OF 143 BRITISH CRAFT.)

GERMAN RAIDERS WERE BUSY LAST NIGHT OVER ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, THE AUTHORIZED CIRCLES SAID. TWO GERMAN PLANE GROUPS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ATTACKED A CONVOY OFF ABERDEEN, SINKING ONE 6,000-TON MERCHANT VESSEL AND LEAVING ANOTHER WITH A HEAVY LIST. TWO OTHERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SEVERELY DAMAGED. ONE GERMAN PLANE CRASHED INTO THE SEA.

THE NIGHT RAIDS ON ENGLAND WERE DESCRIBED AS "ESPECIALLY SUCCESSFUL." THE TARGETS WERE PORT FACILITIES AND DOCKS IN LONDON AND LIVERPOOL AND ARMAMENT PLANTS AT MANCHESTER AND DERBY. CARDIFF, WALES, ALSO WAS REPORTED HEAVILY BOMBED. NUMEROUS EXTENSIVE FIRES WERE REPORTED STARTED IN OIL TANKS, GRANARIES AND WAREHOUSES. MILLS AND GRANARIES WERE HIT ESPECIALLY HARD AT LIVERPOOL, IT WAS SAID.

NAZIS DENY LOSS OF 4000 TROOPS

Say Report of Transport Sinking Is False.

[The report which the radio attributed to the British actually was published by the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter and credited to its correspondent at Lysekil, near Goteborg, Sweden. It said that the ship, the Marion of Hamburg, convoyed by two trawlers and a destroyer, was sunk by a British submarine and that Swedish and Danish fishermen were witnesses.]

"The ship had to be evacuated by the crew and soldiers on furlough, who were aboard. A comparatively small loss of lives occurred. Apart from this, the steamship Pioneer and no other German transport ship has been lost lately."

NEW YORK, SEPT 7-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT 15 BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN BATTLE OVER LONDON AND THE VICINITY TO THE SOUTH IN TODAY'S AERIAL ASSAULT AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THREE GERMAN PLANES HAD NOT RETURNED. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY CBS.

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BERLIN, SEPT. 7-(AP)-GERMAN OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT 75 BRITISH PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER THE LONDON AREA TODAY. THEY SAID THE GERMANS LOST 26, FOUR OF THEM BOMBERS.

TAG19PED

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The German radio in a broadcast today quoted "competent German quarters" as saying that a British report that a German troop transport was torpedoed in the Kattegat last Monday with the loss of nearly all the 4,000 men aboard does not "correspond to the facts."

The broadcast said that there was no German transport named Marion, but that the facts "whereon the British false report appears to be based are the following: "A transport ship of the German Navy, the steamer Pioneer, which is on regular transport service to Norway, suffered some damage when in the Kattegat but not as result of enemy attack.

BERLIN, SEP 7-(AP-VIA RADIO)-THE SINKING OF SEVEN

BRITISH STEAMERS BY A SUBMARINE WITHIN FOUR HOURS WAS DESCRIBED OVER THE GERMAN WIRELESS TODAY BY ULRICH KURZ, GERMAN WAR REPORTER, WHO WAS ON BOARD THE U-BOAT.

"WE HAD NOT SIGHTED A SINGLE SHIP DURING THE ENTIRE BEAUTIFUL AUTUMN DAY IN THE ATLANTIC," KURZ SAID, "BUT TOWARDS EVENING A CONVOY OF FIFTEEN STEAMERS APPEARED ON THE HORIZON, PROTECTED BY NAVY UNITS WHICH CRISS-CROSSED THE SEA IN FRONT OF THE CONVOY IN ORDER TO CLEAR A PASSAGE.

"WE APPROACHED THE CONVOY CAREFULLY IN THE DARK. THE NIGHT WAS CLEAR AND QUIET. ALL NECESSARY CALCULATIONS BEING MADE WE SIGHTED TWO LARGE FREIGHTERS IN FRONT OF THE COLUMN MEASURING TOGETHER OVER 20,000 TONS. WHEN OUR ATTACKING POSITION WAS REACHED WE SHOT TWO TORPEDOES AND AFTER SECONDS PASSED SAW TWO HEAVY EXPLOSIONS AT THE

3024, 4787

SAME TIME ON BOTH STEAMERS.

"WHILE WE STILL WATCHED THE CREW ENTER LIFEBOATS X X X WE NOTICED SHADOWS APPROACHING US WHICH QUICKLY GREW IN SIZE.

"WE THEREFORE CAREFULLY MADE NEW CALCULATIONS AND AIMED AT ANOTHER SMALLER VESSEL.

"WE WERE ABOUT TO FIRE A TORPEDO WHEN THE STEAMER SUDDENLY TURNED TOWARDS US. ONLY A QUICK MANEUVER SAVED US AND THE BOW PASSED US AT A SHORT DISTANCE. WE ANSWERED QUICKLY WITH A TORPEDO, HITTING THE STEAMER'S BOW. AFTER THE EXPLOSION THE CREW SWUNG OUT THE LIFEBOATS AND THE STEAMER SANK BOW FIRST WHILE THE STERN WITH PROPELLERS REMAINED AFLOAT HIGH ABOVE THE WATER FOR A SHORT WHILE. THEN THE SEA CLOSED ABOVE THE HULK.

"WE NOTICED ANOTHER STEAMER NEARBY AND TRIED TWO MORE ATTACKS WHICH WERE UNSUCCESSFUL. TWO TORPEDOES WERE THUS WASTED.

"HOWEVER, A THIRD ATTACK NETTED ANOTHER STEAMER WHICH WE TORPEDOED FROM A SHORT DISTANCE AFTER HE HAD SEEN U.

"OTHER SHADOWS OF THE DISPERSED CONVOY APPEARED NOW AND WE APPROACHED A 5,000-TON SHIP WHILE NAVY UNITS WERE SEARCHING FOR US.

"OUR TORPEDO HIT THE STEAMER CAUSING A BIG EXPLOSION SO THAT THE STEAMER SANK MORE QUICKLY THAN ANY OTHER, POINTING ITS BOW TOWARD THE SKY.

"WHEN ALL OUR TORPEDOES WERE USED UP WE HAD TO ABANDON THE FIELD OF ACTIVITY, MUCH TO OUR REGRET, AND TAKE A HOMEBOUND COURSE IN ORDER TO GET NEW TORPEDOES."

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Germany to Bar Paramount News Reels

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (A. P.)—Paramount news reels and features will be forbidden in Germany starting September 12 because of the producers' alleged anti-German tendencies.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Fox already are barred.

Dutch Kites Barred; Might Signal British

THE HAGUE, (via Berlin), Sept. 7 (A. P.)—Starting Monday, kite flying is forbidden in the Netherlands under regulations announced today by the German Commissioner-General for Public Security. Kites might be used for aerial guidance of the British.

Haifa Attacked By Italian Planes

Bombs Fire British Oil Plant; Tanker Sunk By Submarine

ROME, Sept. 7 (AP). — Italian planes set large fires in a bombardment of oil tanks and refineries in Haifa, principal port of Palestine and a main British terminus in the Near East, the Italian High Command announced today.

In attacks on British shipping in the Red Sea, an Italian submarine sank an oil tanker and Italian planes bombed a ship convoy, damaging a British cruiser and two steamers, a communique said.

PLANES DRIVEN OFF.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 7 (AP).—Italian planes which raided Haifa oil port in British mandated Palestine, were driven off by anti-aircraft fire before they could do any effective bombing yesterday, the British Near-East command announced today.

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BRITISH CLAIM AIR SUCCESS IN AFRICA

Say Bombers Hit Jibuti-
Addis Ababa Railway
And Bridge

Also Report Damage To
Radio Station And
Military Buildings

[By the Associated Press]
Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 7—The British today reported a successful attack yesterday on the Jibuti-Addis Ababa Railway.

"Four direct hits were observed on the bridge at Awash, ninety miles west of Addis and substantial damage was caused," the British said.

Hargeisa, in Italian-occupied British Somaliland, was attacked, it was added, bombs falling on a radio station and on the European quarter. Military buildings on Harmil island, off the coast of Italian Eritrea, were reported damaged.

British Return Safely

From all these operations, it was announced, all British planes returned safely.

Two Italian bombers which raided Aden were damaged by British fighters, the British reported, and one which was forced to land at Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, was destroyed by British bombs.

Italian dive bombers attacked Malta but there were no casualties, the British added.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 7--(AP)--LT. COMMANDER JOHN OPIE OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., FIRST UNITED STATES OBSERVER WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, HAS BEEN AN EYE-WITNESS OF NAVAL ACTIONS IN THE VICINITY OF THE ISLANDS OF RHODES AND SCARPANTO, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

OPIE HAS BEEN OBSERVING OPERATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM A BRITISH BATTLESHIP AND HAS BEEN MAKING CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS TO WASHINGTON THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT ADDITIONAL OBSERVERS WILL PROBABLY BE ASSIGNED TO THE FLEET LATER BY THE AMERICAN STAFF NOW IN LONDON.

Admiral Hart Leaves Shanghai For Tsingtao

Ends Conference With American
Officials On British Defense
Sector Dispute

Shanghai, Sept. 7 (AP)—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, left for Tsingtao today aboard the light cruiser Marblehead after conferring with American officials concerning the still unsettled British defense sector dispute.

Hart came here Wednesday from Tsingtao to discuss the situation resulting from British troop withdrawals with Acting United States Consul General Richard P. Butrick and Col. DeWitt Peck, United States Marine commander.

Japanese officials have demanded the right to take over the British defense sector and have refused to accept an arrangement whereby the United States would take over part of the area.

The military escort included a large number of veterans of the Dunkerque evacuation, the first English Tommies to land in Australia in more than a hundred years.

Officers reported that the prisoners started fires twice and on one occasion caused an explosion on the ship, but there was no damage.

The prisoners will be confined in large new internment camps specially constructed for them.

A great number of enemy chasers gave fight and were downed.

Nocturnal raids were concentrated on port targets and the aviation industry. Considerable damage was caused at Liverpool, Manchester and Derby, as well as several ports on the south coast.

A convoyed British merchant ship of 6,000 tons was sunk by a bomb northeast of Aberdeen. Mines were dropped in several British ports.

Communiqués of Belligerents

German

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (AP).—A special communiqué issued by the German high command tonight follows:

The air force this afternoon attacked the port and city of London for the first time with strong forces. The attacks resulted as a reprisal for night raids of the English air force on non-military objectives in the Reich's territory which increased in the last weeks.

The enemy at night again attacked Berlin, causing some personal and property damage by bombs dropped aimlessly on non-military targets in the center of the city.

Therefore, the German Air Force now has begun attacking London also. Last night docks in eastern London were fired and severely hit by explosive bombs. There (in East London) and from bombed oil tanks at Thames Haven big fires

Thus, merchantile warfare since the beginning of the war, U-boats alone have sunk 2,768,000 tons, and surface craft sank 1,555,000 tons. Enemy shipping losses inflicted through war actions of the navy after one year of merchant warfare therefore amounted to 4,323,000 tons.

British

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP).—A communiqué issued tonight by the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security said:

It is already known that sixty-three enemy aircraft have been destroyed in these actions, making sixty-five for today. Eighteen of our fighters are missing, the pilots of two being safe.

A joint communiqué issued this evening said:

Late this afternoon enemy aircraft in large numbers crossed the coast of Kent and approached the London area. They were heavily engaged by our fighters and by anti-aircraft guns, but a number of them succeeded in penetrating to the industrial area of East London. As a result of these attacks fires were caused among industrial targets in this area. Damage was done to the lighting and other public services, and some dislocation of communications was caused. Attacks have also been directed against the docks. Information as to casualties is not yet available.

Bombs were also dropped on an industrial installation on the north bank of the Thames Estuary, causing fires.

Reports received up to 8 p. m. show that twenty-one enemy aircraft, sixteen of them bombers, have been shot down by our fighters in the course of these attacks. Five of our fighters are missing.

An Air Ministry communiqué said:

Last night the R. A. F. attacked a large number of military objectives in Germany, Holland, Belgium and northern France. In the Berlin area a power station, oil targets and railway yards were hit.

Further targets in the forests of southwest Germany were set on fire.

In the Ruhr and Rhineland airdromes railway communications and other targets were hit at Bochum, Krefeld, Mannheim, Elhrang and elsewhere. Goods (freight) yards were also attacked near Brussels.

Damage was done to airdromes at Venlo and in the neighborhood of Calais and Dunkerque, and also to the gun emplacements near Calais.

Two of our aircraft are missing. Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm and of the Coastal Command attacked Boulogne Harbor and considerable damage was done. All our aircraft returned safely.

An earlier joint communiqué by the two ministries said:

Enemy attacks on this country

during the morning have been on a reduced scale. An airdrome in Kent was unsuccessfully attacked, but a bomb which fell in the neighborhood caused some casualties, details of which are not yet available.

An attack was also made on a cathedral town in the west country, when a school and other buildings near the cathedral were

damaged, but no casualties have been reported.

Reports up to midday show that two enemy aircraft, one a bomber and the other a fighter bomber, have been shot down this morning by our fighters without loss to themselves.

It is now known that one more enemy aircraft was shot down yesterday by our fighters, making a total of forty-six destroyed during the day. Two of the nine R. A. F. pilots previously reported missing as a result of yesterday's engagements are now known to be safe.

A joint communiqué on last night's raids follow:

Last night enemy aircraft again made scattered raids over this country. The main attacks were directed against London and towns in the northwest.

Elsewhere, although bombs have been dropped in most areas of England, damage and casualties in general have been slight.

Since midnight, activity has been much curtailed. In London high explosive and incendiary bombs which fell mainly in eastern and southern districts damaged industrial buildings and houses and caused a number of fires which are now being extinguished or are under control.

A hospital, a church hall and a warehouse were hit. Some damage was done to water and gas mains, and, by reason of road damage, temporary diversion of traffic has in places been necessary.

Some persons have been killed and a number of others injured in these districts. In the northwest damage was done in several towns, and a number of fires were caused. A convalescent home for children was hit and, though there were some casualties, none was fatal.

Elsewhere in the area, the number of casualties was small but included some fatal injuries.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 7 (AP).—A British Near East command communiqué said today:

Egypt—Three air raids were made on Matruh yesterday, causing some casualties. Two enemy aircraft were believed to be damaged by our anti-aircraft fire.

Palestine—Yesterday afternoon enemy aircraft raided Haifa. Our anti-aircraft defenses came into action and drove off the enemy before he could effectively drop his bombs. No damage or casualties.

Other Fronts—Nothing to report.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 7 (AP).—Today's Italian high command communiqué said:

Oil plants at Haifa were again

bombarded by our planes, causing large fires.

In North Africa our air formations bombed the Alexandria-Mersa Matruh railroad. Attacked by enemy pursuit planes, our bombers shot down two Gloster planes in combat. Three others probably were shot down.

In the Red Sea an enemy oil tanker was sunk by one of our submarines. A convoy of steamers escorted by three cruisers was overtaken and bombed by our aviation. Two steamers and a cruiser were hit and seriously damaged.

All our planes returned to their bases.

CAROL LEAVES RUMANIA FOR SWITZERLAND

His Crossing of Border
Ends a Mystery as
to Whereabouts.

HIS ADHERENTS ROUNDED UP

Antonescu Says He Forced the
King's Abdication to
Save Rumania.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Ex-King Carol of Rumania crossed the frontier into Yugoslavia today aboard a special train en route to Switzerland.

The deposed King left Rumanian soil in the late afternoon. His train was identified as it paused briefly at Velika Kikinda, just across the border.

Carol was expected to pass through Belgrade tonight.

[Carol is to arrive in Switzerland tomorrow, informed persons said today in Berne. He was described as having been granted permission for a temporary stay and will formulate his plans after he reaches here, they said. They added that he might take up residence in one of his French chateaux at Nice or Cannes on the Riviera, or in Normandy, or might go on to Portugal. To prevent his presence on Swiss soil from causing political embarrassment the authorities refrained from disclosing Carol's destination in this country.]

FROM INDO-CHINA. Prisoners Keep Guards Busy on Australia Trip

Nazis and Italians Cause Two
Fires and One Explosion

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 7 (AP).—A shipload of German and Italian prisoners of war arrived here today from England after causing their guards considerable trouble on the long voyage.

One single cloud of smoke stretches from the center of London to the mouth of the Thames. According to reports so far, thirty-one enemy planes were shot down in air battles. Six of our own planes are missing.

Today's regular high command communiqué said:

On Sept. 6 our air force attacked essential war targets in southeastern England. Rochester and Weybridge airplane works, oil tanks at Thames Haven and Kenley Airport were effectively bombed.

were visible for a considerable distance.

Our opponents yesterday lost sixty-seven planes, fifty-two in air fights and thirteen destroyed on the ground. One enemy plane returning from Berlin was downed by anti-aircraft north of Hanover. Another plane was bagged by night chasers near the Dortmund-Ems Canal. Twenty-four of our own planes are missing.

During the period Aug. 1-31 the following enemy merchant shipping space, or space usable by the

Enemy attacks have been repeated in the London area tonight and it is now apparent that the scale of the attacks on London has been the largest yet attempted.

Our defenses have actively engaged the enemy at all points and the Civil Defense Service are responding admirably to all calls that are being made upon them. The action proceeds and a further statement will be made in due course.

King's Ouster Described

BUCHAREST, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Rumania's new military dictator, Gen. Ion Antonescu, explained to his people today that he forced the abdication of King Carol II to save the shrunken nation from civil war.

As Gen. Antonescu went on the radio to give his account of events leading to the retirement of Carol and accession of his son, Prince Michael, some reports were that Carol had slipped across the border en route to Switzerland; others that he was aboard the royal yacht on the Black Sea with Magda Lupescu. There were some rumors that he was en route to the United States or South America.

Gen. Antonescu, presented to the nation as "the chief of State," said in his radio address that he forced Carol out to save the country.

"For the first time in my life I did not respect the oath given to my king," he said, even as his followers began a determined purge of the deposed monarch's adherents. "On Friday I addressed this matter to the King," the general continued:

"I have undertaken to defend honestly any change of policy under your Majesty, but my efforts to find men capable and honest to serve in a new government under you have failed.

"I demand your abdication because of the agitation which is now going on and which can lead to civil war.

"I cannot control the present situation. In requesting your abdication, I voice the desire of the country. At the same time, I wish to call to your attention seriously to the responsibility which will rest on your shoulders in case you refuse to accede to this demand of the people and the desire of the army."

Gen. Antonescu said that Carol then decided to step down in favor of Crown Prince Michael, who became a figurehead with the army chieftain, the actual ruler.

Mystery About Helen

There was also confusion as to the whereabouts of Princess Helen, the mother of eighteen-year-old King Michael.

Persons close to the royal palace said that she arrived from Dresden, Germany, last night and conferred with the young King. The Bucharest radio and the German-language newspaper Tageblatt announced flatly that she was in Bucharest.

Other reports said, however, that Helen, divorced wife of Carol, still was in Germany.

[Employees of the Dresden Sanitarium where Helen was registered said that she was expected to go to Bucharest on Monday.]

That Gen. Antonescu might encounter difficulty in building a new government was indicated by a Peasant party communique which expressed confidence in Michael but made no mention of the dictator. It was signed by Iuliu Mainu, Peasant party chieftain.

The communique announced a policy of national resistance and proposed "a struggle in all ways to rebuild mutilated Rumania."

Cabinet Takes Oath

The Cabinet of Premier Ion Gigurtu, with only two minor exceptions, took the oath of allegiance to Michael before Gen. Antonescu. It was the first time in Rumanian history that the oath was administered by a person other than the King.

There are only three Iron Guardists in the Cabinet, occupying minor positions, and it was assumed therefore that restoration of the old regime is only a temporary measure.

One of Gen. Antonescu's first acts today was to order that destruction of large buildings in the vicinity of the Royal Palace be stopped.

The demolitions had been ordered by Carol, who intended to make the guarded palace an island in the center of a tremendous public square.

In another order, broadcast to the nation, Gen. Antonescu called for nationwide prayers at 11 A. M. tomorrow "for forgiveness for our faults which brought about the misfortune of our brothers who remain under foreign rule." This same order declared, however: "We must blaspheme the ones to blame for this misfortune."

His reference to Rumanians under foreign rule was to those who were put under Hungarian sovereignty in the German-Italian dictated cession of Transylvania which started the present trouble.

Editorial attacks were leveled at King Carol, the Tageblatt accusing the former King of having recently deposited \$4,000,000 in a London bank, along with \$500,000 worth of shares in the Suez Canal, in anticipation of his exile.

The police rounded up scores of prominent persons regarded as enemies of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard. Gen. Antonescu dispatched especially warm telegrams of allegiance to Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, who have guaranteed Rumania's shrunken boundaries against further amputation.

"The first thought of the Rumanian people in their historic moment is to do their duty in expressing belief in the great German

people and their great Fuehrer," he told Hitler.

To Mussolini he said, "The Rumanian people again send you an expression of their fealty and hope in the Italian people and their great future."

The general warned the Rumanian populace that severe punishment would follow any disturbances and his words had an immediate effect.

Arrests continued right and left. Among those taken into custody were Gen. Constantine Argetoianu, who was Premier after Calinescu's death; Gen. George Milhail, chief of the Rumanian general staff; Mititza Constantinescu, pro-British president of the National Bank and former Premier; in all, dozens of former leaders, perhaps hundreds of lesser lights.

Expect Michael to Co-operate

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—German spokesmen said today they expected young King Michael of Rumania to co-operate with the Iron Guard and other Rumanian political groups which the Germans regard as "realistic" and "alert" to the direction which rapid political changes in central and south-eastern Europe are taking.

Hitler Tells Rumanian To Stay Close to Axis

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Chancellor Hitler telegraphed General Ion Antonescu, the Rumanian dictator, today that Rumania's future in the reformation of Europe was "secure in close unity with the Axis Powers."

He thus responded to a telegram in which the general had declared "firm faith in the great German people and its great Fuehrer."

Train Is Bullet-Marked

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 7 (AP).—An attempt on the life of former King Carol of Rumania as his special train crossed the Rumanian-Yugoslav frontier was reported tonight.

The report was from Subotica, Yugoslavia. An eyewitness said the dethroned monarch's private railway car was spotted with bullet holes and that the windows were broken when the train passed there en route to Switzerland.

The attack, these reports said, came without warning just as the eleven-car train neared the frontier. Two members of the entourage were forced to throw themselves on the floor of the coach, as window glass was shattered over their heads. The train was traveling at a good speed at the time.

It was indicated at Subotica that the train would make no stop in Yugoslavia, but would go straight on to Switzerland.

Mob Fires On Carol's Train Bent On Seizing Mme. Lupescu

Royal Special Speeds Through Bullets—Ex-King And Friend Reported Planning Exile In Canada

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Sept. 7.—Rumania's new military dictator, Gen. Ion Antonescu, moved tonight to consolidate his power by taking over four Cabinet posts—the ministries of War, Armaments, Navy and Interior—and issued sweeping decrees providing for investigation of persons who became wealthy under the ten years of rule by the deposed King Carol.

One decree requires all men who since 1930 have been Premiers, Ministers or even minor Cabinet members to submit to a full check on their wealth.

Another orders an investigation of those who have obtained foreign currency from the National Bank at favorable exchange rates in the last five years.

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Rumania, Sept. 7.—Fifty Iron Guardists, armed with revolvers and dynamite, were reported authoritatively tonight to have attacked former King Carol's special train as it crossed the border into Yugoslavia.

Amid a rain of bullets they shouted that they wanted to remove Magda Lupescu, Carol's woman friend. The train sped on without stopping.

Outwitted By Station Master

The Guardists, it was said here, tried to stop the train at the town of Timisoara.

When they asked the station master if it would halt, he answered "Yes," but at the same time wired a nearby station to signal to the train to speed right through.

It passed on through while the band of fifty fired pistols and threw stones. The fireman on the locomotive was reported seriously wounded.

Chase Train In Taxicab

A number of the Iron Guardists seized another locomotive and pursued Carol's train in the manner of the old Western American movie thriller, after threatening their engineer with a pistol.

Others took taxicabs and tried to beat the train to the town of Jimbolia at the frontier. When they reached there, they were intercepted by a company of soldiers which had been quickly summoned. About twenty Iron Guardists were arrested.

They told the soldiers emphatically that they wanted Mme. Lupescu, not the ex-King.

Planning Exile In Canada

It was said in some diplomatic circles here tonight that Carol and Mme. Lupescu were planning to take up their exile in Canada after spending some time in Switzerland. She has large property holdings there.

Here in Bucharest, Gen. Ion Antonescu, adopting the significant title of "Chief of State," called upon the Rumanian people today to curse the memory of their former leaders.

The general, Rumania's military dictator, went to the country by radio to explain why he forced the abdication of King Carol II—it was to "save my country," he said—and suggested nation-wide prayers tomorrow "for forgiveness of our faults, which brought about the misfortune of our brothers who remain under foreign rule."

At the same time, he declared, "we must blaspheme the ones to blame for this misfortune."

Carol On Way To Switzerland. Carol himself, driven from the throne yesterday and succeeded as King by his 18-year-old son, Prince Mihai, was en route to Switzerland.

Earlier, there had been much confusion—seemingly deliberate—just where the monarch had gone.

By every account his departure was furtive; he had shown a clear fear that attempts might be made on his life.

Clamor Dies In Bucharest

Quiet returned to the streets of Bucharest for the first time in days. The Iron Guardists—the pro-Fascist organization, which was chiefly responsible for Carol's forced abdication through the medium of Antonescu's demands—apparently had had its fill of celebrations.

The press, however, still was rampant. Carol was denounced without restraint—called a "scourge," a "degenerate"—and accused of having deposited \$4,000,000 in a London bank in anticipation of his dethronement.

The roundup of men associated with the Carol regime continued, with arrest upon arrest.

Hitler Answers Antonescu

General Antonescu, who has dispatched warmly, friendly messages to Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, formed a stop-gap Cabinet, made up mostly of pre-abdication politicians, to handle routine affairs.

Responding to Antonescu's wire declaring "firm faith in the great German people and its great Fuehrer," Hitler tonight telegraphed the Rumanian that Rumania's future in the reformation of Europe was "secure in close unity with the Axis powers."

Antonescu's account to the people of Carol's ouster was made in a national broadcast. This, he said, was what he told the King:

"I have undertaken to defend honestly any change of policy under your Majesty, but my efforts to find men capable and honest to serve in a new government under you have failed. "I demand your abdication because of the agitation which is now going on and which can lead to civil war. . . ."

Iron Guard Resentment Rising

There were some indications, meanwhile, that the enthusiasm of Iron Guardists for the Antonescu dictatorship was being supplanted somewhat by growing anger that he had not immediately made an end to the pre-abdication Cabinet.

Important Iron Guardists, some observers said, were demanding a lion's share of the key posts; General Antonescu on the contrary was understood to be trying to form a new "military government."

These observers saw in all this the possible makings of another violent political crisis.

Another possible source of conflict was the declaration of Iuliu Maniu, the powerful peasant leader, that he would not serve in any "dictatorial" government.

Switzerland Reported Carol's Destination

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Swiss authorities were reliably reported today to have given former King Carol of Rumania permission to come to Switzerland.

A responsible informant said the permission was granted for a temporary stay.

It was understood here that the ex-monarch would arrive in this country soon, but his exact destination was unknown.

Authorization for his entrance into Switzerland was said to have been given after Carol had agreed to observe certain conditions of Swiss policy forbidding all foreign political activity in the country.

Bern Prepares Subdued Welcome For Royal Exile

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 7 (P).—Switzerland, whose sense of hospitality is frequently at odds with its anxiety to avoid political complications, prepared a subdued welcome tonight for the fugitive ex-King Carol II of Rumania.

Federal authorities announced that they had granted to the deposed monarch the privilege of a temporary stay in this country. They kept secret the place at which he will stop.

One report, which could not be confirmed officially, was that he would go to St. Moritz, where his brother, Prince Nicholas, has a villa.

Safety Precautions Taken

A special train bearing Carol and a retinue of eight is due tomorrow. The precise hour was not disclosed.

The police took special precautions for the safety of the former King, who left Rumania under such circumstances of extraordinary secrecy as to suggest that he was in great fear of his life.

It was understood that Carol had been given permission to enter this country only on condition that he refrain from political activities and make no political utterances.

Some informed persons thought it likely that Switzerland would be but a mere way station in the exile's wanderings. It was pointed out that, in the brief period since his hurried abdication yesterday, he could hardly have made any definite plans, and it thus was thought that he might stay here only long enough for a rest.

Doubted Magda's With Him

The French Riviera and Portugal were among the places at which it was suggested he might find eventual refuge.

One Swiss newspaper reported that Mme. Magda Lupescu, long-time friend of the King, was traveling on Carol's train, but this was doubted by informed persons here. Their information was that she still was aboard the royal yacht in the Black Sea, and probably would come to Switzerland for the reunion.

Prince Nicholas in Vienna

Venice, Sept. 7 (A)—Prince Nicholas of Rumania, brother of the deposed King Carol II, arrived here tonight from Switzerland and it was reported that he would fly next week to Bucharest, from which Carol himself is in flight.

Portrait Problem

Rumanian Legation Has Only Boyhood Prints Of Mihai

Washington, Sept. 7 (A)—Portraits of King Mihai, made when he was six years old, may decorate the Rumanian legation if war delays shipment of recent pictures of the new monarch. Members of the legation staff

There was a calm air of "business as usual" in the legation offices—"for after all, legation staffs are non-political," explained Boncesco.

DOBRUJA CESSION FORMALLY SIGNED

Bulgarian Occupation Will Begin in Week.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 6 (A. P.).

Bulgaria was reported to have agreed to indemnify Rumania for public improvements in Dobruja, much of which will be canceled by private Rumanian claims against the Rumanian Government.

The territory, for which Bulgaria had never renounced her claim, restores the frontier to that of 1912, when southern Dobruja was taken from Bulgaria after the Balkan wars.

Bulgaria gets a strip of land more than forty miles wide, including the provinces of Durostor and Caliacra and the cities of Silistra and Balic. The latter is a Black Sea resort where Queen Marie's heart is entombed.

A tentative transfer agreement was reached August 21, and the Rumanian population for several days has been streaming out to find new homes elsewhere.

Prof. Bogdan Philoff, Premier of Bulgaria, said that the regained territory was 7.49 per cent of the present kingdom, making a total Bulgarian territory of 110,872 square kilometers (approximately 41,796 square miles), and adding 12 per cent in tillable land.

According to the 1930 Rumanian census, the population of the area was 378,000. Sofia says that 200,000 are Bulgarians.

BERLIN, SEPT. 7-(AP VIA RADIO)-THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST TODAY A BUCHAREST DISPATCH SAYING THAT ABDICATED KING CAROL II OF RUMANIA LEFT UNDER COVER OF EARLY MORNING DARKNESS, ENROUTE TO SWITZERLAND, NICE, ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA, AND FINALLY "TRAVEL ABROAD."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE DEPOSED KING, ACCOMPANIED BY MADGA LUPESCU, WOULD REMAIN IN SWITZERLAND ABOUT A MONTH, AND THEN GO TO A VILLA NEAR NICE.

(IN BUCHAREST, GOVERNMENT QUARTERS, EITHER BY CONFUSION OR SECRETIVE DESIGN, DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT CAROL HAD BOARDED THE ROYAL YACHT AT CONSTANTA WITH MADAME LUPESCU. IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT HE HAD A PERMIT TO ENTER SWITZERLAND AND THE SAME SOURCES AMENDED THEIR EARLIER STATEMENT TO SAY THAT HE WAS ON HIS WAY THERE.

THIRTY-NINE PERSONS ACCOMPANIED THE FORMER KING, THE GERMAN BROADCAST SAID. MADAME LUPESCU, CAROL'S LONG-TIME FRIEND, WAS SAID TO BE TRAVELLING UNDER THE NAME OF LORENZ, ACCOMPANIED BY HER FATHER.

THE BAGGAGE OF THE ROYAL PARTY REQUIRED 30 WAGONS, THE RADIO SAID.

SOFIA, BULGARIA, SEPT 7-(AP)-ANOTHER SORE SPOT IN THE TURBULENT BALKANS WAS REMOVED TODAY WHEN DISMEMBERED RUMANIA, AGAIN PRODDED BY THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS, AGREED TO RETURN SOUTHERN DOBRUJA TO BULGARIA, HER NEIGHBOR.

THIS 2,883 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY CONTAINING 375,000 POPULATION HAD BEEN A BONE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN

THIS 2,883 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY CONTAINING 375,000 POPULATION HAD BEEN A BONE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES SINCE RUMANIA WON IT IN THE SECOND BALKAN WAR IN 1912. TODAY'S AGREEMENT RESTORED THE OLD FRONTIER GENERALLY.

GERMANY AND ITALY HAD A HAND IN THE BULGARIAN-RUMANIAN NEGOTIATIONS BUT, IN CONTRAST TO THE AXIS-DICTATED SURRENDER OF NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA TO HUNGARY, RUMANIA THIS TIME CAME TO A DIRECT AGREEMENT WITHOUT SUMMARY ACTION FROM ROME AND BERLIN.

Helen Reported in Dresden
BERLIN, Sept. 7 (A)—Employees of the Dresden Sanitarium said today that Princess Helen of Greece, divorced wife of Rumania's abdicated King Carol and mother of King Michael, expected to leave Dresden Monday for Bucharest. This information was not officially confirmed, but earlier reports that she had already left evidently were incorrect.

today that the photographs of King Carol II adorning the walls of the two-story brick chancellery would come down when official notification is received of Carol's abdication.

The 12-year-old pictures of the new king are all that they have on hand, the officials said.

All of Carol's portraits will not be discarded. "A place will be found to hang some of them," said George Boncesco, financial counselor.

The Bulgarian Government announced today that a formal agreement had been signed with Rumania for return of Southern Dobruja.

The agreement returns to Bulgaria 7,726 square kilometers (2,883 miles) of territory and a population of 375,000.

Occupation of the ceded territory is expected to begin on September 14, and military occupation four days later, authorities here said.

3024-4791

PROF. BOGDAN PHILOFF, PREMIER OF BULGARIA, GAVE CREDIT TO THE AXIS PARTNERS FOR "ASSISTANCE" IN THE NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDED AT THE BORDER TOWN OF CRAIOVA.

AS IN BUDAPEST AFTER THE VIENNA AWARD OF NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA TO HUNGARY, STUDENTS DEMONSTRATED JUBILANTLY BEFORE SOFIA'S GERMAN AND ITALIAN LEGATIONS TODAY.

CHURCH BELLS TOLLED THROUGHOUT BULGARIA AND PHILOFF PROCLAIMED A THREE-DAY NATIONAL CELEBRATION BEGINNING TODAY.

KYOSTI KALLIO DIES

President of Finland, 67, Had Ailing Heart.

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—DNB, the German news agency, reported tonight that President Kyosti Kallio of Finland had died. The dispatch came from Helsinki.

Mr. Kallio, who was 67 years old, suffered a heart attack on August 29.

He became President of Finland on February 15, 1937, and saw his country through the disastrous Russian war of last winter.

Premier Rytö took over the President's duties at the time he was stricken.

KALLIO'S DEATH DENIED

Finnish President Improving, Says Stockholm, Refuting Berlin

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 7 (A. P. via radio).—The Scandinavian radio tonight broadcast a report that President Kyosti Kallio of Finland was considerably improved tonight after being seriously ill for several days.

The radio said reports published abroad that the President was dead were "at least premature."

It added that recent high temperatures had disappeared and that his heart was functioning satisfactorily again.

Mr. Kallio suffered a heart attack on Aug. 29.

Vishinsky Appointed Assistant to Molotov

Prosecutor in '38 Trials Now a Vice-Commissar

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Andrei Y. Vishinsky, the state's prosecutor in the 1938 "Trotskyite" purge trial, became Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs today in one of a series of government appointments.

A new commissariat of state control was created and placed under Lev Mekhlis, former chief of the political department of the Red Army.

Vishinsky, fifty-seven years old, former professor and rector of Moscow University and a judge before he became prosecutor, was assigned to assist Premier-Foreign Commissar Viachislav M. Molotov at the Foreign Office.

Mekhlis, fifty-one, whose army post was abolished with elimination of political commissars for the Red forces, received the task of overseeing general finances, labor and production of all state organizations.

The central committee of the Communist party appointed P. N. Pospelov as editor of "Pravda," the party newspaper which previously was controlled by an editorial board. The committee also released Andrei Zhdanov, party chief at Leningrad, from duties as head of the propaganda department of the party, but left to him the right to control this work. G. F. Alexandrov was named new propaganda head.

GAMELIN, REYNAUD AND DALADIER ARE TAKEN IN CUSTODY

All Must Face Trial by Vichy Government in War Guilt Case.

VICHY, France, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, France's former Generalissimo, and former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud were placed under "administrative internment" today in connection with France's war blame trials.

They were taken into custody on orders of the Department of the Interior and placed in detention at Chateau Chazeron, near Chatelguyon.

Apprehension of the former high officials followed the issuance of warrants for the arrest of former Air Ministers Pierre Cot and Guy La Chambre, who are in the United States.

Georges Mandel, former Minister of the Interior, was taken into custody at Meknes in July and charged with plotting against the security of the French State.

M. Daladier was the head of the French Government which declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939. M. Reynaud succeeded him and led France in the active phase of the war which resulted in the French defeat.

Gen. Gamelin was in command of the Allied Armies until he was summarily replaced by Gen. Maxime Weygand after the German break-through on the Meuse in northern France.

3 LEADERS OF OLD FRANCE UNDER ARREST

Gamelin, Daladier And Reynaud In Custody In War-Blame Cases

[By the Associated Press] Vichy, France, Sept. 7.—The three highest leaders of the old France—former Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin and former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud—were arrested today in the "war-blame" cases.

They were placed in detention at Chateau Chazeron, near Chatel Guyon. The terms officially used was "administrative internment"; the specific accusations against them were not made known, nor was anything directly said as to their trial.

Blamed For Unpreparedness

But the present Government of Marshal Philippe Petain in its long preparations for a series of prosecutions against those it holds responsible for France's fall has charged that France was not prepared for war, that her then heads knew she was not and that they continued the struggle amid military blunders when it was obvious she could not win.

Daladier was Premier when war was declared; Reynaud took over later and was in office until just before the surrender. Gamelin was head of the Allied land forces until he was ousted in favor of General Maxime Weygand.

Daladier, it was reported, was taken into custody at his home in Vaucluse, and as he was led away he told his son:

"Whatever happens, remember it was not I who lost the war."

"Precautionary Measure"

Gamelin was arrested at Limoges and Reynaud at Digne.

[Associated Press Editor's Note.—The German wireless broadcast a message under a Vichy date line which said the arrests were "explained as a precautionary measure enforced on the basis of a law recently passed by the Ministers' Council to maintain public security, according to which any person regarded as dangerous to the State may be placed under precautionary arrest for the duration of the war."]

Gamelin, Daladier and Reynaud were the most prominent figures against which the Petain Government has acted. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Pierre Cot and Guy La Chambre, former Air Ministers, who are now in the United States. Georges Mandel, former Interior Minister, was arrested in July and specifically charged with plotting against the security of the French State.

Communique On Arrests

The arrest of Gamelin, Daladier and Reynaud was thus announced in a communique by the Ministry of the Interior:

"As a result of the law regarding certain military and political personalities who held a role in the events which preceded and followed the declaration of war, certain ones of these persons have been called for questioning by the Supreme Court at Riom.

"Thus ex-Premiers Daladier and Reynaud and General Gamelin, former commander in chief of French

forces, have been placed under supervised residence in the Chateau Chazeron near Chatel Guyon."

Empire Troubles In Open

Meantime, the censored French press was allowed to stress openly today the seriousness of the situation in the French Empire, confronted by pro-British rebellions in Africa and Chinese attacks in Indo-China.

Meanwhile, there was no indication when Gen. Maxime Weygand would leave for Africa under his urgent assignment to try to hold the empire together.

He was involved yesterday in an airplane accident, and there were varying reports as to his condition. Most agreed, however, that he was not seriously hurt.

Weygand was relieved of his post as Minister of Defense to take the critical African assignment.

Comment On Rebellions

The newspaper *Le Temps*, commenting editorially, said of those leading the African rebellions:

"Their intentions may be all right. We do not take to ourselves the right to probe their consciences. But their acts are detestable. It is easy to light the torch of discord with the aid of subversive agents who can always be found to enter one's pay.

"It is impossible to say where the conflagration will halt, what the consequences will be or how the movement will be arrested."

Reply To Hull On Status Quo

After publication here of a Hanoi dispatch saying that Chinese troops had entered Indo-China and were repulsed by French forces, authorized sources replied to the recent statements by the United States Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, that America was interested in the maintenance of the status quo there.

These sources asserted the status quo never had been in question.

VICHY RESISTS CRUMBLING OF FRENCH EMPIRE

Gen. Weygand Is Ordered to Go to Africa and Quell Revolts.

GOVERNMENT IS REORGANIZED

Pierre Laval's Position Appears to Have Become Stronger After Shake-up.

VICHY, France, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—

Confronted by what is called British-inspired rebellion in French Africa and a Chinese border attack in troubled Indo-China, the newly reorganized Petain Government has taken strong measures to keep the French Empire from fragmentation.

Frontier vigilance was redoubled in Indo-China and measures taken "to face any eventuality" after Chinese troops crossed the frontier two days ago and clashed with French colonial forces.

[The Central Chinese Government fears a backdoor attack by Japanese now negotiating for a military foothold and right-of-way in Indo-China.]

The Chinese, according to an official dispatch from Hanoi, were repulsed after a sharp engagement with French losses of one dead and ten wounded.

The Petain Government has commissioned Gen. Maxime Weygand, former Allied Generalissimo, to go to Africa with broad powers to "assure the defense and security" of the French Empire.

May Go to Dakar.

Gen. Weygand is now at Vichy, resting from slight injuries received in an airplane accident and will not leave for Africa for a few days. It was reported he might make his temporary headquarters at Dakar, Senegal.

[Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Frenchmen still fighting alongside the British, declared in London that French Equatorial Africa is behind his movement, breaking away from the Petain regime.]

Pierre Laval, Marshal Petain's Vice-Premier, said the Government intended to prove by sending Gen. Weygand to Africa "that it is resolved to oppose by all means in its power the intrigues which are attempting to divide France from her colonies and compromise the position of the empire."

The exact point to which Gen. Weygand will go was not disclosed, but a published decree today said "he will have authority to prepare and, in case of need, to take urgent measures demanded in the interest of the military security of the territories in French Africa."

Laval Is Stronger.

M. Laval, the only parliamentarian left in the Petain authoritarian government, appeared to have strengthened his position through yesterday's Cabinet shakeup.

He retained full standing as Petain's successor should the Marshal at any time be unable to continue in office, and also became president of the Cabinet Council.

Elimination of parliamentarians from the Government had been expected. It was M. Laval who, acting for Petain, succeeded in sending Parliament on indefinite leave.

That action left the Government free to enact reforms without parliamentary debate, a factor Petain had held to be one of the principal influences tying the hands of previous governments.

Now Parliament will be called back into session only when and if the Marshal desires.

The new governmental structure is built on a system of a cabinet of thirteen Secretaries of State, including M. Laval.

Coffee Is Rationed By Petain Government

VICHY, France, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The Petain Government today added coffee to the list of rationed foods for residents of unoccupied France.

Other products already rationed include sugar, rice, soap, lard, spaghetti and macaroni.

FRENCH HEAR OF REBELS

Press Allowed to Stress Seriousness of Empire Revolts

VICHY, France, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The censored French press was allowed to stress openly today the seriousness of the situation in the French Empire, confronted by pro-British rebellions in Africa.

The newspaper Temps, commenting editorially, said of those leading the African rebellions:

"Their intentions may be all right. We do not take to ourselves the right to probe their consciences. But their acts are detestable. It is easy to light the torch of discord with the aid of subversive agents who can always be found to enter one's pay."

"It is impossible to say where the conflagration will halt, what the consequences will be or how the movement will be arrested."

LONDON, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The headquarters of the De Gaulle government for free France announced tonight that the British blockade had been lifted from all French colonies that have declared for a free French Empire.

The announcement said:

"Following the example of the territory of the Chad, numerous French colonies have declared their attachment to the free French Empire and have taken all necessary measures to insure their allegiance to Free France. From this moment onward the blockade is raised so far as these free French colonies are concerned and once more they breathe freely under the protection of free French forces and their allies."

Chinese Troops Raid Indo-China, Repulsed

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, France, Sept. 7.—An official dispatch today from Hanoi said that Chinese troops had crossed the frontier into French Indo-China, where they were repulsed by French colonial forces after a sharp engagement.

The fight took place September 5, it was said, and French losses were one dead and ten wounded. Frontier vigilance was redoubled immediately. Measures were taken "to face any eventuality," the dispatch said.

Negotiations Pressed

Meanwhile, authoritative sources in Shanghai declared they believed negotiations still were continuing at Hanoi on final terms of an agreement between the Vichy Government and Japan which is understood to grant

the Japanese a limited right to move troops through Indo-China to the Chinese border.

Chinese and foreign circles expressed doubt of reports from semi-official quarters in Chungking that an agreement had been reached a Hanoi to permit landing of 12,000 Japanese troops at three undisclosed Indo-China ports for movement through that colony.

Private advices reaching foreign consular offices and commercial firms from Hanoi said officials there were unable to confirm these reports, adding that so far as was known no troops had yet landed.

A strict censorship has been put into effect on all dispatches from Indo-China.

GRAF SPEE MEN FLEE

15 Officers Escape From Argentine Island.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The escape of fifteen interned officers of the scuttled German pocket battleship Graf Spee from Martin Garcia Island aboard a seized launch was reported today by the Argentine Government.

Details of the escape from the island, in the La Plata estuary, were not immediately forthcoming. The Ministry of the Interior ordered special police to hunt for the fugitives.

There have been previous escapes among the officers and enlisted men of the Graf Spee, scuttled in Montevideo harbor last December after it was disabled in a running battle with three British cruisers.

After the first outbreak of escapes the officers were placed under military detention on the island and the enlisted men sent into the interior.

Vargas Says Americas Would Unite in Defense

Sees Military Union in Case Hemisphere Is Menaced

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—President Getulio Vargas forecast today a union of the armed forces of the American nations if ever it was necessary for Western Hemisphere defense.

Addressing a throng jamming the Vasco de Gama Athletic Club stadium in observance of Brazil's 118th anniversary of independence, he reiterated that Brazil's foreign policy was one of friendly co-operation among the Americas and declared: "We all feel that, if necessary, the American peoples, as they already have done during struggles for emancipation, will unite their soldiers and their arms in defense of their own sovereignty and continental integrity."

Earlier, there was a three-hour parade of military and naval forces through the heart of Rio de Janeiro.

BALBOA, C. Z., SEPT. 7-(AP)-A STRIKE OF LABORERS EMPLOYED ON SECRET DEFENSE PROJECTS ON THE PANAMA CANAL SPREAD TO THE PACIFIC SIDE OF THE CANAL TODAY WHEN 300 TO 400 MEN REFUSED TO CHECK IN FOR WORK.

THE STRIKE STARTED AMONG SEVERAL HUNDRED WORKMEN ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE OF THE CANAL THURSDAY. ABOUT HALF THE REMAINING 1,200 LABORERS EMPLOYED THERE REFUSED TO REPORT FOR WORK YESTERDAY.

THE STRIKERS ASKED PAY INCREASES FROM 18 AND 20 CENTS AN HOUR TO 30 CENTS FOR LABORERS AND FROM 25 TO 45 CENTS FOR SKILLED WORKERS AND ALSO COMPLAINED ABOUT THEIR FOOD.

ON BOMBPROOFING JOB.

About 1,000 workers are involved, most of them employed on secret work on the canal's locks, a job popularly called "bombproofing the locks" and understood to involve about \$50,000,000.

Officials acknowledged that work on all the locks was hampered and it was believed authorities might take a stronger hand than in smaller similar cases previously. The official statement:

Canal Strike Blamed on Agitators

400 More Workers on 'Bombproofing' Quit in Panama

BALBOA, C. Z., Sept. 7 (AP).—Panama Canal authorities declared tonight a strike on secret canal projects apparently was influenced by agitators who "may be serving special interests opposed to orderly government and the conduct of its work."

The strike began among several hundred workmen on the Atlantic side of the canal Thursday and spread to the Pacific side today when about 400 men refused to check in for work, complaining about food and demanding pay increases.

"Strikes are not permitted in the Canal Zone, and no change in wage scales, hours of work or any other kind is to be obtained by any method closely akin to a strike."

AGITATORS BLAMED.

"Any employe who desires to quit may do so, but any movement in the nature of a strike intended to secure advantages to any group of workers is doomed to failure."

"There are indications that employes who recently quit work on Gatun (lock) and elsewhere are influenced and misled by agitators who hope to obtain personal advantages for themselves or who may be serving special interests opposed to orderly government and the conduct of its work."

Anti-Subversive Drive in Canada

MONTREAL, Sept. 7 (AP).—Police took several persons into custody in a drive against subversive elements. Quantities of literature were seized.

House Votes Draft, Provides 60-Day Delay

Legislators Back Training By 263-149 for Men 21

to 44

--Deferment Clause Retained

Washington, Sept. 7 (AP)—The house passed the Burke-Wadsworth peace-time conscription bill tonight, but with a provision that the actual draft be deferred for 60 days to permit further trial of the voluntary enlistment system. The vote on final passage was 263 to 149.

A vote of 207 to 200 reaffirmed the earlier, tentative decision to defer the actual drafting of men. This provision is not contained in the Senate bill and it, with other changes, raised

the possibility of time-consuming delay in getting the two Houses to agree on the final form of the measure.

The House measure would require all men between 21 and 44, inclusive, to register and make them liable to the draft, while the Senate bill fixed the age limits at 21 to 30, inclusive.

The bill will now go back to the Senate with a request that the House amendments be approved. The Senate will decline to do so, and each chamber will appoint representatives for the task of bringing the two bills into conformity.

Compromise Already Suggested

Since the 60-day postponement provision was defeated in the Senate by only two votes, any effort by the conferees to drop it—the War Department is opposed to the provision—would encounter intense opposition. Some were already suggesting a compromise formula which would involve retaining the House's 60-day postponement and the Senate's age limit figures.

Up to the last, the postponement amendment, whose author was Representative Fish (R., N. Y.), was a subject of deep controversy. Its supporters contended that since the War Department actually planned to induct no conscripts into the Army before the second week of November, the national defense program would in no way be delayed.

Orders Call for Volunteers

The opponents of the Fish amendment on the other hand, sternly charged that some were backing it in an effort to "scuttle" the bill and others for the purpose of postponing the actual draft until after they have stood for reelection in November.

In any event, the amendment permits the War Department to go ahead with the registration of those who are liable for service. In the meanwhile, it directs that the

resident issue an immediate call for volunteers, and if the total of such enlistments in 60 days is less

than 400,000, permits the conscription of enough men to bring the total of recruits to that figure.

Snags War Department Plans

Thus, if the provision is retained finally and the bill is passed, all men within the age limits which are finally agreed upon will be required to register at a time and place to be designated. They will be classified as to physical condition, special skills, dependents and the like, and later the eligibles will be chosen by lot, for 12 months training or service anywhere within the Western Hemisphere, or in the Philippine Islands.

Until the Fish amendment bobbed up to complicate the program the War Department planned to draft about 400,000 before Jan. 1 and another increment of the same size on April 1.

Its program provides that thereafter there are to be half-yearly calls of the same size until, upon the expiration of the act in 1945, the nation will have a trained army of 4,000,000 men, the number which Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, not long ago said was needed for the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

After a year's training the conscripts are to be allocated to reserve components, liable to a call to duty for 10 years thereafter.

Vote Industry Conscription

The final day of debate brought several important decisions, including the adoption of an amendment empowering the President to "conscrip industry," as it was frequently put in the discussion. This would apply to instances in which manufacturers hold out for unduly high prices and profits on defense orders or refuse to fill such orders before fulfilling private or foreign contracts. Then the President may take over the plant or plants in question and operate them under lease. The Government would be required to pay a "just price" for rental and materials.

This amendment was adopted by a standing vote of 211 to 31, and later reaffirmed by a roll call ballot of 330 to 83. Its backers contended it was needed to keep some recalcitrant contractors from impeding the defense program, and its foes argued that it would lead to Fascism and dictatorship.

Tense Over Fish Amendment

The day's real moment of tension, however, came with the roll call on the Fish amendment. It had been adopted originally by a vote of 185 to 155, and the membership realized that the final decision by roll call would be close.

Those who kept tallies of the progress of the voting saw the lead see-saw back and forth.

The roll call on the industry con-

scription amendment followed and Representative Short (R., Mo.) moved that the whole bill be sent back to the Military Committee with instructions that it be revised to reduce the life of the bill from five to two years, and require that draft and appeal boards be bi-partisan. It was beaten 241 to 171. The roll call on final passage followed immediately.

War Department officials have estimated that 12,000,000 men would be registered under the Senate bill, and about 24,000,000 if the House age brackets were retained.

Registration exemptions would be granted to a long list of persons, ranging from Army and Navy personnel to foreign diplomatic representatives.

Training deferments would be accorded members of Congress, most State officials, men with dependents, ministers and divinity students and conscientious objectors.

Base pay of the conscriptees would be \$30 a month, after the first four months.

The industry conscription amendment produced a bitter dispute.

Clash on Property Issue

Supporters of the proposal, including its author, Representative Smith (D., Conn.) pleaded that it

would keep contractors and subcontractors from "tying up the defense program" and "speed up the acquisition of the materials we need to equip the Army," which the bill itself would raise. And, they contended, it would be unjust to draft men for national defense and permit industry to refuse its co-operation.

Vehemently its opponents argued that it would prove an invasion of the principle of private ownership, would "give the President power to set up a totalitarian state in the United States right now" and would lead to the "regimentation of labor."

Comparison of Draft Bills Voted by House, Senate

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Here is a brief comparison of the Military Training Bills passed by House and Senate:

The House would require registration of men from 21 to 44, inclusive, while the Senate chose the age brackets of 21 to 30, inclusive. A maximum of 1,000,000 men could be liable for a year's military training under the House version; the Senate fixed the limit at 900,000.

Unlike the Senate, the House adopted a provision to authorize a sixty-day further trial for the voluntary enlistment system. After sixty days, the draft machinery would be invoked to make up any shortages in a 400,000 quota.

The Senate would authorize the Government to condemn and take over plants needed for production of defense materials; the House voted to empower the War or Navy Department to take over and operate such plants on a rental basis.

Similar or identical provisions of the two versions are:

The legislation would continue in effect until May, 1945.

Deferment of training would be granted men with dependents and some other special classes.

Base pay would be \$30 monthly after the first four months.

One Chance in 30 Of Being Called In Draft During 1940

Army Exams Also Will Weed Out Many; Other Details Explained

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—A young man asks the Army some questions about the draft:

Q. What are my chances of being drafted into the Army in 1940?

A. Roughly, about one in 30. The odds may be longer. They can't be figured exactly until the Senate and House get together on the final form of the draft bill, and the Army can definitely line up its training program. Personal circumstances, too, will affect your chances. If you are not called this year, you will have another chance of being drafted next Spring.

Q. If my number is called, do I automatically enter the Army?

A. No. You first must pass Army entrance examinations. In the World War, the Army was surprised to discover that one out of every four men drafted was unfit for service.

Q. What are the physical requirements for army service under the draft?

A. About the same as for the Regular Army—at least five feet four in height, weight over 115 pounds, a certain number of teeth, no lung trouble, general good health, no incapacitating or disfiguring deformities.

Q. Are there other tests to pass?

A. Yes. The army naturally demands a standard degree of intelligence. Recruits probably will have to pass the Army classification test. But the rules may be broadened to admit men who cannot read or write.

Q. I've heard some talk that a man would be exempted if his job was considered a necessary occupation.

A. Not exempted; deferred. He might be passed over in the first draft, but called to the colors

later. In the last analysis, every man is liable for military service in time of national emergency.

Q. Well, on what grounds can a man ask that his service be deferred?

A. Essential occupation, dependents, physical condition; or a provision of the law which covers groups such as ministers, aliens, some Government officials.

Q. What is a necessary occupation?

A. Military service may be deferred for a man who is an essential member of an essential enterprise, including essential agriculture. A local board will decide the issue in each case.

Q. Will conscientious objectors be subject to the draft?

A. They must register. There again, a local board will decide the merits of the individual case.

Q. What about all these marriages in the last few months? Will all those fellows miss the draft?

A. The President will determine the policy on that; the individual case will come before the local draft board.

Q. Suppose the wife is working and able to support herself. Will the husband still be deferred?

A. That will be up to the local board.

Q. If a single man is liable for the draft, but is the main support of his family, will he be deferred?

A. Yes. Definitely.

Q. How much time will I have, after my number is called, to get things straightened out at home for my year of Army duty?

A. Probably about 10 days or two weeks.

A DOLLAR A DAY.

Q. How much pay will I get?

A. \$30 a month, barring some last-minute change by Congress.

Q. How can I live on that?

A. Your board and lodging are furnished, and so are your uniform and equipment.

Q. What living expenses will I have?

A. Well, shaving cream, toothpaste and things like that. All together, living expenses—not spending money, mind you—probably will come to \$3 or \$5 a month.

Q. Suppose I want to pick up a little money on the side—selling insurance, writing articles for the home town paper or something like that?

A. That will depend on the commanding officer of your outfit. I think, though, that you won't find much time for running a business when you're in the army.

Q. Can I continue studying on my correspondence course?

A. You will be encouraged to continue it.

Q. Can I take my car to camp with me?

A. The chances are that you can't. Under the crowded conditions we will face on most of army posts, there just won't be room for a lot of cars.

Q. How about keeping a dog, or a horse?

A. Same answer. If we let dogs in, every man in the place would have one.

Sees Nazi Hand in Plea Urging Jews Not to Fight

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—

... Dickstein, Democrat, of New York, has placed in the Congressional Record a statement charging that some anti-Semitic groups are circulating through the mails a document urging all Jews to refuse to do military service.

"I want my colleagues and the country to know definitely," Mr. Dickstein said in the statement, "that this document is an outright forgery and that its purpose is to stir up anti-Jewish hatred throughout this country."

"It is not even a clever piece of work. It urges Jews not to fight and yet it urges the draft and continuance of the war in the Jewish interest. In other words, it has all the earmarks of that type of contradiction which Mr. Hitler and his cohorts have made familiar to the people of the United States."

U. S. WILL SHARE ITS BASES WITH LATIN AMERICA

Sites Obtained in Trade
With Britain to Be
Open to All.

HULL MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

He Says They Are Devoted to
the Common Defense of
This Hemisphere.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The United States notified all other American republics today that the naval and air bases recently acquired from Great Britain would be made available to them on the fullest co-operative basis for the common defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Secretary Hull informed the Latin-American nations of this intention in instructions sent to United States diplomatic missions in the republics. The bases extend from Newfoundland to British Guiana.

The Secretary of State asked that the other American governments be notified that the United States had acquired the bases to "strengthen its ability not only to defend the United States but in order the more effectively to co-operate with the other American republics in the common defense of the hemisphere."

"The resulting facilities at these bases will, of course," he added, "be made available alike to all American republics on the fullest co-operative basis for the common defense of the hemisphere and in entire harmony with the spirit of the pronouncements made and the understandings reached at the conferences of Lima, Panama and Havana."

229 TANKS AWAIT SHIFT TO CANADA

Rusty but Trusty Machines,
Including 79 'Heavies,' Are
Lined Up at Fort Meade

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Army officers indicated today that 229 rusty but still trusty World War tanks here were slated for transfer to Canada for training purposes.

Holding somewhat the same international trade status as the fifty destroyers recently turned over to Britain, the twenty-two-year-old obsolete monsters would figure in further United States-Canadian deals for air and naval bases, these sources explained.

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, forecast the tank transaction in a press conference at Washington Thursday.

Only one of the 229 machines, lined up in an overgrown field officially listed as a "tank park," is now in operating condition, justifying its preferred rating by uprooting trees, towing and clearing land on the spot.

But, tank experts contended, the others needed little more than new spark plugs, batteries, fuel and a healthy yank on the levers.

Despite rusted exteriors of the seventy-nine "heavies" (battleweight, 30,000 pounds) the interior machinery is in good condition, immersed in oil and grease. The "heavies" are thirty-four feet long, have a maximum speed of six miles an hour, and mount five machine guns and two 2.24-inch guns firing six-pound shells.

About 154 lighter tanks of French design, known as Renaults, are in worse shape. Many have turret tops off and portholes open to the weather. In 1918 their engines could turn up eight miles an hour. Armament includes a 37-millimeter or .30-calibre machine gun.

Guns for the ponderous vehicles have long been in storage and the tanks themselves have been out of service for years, ever since Congress ordered the Army to halt expenditures for their maintenance and operation.

During the World War, the Army's tank training school was established here, remaining until its transfer several years ago to Fort Benning, Ga.

Overage Destroyer Catches Fire At Boston

Boston, Sunday, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Fire broke out early today on the overage destroyer Mackenzie—apparently one of those being rushed into shape for shipment to Great Britain—but naval officers said it was extinguished with only "slight damage."

The officer said the ship could be repaired and "put to sea on short notice."

The blaze started below deck, apparently in the paint shop.

Firemen were forced to use gas masks in fighting the blaze. The "all out" signal was given one hour and ten minutes after the flames first were discovered.

The officer described it as a "slow-going, smoky fire" in the forward hold, and he added he had no information as to its cause.

Working parties were aboard the craft, the officer said, when the fire broke out, but he said no one was reported injured.

Dutch Liner Leaves New York

New York, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The 17,024-ton Dutch passenger liner Dempo, camouflaged with wartime gray, left the harbor today as mysteriously as she arrived eighteen days ago. Dutch shipping officials referred all queries to the British shipping commission and the British refused comment.

Baroness De Rothschild On Way Back To France

Wife Of Member Of Banking
Family To Rejoin Husband,
Now Near Cannes.

Miami, Fla., Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The Baroness Guy de Rothschild, wife of a French member of the international banking family, said tonight she is en route to France to join her husband.

"I am no longer a refugee," she said upon her arrival by Pan American clipper from Buenos Aires. "I am on my way back to France to join my husband. I only know he is there. Beyond that we can only hope."

She left on a New York plane tonight and plans now to board the Atlantic Clipper September 17 for a flight to Lisbon.

She said the Baron, who was a lieutenant in the French army, is in unoccupied France near Cannes.

GOING BACK TO GERMANY

Daughter Of Capt. Wiedemann To
Serve With Youth Movement
San Francisco, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Fraulein Annemarie Wiedemann yesterday sailed for Germany aboard the Japanese liner Asama Maru.

Her father, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German consul general here and former aide to Adolf Hitler, said she would serve with the German Youth Movement and perhaps become a Red Cross nurse.

SEES BRITAIN AHEAD

Secretary Knox Says Empire
Has Better Chance Now.

HONOLULU, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Secretary Knox expressed the opinion today that Great Britain had a "better than 50-50 chance to hold out," adding he would not have made that remark a month ago.

HYDE PARK, SEPT. 7-(AP)-MYRON TAYLOR, WHO WAS SENT TO THE VATICAN AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN THE INTERESTS OF WORLD PEACE, WILL MAKE HIS FIRST PERSONAL REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OVER THE LUNCHEON TABLE MONDAY, WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TODAY. TAYLOR RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY YESTERDAY AFTER A LONG ILLNESS AND TELEPHONED THE TEMPORARY WHITE HOUSE THIS MORNING.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT X X X FIRST GRAF PREVIOUS.

RESTS AT HYDE PARK

President Will Pray for
World Peace Tomorrow.

HYDE PARK, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt arrived today at his home here for a few days' rest and a bit of work that can be handled at a distance from Washington.

He was expected to sign a \$5,251,486,392 defense bill—one of three measures which he particularly urged Congress to pass speedily—but the measure, finally approved by Congress yesterday, still had to clear through the interested Government departments.

The annual clambake at Secretary Morgenthau's country home nearby was on Mr. Roosevelt's schedule today.

Tomorrow, the day he set aside for the nation to pray for lasting world peace, he will attend services at the family church, St. James Episcopal.

White House officials said that the President probably would give some time to drafting a speech to be delivered on September 11 to the International Teamsters Union at its convention in Washington.

Myron Taylor, who was sent to the Vatican as President Roosevelt's personal representative in the interests of world peace, will make his first personal report to the President over the luncheon table on Monday, it was announced today.

Mr. Taylor returned to this country yesterday after a long illness and telephoned to Hyde Park this morning.

The navy secretary, here to inspect island defenses, said the existence of the British fleet bottled up the German navy and that the Nazis thus far had been unable to establish sufficient air supremacy to make surface invasion of England feasible.

The Secretary said also that the Government was getting the greatest co-operation from industry and labor in preparing for national defense.

"There is not nearly the confusion in Washington there was in 1917," he said. "Our mistakes then are not being repeated. We are getting the greatest co-operation. That goes for industry and labor and all elements."

peace
Blank

30.24-4795
30.24-4795

30.24-4795

LAWTON, OKLA., SEPT. 7-(AP)-ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, SON OF THE PRESIDENT TONIGHT CHARGED THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD FINANCED "AN ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS THE RED MILITIA" IN MEXICO CONSISTING OF 200,000 MEN.

"I SAY TO YOU THAT ANY DANGER THAT CONFRONTS THIS COUNTRY DOESN'T LIE ALL THE WAY ACROSS THE OCEAN," HE TOLD THE SIXTH DISTRICT CONVENTION OF THE OKLAHOMA LEAGUE OF YOUNG DEMOCRATS.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS "FINANCED FOR MANY YEARS THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN MEXICO," ROOSEVELT SAID.

"AND WHILE MEXICO TELLS US THAT THEY HAVE AN ARMY OF ONLY 100-AND-SOME-ODD THOUSAND MEN I CAN TELL YOU, AND I KNOW IT FOR A FACT, THAT THERE IS AN ARMY THAT WAS OFFICERED AND TRAINED BY FORMER REVOLUTIONARIES FROM SPAIN AND THERE ARE 7,000 OF THEM IN MEXICO TODAY.

"THEY HAVE TODAY AN ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS THE RED MILITIA WHICH CONSISTS OF 200,000 MEN IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR MEXICAN ARMY AND THAT HAS BEEN ENTIRELY FINANCED AND PUT TOGETHER BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT."

FR1203ACS NM

BY DEVON FRANCIS

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, SEP 7-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION WHICH IS ARRANGING FOR AIR AND NAVAL POSTS IN BERMUDA INDICATED TODAY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BASES MIGHT COMMIT THE UNITED STATES TO THE ISLAND'S DEFENSE IN THE EVENT THIS BELLIGERENT TERRITORY WERE ATTACKED.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE WITH THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE IT WAS STATED THAT BERMUDA IS WITHIN THE LINE OF LONGITUDE DESIGNATED BY THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION AS THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE SAFETY ZONE.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN W. GREENSLADE, LEADER OF THE DELEGATION, AND BRIG.-GEN. J. L. DEVERS WERE ASKED:

"IF THE PROJECTED BASES UNDER 99-YEAR LEASE ARE CONSIDERED AMERICAN FLAG TERRITORY, WOULD A FOREIGN ATTACK ON BERMUDA COMMIT AMERICAN FORCES TO DEFENSE OF THE ISLAND?"

NEITHER OFFICIAL WOULD BE QUOTED DIRECTLY, BUT ADMIRAL GREENSLADE POINTED OUT THAT THE MOST RECENT INTERPRETATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE WAS THAT BERMUDA WAS WITHIN THE AREA TO THE DEFENSE OF WHICH AMERICA WAS COMMITTED IN CASE OF AGGRESSION.

HE ADDED THAT THE DETAILING OF AMERICAN MILITARY FORCES TO DESIGNATED AREAS IN BERMUDA CARRIED WITH IT THE NECESSITY OF THEIR DEFENSE IN AN ATTACK BY ANY POWER WITH WHICH THIS COLONY WAS AT WAR.

PS915PFD

UNDATED PLANE CLAIMS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE STEPPED-UP TEMPO OF GERMANY'S AIR SIEGE OF BRITAIN

WAS INDICATED DURING THE PAST WEEK NOT ONLY BY A RISE IN THE TOLL ENEMY PLANES CLAIMED BUT BOTH SIDES BUT ALSO BY ADMISSION BY BOTH THAT THEIR OWN LOSSES HAD INCREASED.

FOR THE WEEK FROM SEPT. 1 THROUGH YESTERDAY (SATURDAY),

THE GERMANS CLAIMED TO HAVE SHOT DOWN 474 BRITISH PLANES AT A LOSS OF 125

OF THEIR OWN. THE BRITISH ADMITTED LOSING ONLY 117 AND DECLARED THAT 308 GERMAN PLANES HAD BEEN DOWNED.

IN THE PREVIOUS SEVEN DAYS, THE GERMANS HAD CLAIMED ONLY 441 AND THE BRITISH ONLY 296. THE GERMANS HAD ADMITTED LOSING ONLY 124 AND THE BRITISH ONLY 105.

HOW THE TWO REMAINING BELLIGERENTS IN EUROPE'S WAR FARED IN THE AIR DURING THE FIRST YEAR CANNOT BE TOLD.

BRITISH FIGURES LIST 5,000 GERMAN PLANES AS DOWNED IN THE YEAR FROM THE OUTBREAK OF WAR SEPT. 1, 1939, TO LAST AUG. 31 ON ALL FRONTS AND ACKNOWLEDGED BRITISH LOSSES OF 986.

GERMAN FIGURES LIST THE WAR'S TOLL AS ABOUT 10,000 PLANES BUT BRITISH LOSSES ARE NOT SEPARATED FROM NAZI CLAIMS OF FRENCH, POLISH AND OTHER ENEMY AIRCRAFT DOWNED.

THE DAY-BY-DAY TOTALS FOR THE PAST WEEK FOLLOW:

	GERMANY		BRITAIN	
	BRITISH PLANES DESTROYED	GERMAN ADMITTED LOSSES	GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED	BRITISH ADMITTED LOSSES
SEPT. 1	62	9	25	15
SEPT. 2	99	23	55	19
SEPT. 3	62	10	25	15
SEPT. 4	57	17	54	17
SEPT. 5	46	16	39	20
SEPT. 6	67	24	45	19
SEPT. 7	87	26	65	18
TOTALS	474	125	308	117

UNDATED AIR RAIDS BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IN THE 24 HOURS WHICH ELAPSED AT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT LONDONERS WHO HEEDED ALL ALARMS SPENT 10 HOURS AND 52 MINUTES IN AIR RAID SHELTERS. HERE IS THE SCHEDULE OF A DAY IN A LONDONER'S LIFE:

MIDNIGHT TO 4:50 A.M.--SPENT FIRST FOUR HOURS AND 50 MINUTES OF DAY IN SHELTER AWAITING END OF ALARM WHICH SOUNDED AT 9:17 THE NIGHT BEFORE.

5:20 A.M. TO 5:51 A.M.--BACK TO THE SHELTERS AGAIN FOR 31 MINUTES.

8:48 A.M. TO 9:59 A.M.--SECOND ALARM OF DAY (ONE HOUR AND 11 MINUTES.)

30.24-4797

30.24-4797

12:55 P.M. TO 1:54 P.M.--59-MINUTE ALARM.
5:59 P.M. TO 6:35 P.M.--36 MINUTES UNDERGROUND.
8:53 P.M. TO 11:11 P.M.--FIFTH ALARM OF DAY, TWO HOURS AND 18 MINUTES.
11:53 P.M.--THE SIRENS GO AGAIN (THIS ALARM LASTED UNTIL 1:01 TODAY.)
JH543AED

AMS
UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 53RD WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM SEPT. 1 TO SEPT. 7, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	-----SUNK BY-----			TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
	SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN			
BRITAIN	6	1	0	28,373	1	30
BELGIUM	1	0	0	7,430	0	0
NORWAY	0	0	1	5,781	0	0
GERMANY	0	0	1	4,165	0	0
DENMARK	0	1	0	107	8	0
ITALY	1	0	0	(X)	0	0

A198
FIRST ADD AMS UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE" XX 0 0
TOTAL 8 2 2 45,856 9 30
PREVIOUSLY

REPORTED 446 185 228 3,108,201 7,596 6,699
GRAND TOTAL 454 187 230 3,154,057 7,605 6,729
(X)--UNIDENTIFIED MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT.
LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS):
BRITAIN--402; GERMANY--89; NORWAY--73; SWEDEN--58; GREECE--52;
FRANCE--43; NETHERLANDS--37; DENMARK--34; ITALY--26; FINLAND--19;
BELGIUM--10; ESTONIA--9; YUGOSLAVIA--4; PANAMA--3; LITHUANIA--3;
POLAND, SOVIET, IRAN, ARGENTINA, RUMANIA, JAPAN, LATVIA, SPAIN,
PORTUGAL--1 EACH. TOTAL--871.
WR148PED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)
(WX) INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS
BY EDWARD E. BOMAR
WHILE THE NAZI BOMBING RAIDS GO ON, ADOLF HITLER AND WINSTON CHURCHILL APPEAR IN AGREEMENT ON THE POINT THAT GREAT BRITAIN MUST NOT RELY TOO CONFIDENTLY ON "GENERAL WINTER" FOR DEFENSE AGAINST INVASION AFTER THIS MONTH.
THE PROSPECT OF MONTHS OF UNCERTAINTY FOR ENGLAND'S SHORE DEFENDERS HAS BEEN LOST SIGHT OF IN THE WIDESPREAD EXPECTATION THAT AUTUMN'S ARRIVAL WOULD INEVITABLY CLIP THE WINGS OF GERMANY'S AIR POWER.
FOG AND RAIN, FOR WHICH THE BRITISH ISLES AND THE NORTH SEA ARE NOT
RIOUS IN WINTER, PROMISE TO HAMPER BOMBERS, BUT AT THE SAME TIME THEY MIGHT FAVOR AN ATTEMPT TO LAND TROOPS UNDER SOME CONDITIONS.
IN STABILIZED MILITARY OPERATIONS ON LAND, SCOUTING PATROLS OPERATE MOST BOLDLY UNDER A PROTECTIVE BLANKET OF DARKNESS OR FOG, WHEN THE ATTACKER ENJOYS THE ADVANTAGE OF THE INITIATIVE AND SURPRISE.

HIS THRUST IS CAREFULLY PLANNED WHEREAS THE DEFENDER IS SUBJECT TO CONFUSION AND IS MISLED BY FEINTS.

MR. CHURCHILL MIGHT HAVE NOTED THAT THE NAZIS HAVE MADE EFFECTIVE USE OF SURPRISE AND THE INITIATIVE IN POLAND, NORWAY, THE LOWLANDS AND FRANCE. THEY HAVE SINCE GIVEN THE WORLD TO UNDERSTAND THAT THEY HAVE A LOT OF NEW TRICKS TO USE AGAINST ENGLAND, AND THE INDEPENDENT EVIDENCE OF CAREFUL PREPARATION AND CONFIDENCE IN THE REICH IS AMPLE ENOUGH SO THAT PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS' WORD NEED NOT BE TAKEN FOR IT.

CHURCHILL CONTENTED HIMSELF IN HIS LATEST PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW WITH THE ADMONITORY REMINDER THAT "WINTER WITH ITS STORMS, ITS FOGS AND ITS DARKNESS MAY ALTER THE CONDITIONS BUT SOME OF THE CONDITIONS CUT BOTH WAYS."

HERR HITLER JEERED IN HIS SPORTSPALAST SPEECH THAT GERMANY'S FOE HAD RELIED SUCCESSIVELY ON GENERAL REVOLUTION, GENERAL HUNGER AND NOW WAS TURNING TO GENERAL WINTER, WHILE PLACING THE CHIEF DEPENDENCE ALL THE WHILE ON GENERAL BLUFF. TO MEET THEM ALL THE EMBATTLED REICH HAS GENERAL ACTION, HE BOASTED.

FROM THE MUSTER HE OMITTED ANOTHER UNRELIABLE COMMANDER WHO WAS MUCH IN THE NEWS JUST A YEAR AGO. THAT WAS GENERAL MUD, WHO FAILED SO FATEFULLY TO COME TO THE AID OF POLAND.

PROBABLY THE OMISSION WAS ADVISABLE. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT TO DRAW A CONVINCING PARALLEL BETWEEN MUD ON THE PLAINS OF CENTRAL EUROPE AND WINTER ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

AIDES OF GENERAL WINTER INCLUDE WINDS AND HIGH SEAS AS WELL AS FOG AND DARKNESS. BRITAIN STILL HAS A WEAPON WHICH WAS NOT AT POLAND'S COMMAND. SEAPOWER MAY YET TAKE THE LEADING ROLE OF THE CONFLICT FROM ITS AERIAL RIVAL.

JUST AS HERR HITLER WAS OBVIOUSLY SPEAKING WITH PROPAGANDA AT HOME AND ABROAD IN VIEW. THE CHANCES ARE THAT HIS FOE HAD SOMETHING

OF THE SAME PURPOSE. ASSUMING THAT BRITAIN BEARS UP UNDER THE HAMMERING OF BOMBS UNTIL THE ARRIVAL OF EQUINOCTIAL UNCERTAINTIES TWO WEEKS OR SO HENCE, THE THREE MILLION MEN UNDER ARMS IN THE BRITISH ISLES MUST BE KEPT ON THE ALERT FOR THE SAKE OF THEIR MORALE AS WELL AS FOR ENGLAND'S SAFETY.

MD214PES

NAZI AIR FLEETS

AGAIN BOMB LONDON:

FIRES RAGE, 400 DEAD;

ONSLAUGHTS ON CAPITAL BECOME PROGRESSIVELY HEAVIER, MORE FREQUENT

City's Most Ferocious Bombardment Ends Near Dawn After 9 Hours 40 Minutes Of Horror.
400 Killed, 1,400 Maimed Saturday Night

[By the Associated Press] SEP 9 1940

London, Monday, Sept. 9—A time bomb exploded early today near a hospital where many of those injured in Saturday bombings were getting blood transfusions in the accident ward.

A large lump of granite was blown against a wall within a foot of a window of the ward and the lighting system was affected but first-aid work continued by candle light.